

towards the Assembly of both Provinces, suggests to persons resident in this Colony, reflections which I fear have been overlooked by his Majesty's Ministers.

May I be permitted to ask—FIRST—Will the sacrifice of so large a Revenue, and which has been employed, under the direction of the Treasury, to the payment of the civil servants in both Provinces for above half a century, quiet the dissatisfaction which has prevailed in their Houses of Assembly, and satisfy their leaders? or, in other words, are you quite sure that the management of this fund, will prove the ultimatum of their demands.

SECONDLY—Will it be consistent with the good faith, integrity and justice of His Majesty's Government to abandon its public servants by leaving them to the assemblies for their future support? and THIRDLY—Will not the surrender of this Revenue to these Assemblies entirely despoil the Crown of its influence in the Councils of these Provinces, and hasten their separation from the Parent State?

In respect to the first question proposed, (and I speak more particularly of the state of public affairs in the Lower Province,) it is difficult to conceive, that the Assembly who have asserted their claim to the control and direction of all the monies levied in the Province, namely, as well the Revenue of £40,000, which was granted to the Crown by the 14 G. 3. and other acts, as 70 or £80,000 more, which are at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature, will be satisfied with any thing short of the distribution and application of the whole of these monies. Sir, they ground their assumed right that the 18 G. 3. has repealed the former act, and which Statute runs in the following words—

"That from and after the passing of this act the King and Parliament of Great Britain shall not impose any tax, duty, or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of all such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the Colony, Province or Plantation in which the sums shall be actually levied in such manner as other duties collected by the respective General Courts or General Assemblies of such Colonies, Provinces or Plantations are ordinarily paid and applied."

These gentlemen of the Assembly in their ardour for power, forget that this Statute was passed four years after the 14 G. 3. and that the law officers of the Crown in England have given it as their opinion that the Statute 18, of G. 3. has a prospective operation only. Nor have subsequent concessions otherwise than confirmed them in those their extravagant demands, for the Provincial Government under the administration of Sir James Kempt, in an spirit of conciliation which has proved worse than abortive, has promoted and sanctioned annual Bills of Supply, by which the whole permanent Revenues of the Crown, being as well on imports as from the King's Domains, have been yielded to the disposal and management of the Assembly. Can we therefore be surprised, that a perpetual claim should be founded on a temporary renunciation of right, and that the assembly in the last session should have passed a Resolution wherein they assert "the inherent right of the people of this Province to control, by means of their representatives, the application and expenditure of all monies levied in the Province for the public uses thereof?"

Sir, permit me with all humility to ask, would not mischief instead of benefit arise by retaining £15,000 for Colonial public uses out of a growing fund now exceeding £30,000 over which the Assembly lay the claim to the entire mastery? They would deem this as a perfect acquiescence in the claim they set up, when the other two thirds of that Revenue shall, by an imperial act, be declared to be under their control and direction. And if the whole is theirs, "Why" they would ask, "despoil us of a part? Is not this *pro tanto* a breach of the solemn assurance given to us by the 18 G. 3.?"—Hudibras says,

"For if it be but half deny'd,  
'Tis half as good as justify'd."

"and if you admit our claim to the greater share you justify our right to demand the whole."

But, Sir, if this Revenue be yours to what good end would you sacrifice so large a share of it as will deprive the Crown of all its influence in the Province? I admit, indeed, that there may be conjunctures, when the pressure of circumstances render it prudent for a minister to yield to popular demands, but notwithstanding all the efforts of factious men to obtain power and place, no such pressure of circumstances exists here which could justify so important a concession.

You expect that these salaries, and the contingent expenses of the officers, will be voted by the Assembly; and so long as the officers they hold, are enjoyed by persons who become ready instruments in the Assembly's hands, so long, Sir, will your expectation be realized, for, whilst they have, with a grudging and contumacious spirit, voted the monies required for the maintenance of the Civil Government, that body have, with unsparing liberality, provided for their own servants, and for all purposes which can ensure for them public esteem and support: but moved with such a spirit, united with an opinion entertained by many in both Provinces, that all criminal prosecutions should be conducted as in England, at the expense of the private individuals who have been avenged, it is not difficult to believe, that if His Majesty's permanent revenues, appropriated by different acts for these objects, should be given up, no sum will be granted for this branch of the public service. And in a colony, where neither the means, nor the habits of the people, favor such a state of things, to what extremity of disorder and licentiousness may not this lead?

