

rence and put on board a vessel; this was also declined: Morgan was then confined, with his arms pinioned, in the Fort, and the gentlemen field some kind of trial, in which it was determined to put him to death; and that before day break they went to Morgan, and announced his fate, and he pleaded for a light and a bible, together with an hour's delay. The report goes on to state, they cut his throat and threw his body in the river. Such is the account of this mysterious transaction, revealed by some one who knew of the affair; and whether true or not, a letter communicating the above, has been received by one of our senators; and it is added, that one of the gentlemen implicated has since given tokens of insanity. It is, all round, an extraordinary affair, and we marvel why the heads of the craft do not move in it.

This story may be true, because "all things are possible." But we have some reasons for doubting it. We have this morning had a conversation with a British officer from Upper Canada. He has recently conversed with Captain Brandt—(a son of the celebrated Brandt of the revolution, and a highly respectable man,) who knows nothing about the affair whatever. Besides, it is not likely that he should, as he does not reside at Fort George, but fifty miles in the interior. Our informant also assures us that affairs are so situated at Fort George, that entrance could not have been obtained for the purpose of enacting that or any other tragedy. Nor was it believed in the neighbourhood of Fort George, that Morgan had ever been taken across the river, and the whole matter was spoken very lightly of among the inhabitants there. At the same time justice requires us to admit that there is a small coincidence between the above story and the testimony of Israel B. Hall given on the trial of Sheldon and others at Canandaigua. It is stated in the story above, that an attempt was made at Fort George to get some of the British officers to carry Morgan down the St. Lawrence, and put him on board of a British vessel. And Mr. Hall testified that "Chesebro said Morgan was where Miller would not get hold of him—that he avoided giving witness direct answers to his questions, and witness thinks he said, he guessed Morgan was or might be on board a British ship" there seems to be no doubt of the fact that Morgan was traced to the burying ground between Youngstown and Fort Niagara; the carriage stopped there; and all afterwards is mystery. The burying ground is on the bank of the river and within a few hundred yards of the fort.

AN INDULGENT SCHOOLMASTER.

Some time ago, a country schoolmaster, not a hundred miles from Cupar, left his scholars for a few days, and on his return he had paid his accustomed devotions at the shrine of the jolly god; and having returned in a short time, found his bible class reading in some namely chapter in Kings or Chronicles. He accosted them in the following manner—"Read away! like guide hairs, though you misca' the auld kigs they'll no quarrel wi' ye."

THE CHRONICLE.

KINGSTON, FEB. 16, 1827.

Our London dates, it will be observed, are down to the 1st. January. A copious summary of foreign news will be found in our preceding columns. Our readers will perceive with regret that at the latest dates the health of His Royal Highness the Duke of York was such as to preclude the most distant hope of recovery.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.—The naturalization Bill passed the House of Assembly on the 5th. inst. The Yeas and Nays was as follows. Yeas—Messrs. Atkinson, Attorney General, Burke, Burnham, Beasley, Crysler, Cameron, Cumming, Coleman, Clark, Gordon, Inger, soll, C. Jones, J. Jones, D. Jones, Morris, McLean, McBridge, McDonald, Scollick, Thompson of York, and Van-Koughnett.—22.

NAVY.—Messrs. Baby, Beardsley, Bidwell, Fothergill, Hornor, Hamilton, Lefferty, Lyons, Matthews, M'Call, McDonald, Perry, Peterson, Randall, Ralph Thomson of Frontenac, Walsh, and White.—16.

Majority for the Bill passing—4.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We observed by the U. E. Loyalist, that it is the intention of His Excellency to prorogue the Parliament on or about the 17th inst.

The bill for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, we regret to learn, has been lost. The reasons that could have induced the House to throw obstacles in the way of this important measure we have not as yet heard.

State of the thermometer since Friday last taken at 7 in the morning.

0 *4 *29 26 10 8 32
* Below zero.