Sir, I now approach the third general question which I had the honor to propose with the same freedom and respect with which I have treated the two former; and I submit, that if the intended surrender be unjust, it is equally impolitic. Those, with you, will readily admit, that were it not for the patronage attached to the crown, the machine of government would but ill perform its functions, for this influence, when well applied, like the oil

which lubricates the springs, enables it, without resistance, to perform its movements. Would it be wise, therefore, to permit this source of influence to be exhausted? But the history of the States of America, before their Independence, furnishes a practical argument against this important concession. In the year 1754, His Majesty's Ministers allowed the Assembly of New York to appropriate, by annual statutes, the permanent revenue of the crown. They soon discovered their error, and endeavored to retrieve it; but having been conferred as a gift, and what was the consequence? A transfer of the affections from their Sovereign to the Assembly; and in a few years after, the loss of their colonies to the Empire! Let experience, Sir, be your guide; and beware, lest in giving up this growing revenue, the Fable of the Swan and the Golden Egg have its proper application to the case in hand.

But, perhaps, you look for a kind return for the favor to be conferred, and on this point permit me to assure you, that gratitude is no distinguishing feature in the Canadian character, and the usage which prevails in the province of conveying their lands during their lives, reserving to themselves a small subsistence, affords daily proof of what I assert. I fear, therefore, that by your proposed act of generosity you will, in your Sovereign's name, meet with a return equally ungracious and unkind as King Lear received from his daughter.

Sir, there is a restless and unsatisfied ardour in the political views and pursuits of a few Advocates and Notaries in this Province, who are unable to earn a livelihood by their profession, which I am afraid has been mistaken for the feelings and sentiments of the Canadian population; and I do not hesitate to say, that if gratified, will lead to anarchy, and ultimately to a separation of these provinces from the Parent State. I speak, Sir, of separation as opposed to independence, for it is quite obvious to all reflecting minds, that this country, from its geographical position; its climate; its dependence for the support of its inhabitants on the produce of their lands, can never be independent; but if ever, through misrule, it be severed from Great Britain, it must become a prey to the neighbouring Republic. Let it be remembered, the port of Quebec, the great outlet and inlet of both Provinces, is six hundred miles from the sea—that, by the severity of the winter, it is shut out from all direct intercourse with Europe for nearly six months in the year, and can, under no circumstances become a maritime power, or even a nursery for seamen; that its timber, its ashes, its agricultural produce, and its furs, can only be carried out by the St. Lawrence.

Under these disadvantages, situated, as it is, near the United States, which has a numerous and warlike population, is it possible that Canada, unassisted by Great Britain, could raise its head against such an army and navy as that power could bring against it? And if it fell, (which it inevitably would) what would become of the laws and usages of Lower Canada, of the Catholic Religion, and the French language?—of the circulating wealth of England employed in the building of fortifications, in the support of the troops, and in the trade of these Provinces?

[To be Continued.]

For the Chronicle  
Sir,—It was with the most heartfelt concern I saw the pages of your respectable and loyal paper disgraced by the base, unjust, malevolent, and, in spite of T. L. C. W.'s declaration to the contrary—cowardly attack upon our late highly valued, and justly respected Governor, Sir Jas. Kempt. Your correspondent, Sir, sets out with a design of reviewing the general tenour of Sir James' public conduct as Administrator of this Government, and declares he has nothing to say to his private life. I will concede to him, that he, or any man, is at liberty to analyse the conduct of public men: I will agree that he has a right to censure any portion of that conduct which he, by well founded and corroborated argument, can prove to be criminal or improper; yet surely this should be done in proper and guarded language: has your correspondent done so? I think not! On the contrary, he has uniformly used a most abusive and unwarrantable style. On this point let me tell T. L. C. W., that in the eyes of just, honest, and independent men, accusation is not argument, nor is vituperation condemnation.

I have told you, Sir, that I agree to his position, that public men, in their public conduct, are liable to censure; this is what he means, though he knows not how to express it; but, Sir, after he has declared, that with Sir James' birth he has nothing to do—which is most true—why does he, in contradiction of his own words, of common sense, and universal practice, immediately resume the theme? and afterwards recur to it, for the purpose of casting a slur upon him! Thank God! we live in an enlightened age, when the adventitious aid of birth is not required to stamp the merit of the man! Another of your correspondents has told us, it was a proud boast for William Pitt that he had sought for merit in the north, and had found it; but in his search did Pitt justify himself to men of wealth and rank? Far from it. We, then, are blessed by living at a time, and in a country, where poverty and want of rank are no barriers to future and lofty distinction. This is the richest inheritance we claim in virtue of our birth-right.

Sir, I am a stranger in this land, I cannot, therefore, feel myself justified or entitled to take upon me, to deny or approve the arguments your correspondent brings forward; however, in one case, and almost at the outset, I find a strange misstatement; and if I find T. L. C. W. making a false position the ground-work of one charge, do I infringe any law of reasoning in drawing thence the conclusion, that in all those subjects which do not come within my knowledge, his accusations may be equally fallacious. Sir James Kempt, the writer says, passed "a youth of laborious subordination." Sir James, for many years, I believe, conducted the business of one of the first Army Agents in London; if this be a state of laborious subordination I have done. To my mind, that man's situation is far more degraded who sits down to vilify the conduct of an honest man, and a brave soldier, merely to gratify the base passions of a few discontented and malevolent spirits.

In one place, T. L. C. W. says, that if the King is satisfied with his conduct, it must be attributed to the indiscriminate visitations of fortune, for that God never intended him as a Ruler. Here is a statement free of all localities, and I can call attention to it. You know, Sir, that what men call chance or fortune, is providence, and that providence is the act of God. Now, Sir, I have placed T. L. C. W. between the horns of a logical figure from which he cannot escape; for either in the one or the other clauses of this splendid sentence, he has put forth an untruth; and let him select which he pleases, either will justify me in concluding that his testimony is to be received with great caution.

To T. L. C. W. I have only to say, that from these remarks he may learn the proper mode of conducting an argument; and as I intend to leave him in the agreeable situation in which I have placed him, he may make great progress in his studies before he can clear himself with ease.

CARENS FRAUDE.

For the Chronicle.  
SONG.  
THE DISCONSOLATE LOVER.  
TUNE—(The Exile of Erin.)  
Ye maidens bewail the sad fate of a sister,  
That sighs for a lover whose heart was eye true,  
But ah he was faithless, the youth who embraced her,  
Then parted, and bade her a final adieu.  
Oh see how the tear of affliction's bedewing  
Her red rosy cheek as her sorrow's renewing,  
While with retrospection her memory's reviewing  
The days of her happiness now fled away.

All nature seems cheerless, the blast of October  
Is mournfully murmuring thro' every deep glen,  
The forest is faded, the winds now disrobe her  
Of all her rich leaves, yet they'll flourish again;  
But wither'd for aye are her hopes of contentment,  
What once seem'd her hope is all bitter resentment,  
She's only proceeding thro' sad disappointment  
The days of her happiness are fled away.

Oh! could you but see the contending emotion  
Temporarily raging, disturbing her rest,  
Her mind being toss'd with a wild locomotion  
Which time will ne'er soothe in her sad heaving breast.  
The mirth that should cheer her, behold it disappears,  
Her sorrowful bosom, and only oppresses  
Her lone contemplations, whilst fancy carresses  
The days of her happiness—NOW FLED AWAY.  
THE BLACK BUCHT.  
Kingston, Nov. 13th.

For the Chronicle.  
THE FRIENDS I LEFT BEHIND ME.  
Farewell, nor blame the farewell sigh  
Which tells my pangs at leaving  
The long lov'd scene of all my joys,  
As sweet and transient as receiving;  
Fond nature leads my feelings home  
To those who would jeeringly me,  
My mind still clings in sweet embrace  
The friends I left behind me.

Though roaring oceans flow between  
Our seats of occupation,  
The self-same globe is still our home,  
Though spread thro' different nations;  
Then why should distance love divide,  
Such thoughts shall ne'er attend me,  
A friend in need's a friend indeed,  
Such friends I've left behind me.

Farewell to those who grac'd the board  
Of pleasure in our dwelling,  
Likewise to those on whom I gazed,  
When our white sail was swelling;  
May Fortune smile on all your plans,  
And wisdom still attend you,  
While I with gratitude look back  
To friends I left behind me.  
JOHN CHINIE.  
Kingston, Nov. 13.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
THE author of "Recollections of my Native Land," will, we hope, favor us with the remainder of the MS. of No. 1 of his series, by 12 o'clock on Monday. We think Woodworth's POEMS would be a better subject for W. than the "Huron Chief."

We cannot interfere in the religious controversy. The Patriot, we doubt not, can vindicate himself, unaided by Longinus. We wish, however, to remark, en passant, that this Longinus is celebrated for his purity of style and elegance of diction.

We certainly wish well to the Assemblies, but are not prepared to go the lengths we are required by *Terpsichore*. Henry Bell's communication has been received: we think it scarcely equal to "The Desolate," published to-day.

What could induce "Tom" to imagine we would lend ourselves to his ill-natured spleen, miscalled by him "Playful Satires"?

MARRIED.—In St. George's Church on Monday morning last, by the venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, MR. JAMES BAXTER, Printer, of York, to MISS MARY DENISON, of Kingston.

On the same morning, Charles B. Secord, Esq. Barrister at law, of Queenston, to Miss Margaret Ann Robins, of Kingston. On Friday, the 19th inst. by the venerable Archdeacon Stewart, Mr. John Davey, to Miss Ann Brown, both of Kingston. On the 2nd inst. by the Rev. Wm. Bell, Mr. Lorenzo Clarke, to Miss Beula Ann Rogers, of Perth.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Smart, Mr. Samuel Towlesly, to Miss Harriet Bryan, of Elizabethtown.