Prices current in the Kingston market.—Beef, 2d. to 5d.; mutton, 3 to 4d.; veal, 2d. to 5d.; lamb, 3d. to 4d.; corn, 2s.; hay, 30s. to 40s. per ton; oats, 1s.; peas, 2s.; eggs, 1s. to 1s.3d.; butter, 9d. 10d.; flour, 9s. per bun.; apples, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; potatoes, 1s. 3d. 1s. 6d.; Indian meal 6s. per hun.

The Treasurer for the Female Benevolent Society, has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a donation of Five Pounds from St. John's Lodge, No. 5.

BACHELORS.—General McLure has offered a resolution to the Legislature of the State of New York, proposing that the tax now levied upon dogs and puppies shall be taken off and laid upon Bachelors. This proceeding has brought upon the gallant General the deep ire of the worthy fraternity—and even the New York spinsters who have passed resolutions on the occasion, have determined to call him in future the Dog-mad-ical General.

Some curious particulars respecting the fate of Morgan will be found in a preceding column.

We are indebted for the following extract from a private letter, dated
"Dundee, 22d. Dec. 1826.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.—"You will see by the British Minister's speech to the Com-

mmons that he is very apprehensive of the interference of Britain between Spain and Portugal being the commencement of a universal convulsion—he evidently anticipates the possibility, the probability, that France may be engaged in the contest. It is said that thousands in England will rejoice to hear of the collision with France; and in the Catholic meetings in Ireland, this event is openly hailed and expected—they express their satisfaction in the prospect of it—and in France, Spain & even in Portugal—it is asserted that there is a prevalent universal bitterness of feeling against the English. The flame of war it is said, already burns in confinement—all Britain is at present on the tiptoe of expectation to see how the argument at present sent to Portugal will answer the end for which it has been sent—to know whether the insurgents will at once give way—and whether Ferdinand will at once make reparation for the aggression, or whether a contest will be begun first in Portugal—and then the French troops are. It is said, it is in the event of British troops coming in contact with them that there is danger."

DIED,

In the F. B. Society, Hospital, 12th. Inst. M. Barnard, a native of France, aged 64.

Communications.

Mr. Editor,

You, Editors, do not make sufficient allowance for the ignorance of people in this new country, or you would not, in questions of great moment, like the Alien Question, run the risk of misleading them by giving only part of the name of the writer of an article, when, if you would but take the trouble to insert the whole, they would know better what weight to give to the sentiments expressed.—A great many of my neighbours, who had read of the great Pitt, have said to me, the printer of the Herald surely cannot mean him, for he has been dead for years, and how could he write about the Alien Question. Now, Sir, I happen to know, as well as you, that the Mr. Pitt who wrote an article upon the Alien Question in the Herald not long ago, was no other than an old friend of mine, Mr. Barnabas Pitt, well known to many persons about these parts. He is a modest man, and either not liking his Christian name, or fancying it no favorite with the world, has begged the Editor, I dare say, to withhold it; but it is not fair, Sir, thus to set people wondering and guessing, when one word more of three syllables would have cleared up every thing, and thrown a deal of light, besides, upon the whole production. Mr. Barnabas Pitt, Sir—I know him well. He once lived on the south side of the line as now established under the treaty of Ghent, and about 1809 was treasurer of the County of B— in the State of M—, and being also in Congress about that time was very zealous in his endeavours to urge on a war between the United States and Great Britain, regardless of the trouble his exertions cost him, because it was simply acting in the discharge of his duty, and fulfilling the obligations of his natural allegiance to the King. Being at best but a bad accountant, he somehow or other, got his affairs in confusion, and being unable to reconcile the balance of cash in his hands with the accounts he had kept of it, it fortunately occurred to him, that the shortest way was to walk off with the money, and leave his successors to explain his accounts. His departure occasioned no small sensation in his part of the country, and such flattering attention was paid to all his movements, that some of the municipal authorities proceeded directly towards the frontier with most zealous and eager haste, in the hope perhaps that the pressing solicitations, if urged in a taking way, might yet occasion his return, and with the kind intention of relieving him of part of the money with which he was encumbered. Mr. Barnabas Pitt, however, being a remarkably straight forward man, and not inclined to wait for compliments, "kept on his way rejoicing"—and having reached the shores of the Saint Lawrence, so liberal was his confidence, that without stopping to enquire what security for property was afforded by the Constitution of Upper Canada, he generously trusted himself on our soil with his valuable burthen.

After some few years, Sir, the late war broke out between Great Britain and the U. States. There were then, as there will be in all countries, some persons whose characters were thought suspicious, and you know that, as a kind of test, the oath of allegiance was required to be taken by them. It was strangely thought necessary to call upon Mr. Barnabas Pitt, to afford this assurance of loyalty to his King; but he urged with great reason that, having come from a country where every man is a King, it was surely absurd to imagine that he, who could bring himself to obey eight millions of Sovereigns, could have any difficulty in yielding obedience to one. He also protested that it was hard to be suspected of attachment to the United States and want of loyalty to this country, since it was notorious that when he had deserted his allegiance to his former government, he had brought with him no trifle of public money, and added it to our stock of public wealth. In short, Sir, he insisted, that to ask him to swear allegiance was to doubt his allegiance, and that he felt the insult so keenly at having his loyalty suspected, that his indignation would not suffer him to comply. So strangely, indeed, did this indignation impress itself on his mind, that it restrained even that ardour which would otherwise have most naturally impelled him to resist the foreign invaders of this his adopted and dearly beloved country—and it deprived our cause of a support which might have been relied on in the hour of peril, since under all the circumstances of Mr. Barnabas Pitt's case, it is plain the first law of nature, would have restrained him from running into a country from which he had been obliged to run out.

The feeling of indignation has never perfectly subsided, but he did, on one occasion, so far overcome his resentment, as to consent to be chosen by his fellow subjects in the neighbourhood to represent their interests in an Assembly which levied contributions, and distributed them for public purposes, and had power to make bye laws for the people of the District. Alas! there were found there men as shameless as to assert that Mr. Barnabas Pitt was unworthy to be a member of their body. His right as a subject to sit there was even assailed. In vain did he urge, that when he left the republican shores of the St. Lawrence, he shook the dust of his country from his feet—in vain did he prove that he came into Upper Canada with clean hands, having washed them in the river as he crossed—pers. cution triumphed—Barnabas Pitt was expelled, and the cause of loyalty and British feeling received a blow which will never be

redressed, till many thousands more of such patriots, actuated by the same pure motives, shall, with the same alacrity, fly their country, and hasten to our relief.

In justice to a much injured man, I have sketched this little outline, but I must not suffer my veneration for truth to be lost in a kindred admiration of his character. There are some things in his paper on the Alien Question subscribed with part only of his name, that I must say a few words upon, and they shall be but few. Mr. Rolph's bill, he says, was "plain, simple, and satisfactory." If, by this, he means that it was plain in its object, simple in its clauses, and satisfactory to him, Mr. Barnabas Pitt, I perfectly concede it—otherwise not. His sagacity in discovering that the preamble was the work of two hands, is less astonishing than usual, because, as the bill was reported by a committee of five, it ought, in the common course of things, to have been the production of five, rather than of one—and his discovery that more than one person was concerned in the bill, (if the fact be so) is not unlike the invention of the young lady who, by some fortunate hit, found out who it was that wrote Shakespeare's plays. Again, Mr. Barnabas Pitt observes, that some three lines or so, in the latter end of a clause, are strange as it must seem, taken in part from Mr. Rolph's bill. When it is considered that that said bill was expressly referred to the committee, to report upon, and that of the five members of the committee, all but one, if the papers tell us truth, had voted for it in the house, the wonder seems to be that so little was found which the committee could retract, and that upon consideration all the rest was with so little ceremony discarded.

There is indeed one point on which Mr. Barnabas Pitt's fears seem needlessly excited. He evidently apprehends that the days of Herod are returned, and that our government is going to destroy all the American little children. May he have speedy consolation on this point! I will not believe that our public counsels are thus desperate, and I trust to time to dissipate my fears.

In the last paragraph of his paper, all the characteristic modesty of Mr. Barnabas Pitt is plainly, simply, and satisfactorily displayed. "Thou hast cut this matter short, said my Uncle Toby to the Corporal, and I will tell thee in what, Trium—when thou offeredst 'Lefevre whatever was in my house, thou shouldst have offered him my house too."—So might it be said to Mr. Barnabas Pitt.—"Thou hast cut the matter short, Barnabas—when thou talkest of others being invited and encouraged, thou shouldst have told us how thou wast invited and encouraged thyself, and thou mightest have added, that when the Government of this County invited thee to come, they invited and encouraged thee to bring with thee the money of the good people of the County of B— of which they would now deprive thee. This would have shewn in a damning light the treachery of that Government which now seeks to punish thee for thy 'inadvertence'—but, alas, thy modesty forbade."

Let me for a moment change my correspondent, and in one word more address thee, Barnabas. I am an old acquaintance of thine, and know some few passages of thy life and fortunes, and henceforth, if the world shall do injustice to thee, or if thy modesty shall lead thee to do injustice to thyself, I shall give to mankind some fragments of thy history, for I venerate thy honesty, I pity thy misfortunes, and I love to temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

NICHOLAS WHOLE TRUTH.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor, As it is the duty of every man to render what benefit he can to society, I hope I shall be excused noticing a subject that tends materially to affect persons in the different walks of life, in town; and also, the farming class who supply our market with fowl, butter, flour, &c. Such appears at present to be the want of arrangement in our market, that neither the seller or consumer of those articles seems to know where to resort for the purpose; the truth is, in place of the regular market-place being as it should be, where both parties would meet, the places of sale are now extended to Store Street and other quarters of the town, and the consequence is, that fore-stallers (who are worse on the whole, than the consumers) at an under value, before they reach the market-place, and again sell out to the consumer and housekeeper at any advanced profits. Such are at present the facts and consequent loss to both the consumer and farmer; and surely there can be nothing that calls more loudly for the interference and attention of our magistrates.

When the town had no regular market, particular parts of certain streets were known as the places where those necessaries of life were exposed for sale, and where both buyer and seller met on fair terms; and can it be supposed that after we have so long enjoyed the comforts and advantages of a regular market, that we are to submit to be turned into the streets, yards, and different quarters of the town; certainly not; our enlightened Magistrates, who have in so many other cases shown vigilance and attention for the benefit of the inhabitants, will not overlook a matter of such magnitude; and by which, a great portion of the people are made to suffer; it would be, as it were, giving our markets up to fore-stallers and regrators. I have avoided descending to particulars, as the matters I have noticed, and the trade of those fore-stallers are so notorious, and so severely felt by the inhabitants. I shall, however, hope, that what I have said will meet the attention of the magistrates, and that the inhabitants will be enabled to see and feel the benefit of their exertions.

PLAIN TRUTH.

15th Feb. 1827.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING been duly appointed Executors and Executrix to the estate of the late PETER SMITH, Esq. Merchant of Kingston, request all those who may have any claims against the said Estate to send in their accounts duly attested, to DAVID JOHN SMITH, & all those who are indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said David John Smith, who is duly authorized to grant acquittances for the same.

JOHN KIRBY,
JOHN MACAULAY,
DAVID JOHN SMITH,
Executors.
ANN SMITH, Executrix.

Kingston, 1st September, 1826.

The business will in future be carried on by the subscriber on his own account.
DAVID JOHN SMITH.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, U. C.
13th February, 1827.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Yard for the supply of the quantity of

OAK, BLM, & PINE PLANK & BOARD,

As undermentioned, for the service of this establishment, until the 1st March next, when the Tenders will be opened at my Office, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and if the lowest price offered is considered reasonable, so much of the said Plank and Board will be contracted for as the respective officers may deem proper.

Oak (white) Plank, 3 inches, 10,000 ft. sup.	
" " Board, 1 1-2	5,000 "
" " " 1 1-4	10,000 "
" " " 1	3,000 "
" " " 3-4	5,000 "
Elm " " 5-8	10,000 "
" " " 1-2	10,000 "
" " " 3-8	5,000 "
Pine " " 1 1-2	5,000 "
" " " 1	5,000 "
" " " 3-4	10,000 "
" " " 1-2	5,000 "

The Oak and Elm to be not less than twenty feet long.

Part of the beforementioned Plank & Board will be required to be delivered forthwith, and the remainder within six months.

J. N. R. GLOVER,
Naval Storekeeper.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 15th of March next, at noon, from such persons as may be disposed to Contract for

3000 BUNDLES OF OATEN STRAW,
OF TWELVE POUNDS EACH; AND
1600 BIRCH BROOMS.

For the use of the Troops &c. in this Garrison and dependencies, the Brooms to be delivered on or before the 24th of March, and the Straw by the 24th of April next.

The Conditions of the Contract and the form of Tender (to be made out in British money) may be known on application at this office, and no proposal will be noticed, unless made in the form prescribed, and signed by two sufficient sureties willing to become bound for the fulfilment of the Contract, as well as by the party making the offer, who, or an Agent duly authorized on his behalf, must attend at the time of opening the Tenders to give any explanation required.

The Tenders must be sealed, and endorsed—the Straw, "Tender for Straw"—the Brooms "Tender for Brooms."

THOS. HILL,
D. A. C. G.

Commissariat Office,
Kingston, 14th Feby. 1827.

MESSERS. M'UTCHEON & CROSS-
MAN, being about to discontinue business at Kingston,

JOHN STRANGE, Esq.

Acts there as Agent for this Establishment.
A. MANAHAN.

Marmora Iron Works, Feb. 11, 1827.

Bank of Upper Canada.

A T general meeting of the Stockholders held this day pursuant to public notice, it was Resolved, that a further instalment of ten per cent. upon the capital stock subscribed shall be called in, payable at the Bank on the first day of May next.

THOS. G. RIDOUT,
Cashier.

York, 6th Feby. 1827.



£50 REWARD.

HIS Excellency the Lieut. Governor having received a communication from His Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York by which it appears that William Morgan, who some years ago exercised the calling of a brewer in this place, and who has subsequently resided at Canandaigua, in the State of New-York, was some time in the last year conveyed by force from that place and is supposed to be forcibly detained under false pretences in some part of this Province, any person who may be able to afford information respecting the said William Morgan, shall upon communicating the same to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, receive the reward above offered.

Government House,
31st January, 1827.

CASH! CASH!

WANTED, 10,000 bushels of Merchantable WHEAT,

For which CASH will be paid on delivery.
W. M. DONALDSON.
Kingston, Jan. v. 19, 1827.

THE funds of the FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY being unusually low, the managers of that institution give notice, that no patients from the country will be admitted into their hospital after this date.

By order of the Directresses,
ELIZA L. GEDDES,
SECRETARY.

Jan. 12, 1827.

For Sale or to Let,

AN excellent two-story HOUSE, situated near the Scotch Presbyterian Church. There is on the premises an excellent WELL and well-fenced GARDEN. If let, the rent will be low—if sold, sufficient time given for payment. For particulars enquire of
J. WATKINS.
Kingston, Jan. 17, 1827.

BARRACK CANTEENS.

Office of Ordnance, Kingston, Upper Canada, 6th Jan. 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Canteens in the undermentioned Barracks are to be let, upon the following conditions, for twelve months, from the 25th March next. No person but of unexceptionable character, nor any person for more than one Canteen, or who will not undertake, bona fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own Person, will be approved; and two Sureties will be required for the regular Payment of the Rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his Sureties must execute the Indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying to this office, or to the Barrack Master at the several Barracks.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian Names, professions, and places of abode, who will join the Tenant in executing the Indenture as his Sureties, must be inserted in the proposals, and the Tenant is to pay for the stamps, and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the Tenant a licence.

Sealed proposals addressed to the Respective officers, Kingston, with the words "Tender for Canteen," written on the outside cover, will be received at this office on or before 12 o'clock, noon, 8th March next, after which hour any proposals received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have Troops billeted on them.

All persons making Tenders for Canteens, are to take notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the covenants of their Leases and full payment of their rents, without any remission or reduction further than the Covenants of the Lease itself set forth.

THE FORM OF THE TENDER TO BE AS FOLLOWS

I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at _____ for 12 Months, from the 25th March next, the Rent of _____ Pounds, per Annum, for the House as a Dwelling, and the further Rent of _____ per Month, for every Ten Non-Commissioned officers and private soldiers who may occupy the barracks during that period, and propose Mr. _____ of _____ and Mr. _____ of _____ as my Sureties for the same.

The rents of the Canteens as dwellings are to be proposed at the sums stated opposite to each in the following list, therefore the biddings will be upon what is offered for every 10 men occupying the barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's monthly returns, which are made up on the 1st day of every month; and no changes in the occupation of the barrack which may take place in the progress of the month, either for, or against the Tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the Tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated; thus, if the barrack should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month.—The bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers as they will not be noticed; nor will any Tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above Form.

Kingston.	Tete de Pont	£4 0 0
	Fort Henry	2 0 0
	Frederick	1 10 0
York.		5 0 0
Fort George, and Amherstburgh.		

per Annum.

MARMORA IRON WORKS NOTICE.

26th Jan. 1827.

THE Subscriber is now sending down to the Agents of this Establishment, at Kingston, Belleville, the Trent, Cobourg, and Port Hope, large assortments of his Ware and Castings, which he has had the honor to far surpass the Wares brought up from the Lower Province.

The prices and terms of payment cannot be complained of, when they are compared with those of the importing Merchants—as they are in some instances 25 per cent. lower, and in none equalling theirs; besides which, the subscriber will guarantee all the Wares under regular treatment. Among the articles are Bruff-ton patent

COOKING STOVES,

which, for convenience and elegance, are not excelled; double and single Stoves, of different patterns and sizes; Pot Ash

KETTLES,

from 70 to 240 Gallons; Sugar Kettles, or Pot Ash Coolers, from 7 to 25 Gallons; Dutch Ovens with covers—with or without feet;

Bellied Pots,

And Irons of six different patterns and sizes; Tea Kettles, Griddles, Cart and Wagon

BOXES,

Plough Irons, Sleigh Shoes, &c. &c. &c. Pork, Whiskey, and all kinds of Grain will be received here in barter at the Kingston cash prices.

A. MANAHAN,
Agent for Peter McGill.

PRICES CURRENT

Of the Marmora Wares, 1827.

Patent Cooking Stove with utensils complete,	£12 10 0
Double Stove No. 1, figured pattern with oven of 80lbs. weight, three feet in length,	11 0 0
Single Stoves,	
No. 1, 3 feet 3 in length,	5 10
" 2, 2 feet 6 do. do.	4 10 0
" 3, 2 feet 3 do. do.	3 10 0
" 4, 1 foot 9 do. do.	2 15 0
Pot Ash Kettles of all sizes at 25s. per Cwt.	
All heavy Mill castings at 25s. per Cwt.	
Pot Ash Coolers	
No. 1, 25 Gallons.	1 5 0
" 2, 21 ditto.	1 0 0
" 3, 16 ditto.	0 15 0
" 4, 12 ditto.	0 10 0
Pots, Kettles, Dutch Ovens and other wares, 25s. 6d. per Cwt.	

A. MANAHAN.