NOTICE.—A public meeting is requested on Friday next, the 3d December, at 12 o'clock, upon, at the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying at the ensuing session of Parliament for a Charter of a new Bank to be established in this Town.  
Kingston, 27th Nov. 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, till 31st December, for Washing the following articles of Barrack and Hospital BEDDING, for a period of Twelve Months, from 1st January to 31st December, 1831.

Barrack Double. Round Towels—at Palliasses—at Bolsters—at Blankets—at Sheets—at Rugs—at  
Barrack Single. Palliasses—at Bolsters—at Blankets—at Sheets—at Rugs—at  
Hospital. Palliasses—at Bolsters—at Blankets—at Sheets—at Rugs,—at

ALSO,—For SWEEPING CHIMNIES.  
The prices to be stated opposite each article in Sterling. Dollar at 4s. 4d.—Two securities will be required for the due performance of the Contract.  
For further particulars apply to the Barrack at  
The Tenders to be addressed to the respective Officers of the Ordnance, Kingston, U. C.  
Ordnance Office, Kingston,  
27th November, 1830.

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.—The First Assembly will take place at the Kingston Hotel on Tuesday Evening next, the 30th inst. in honor of St. Andrew.  
Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.  
Nov. 27th, 1830.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman about to remove from Kingston,—a handsome BAY MARE, warranted sound; perfectly quiet to ride or drive; standing 14½ hands high, and is under Seven years old;—A single bodied DENNET, with Harness, Whip, Rug, &c. complete. The Carriage was built in April last, in Montreal, and has only been six months in use. For particulars enquire at the Chronicle Office. Kingston, 27th Nov. 1830.

WANTED.—An experienced WOMAN COOK, to whom liberal wages will be given. Also, a Servant Woman. Enquire at this Office. Nov. 27th, 1830.

JOHN BOOTH, MERCHANT TAILOR, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to Market Street, next door to Mr. W. Binley, Druggist, where he continues his employment in all its varieties, and executes work in the latest fashions. He also embraces this medium of conveying to his friends and the public his sincere thanks for the patronage he experienced at his former stand, and now solicits a continuance of that support, with the assurance that his utmost efforts will be used for the satisfaction of all who may favour him with their custom. He likewise begs leave to intimate, that having received a large and fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings of every description, &c. &c. he is enabled to furnish any quantity on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—Constantly on hand, a very fashionable assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING.  
Kingston, 11th November, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE, A few copies of the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR. For 1831.  
SPLENDIDLY bound in embossed leather with gilt leaves, and containing twelve highly finished engravings, on steel, by the first artists.  
Kingston, 23d, Oct. 1830.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.—The Subscriber having rented this extensive and well known establishment has now opened the same for the accommodation of the public.  
The Mansion House is pleasantly situated on Store Street, being the principal and most central street in Kingston; and no establishment of the kind, in the province, can surpass it in the excellence and comfort of its apartments, in regard both to parlours and bed rooms; all of which are furnished in the very best style.  
The subscriber having kept Tavern for several years, has acquired experience in that line—and he trusts that with unremitting attention to the comforts of his guests he will merit a share of the public patronage.  
In rear of the Mansion House is a large yard—in which there is an extensive and commodious range of stables—and where a Livery Stable will be constantly kept for the accommodation of the public.  
S. CARMINO.  
Kingston, 24th October, 1830.

THE Partnership heretofore carried on by Samuel T. Hudson, and George Cliff, in Marysburgh, in the County of Prince Edward, and province of Upper Canada, is dissolved by mutual consent. George Cliff is authorized to receive any debts due the concern, and grant acquittances for the same; he is also ready to pay any debts due by the late firm of Hudson & Cliff. (Signed) SAM'L T. HUDSON, GEORGE CLIFF.  
Marysburgh, July 23d, 1830.

PROSPECTUS OF A PERIODICAL WORK To be published Monthly in Halifax, Nova Scotia, ENTITLED The British North American Magazine, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL. DURING a period so fertile as the present, in the means of obtaining and diffusing the elements of education; and affording abundant resources to the intelligent and cultivated mind, in the rapid increase of periodical publications, both in the mother country and the neighbouring States; it may well be matter of surprise, that in a Province so populous as Nova Scotia, and a town so advantageously situated as Halifax, no Magazine has appeared of ability and worth, whence the young might derive instruction and delight,—the more advanced and better informed obtain the means of intellectual solace and enjoyment;—where the resources of this fine country which are daily developed, could be described and recorded; and by which its improvements and capabilities might be made known to the world.

These considerations have for some time occupied the attention of the subscriber, and from the conviction that a work of this description, must prove of great practical utility, and will meet with public patronage and support; he is induced to bring the plan under the notice of the inhabitants of these Colonies.

The situation of Halifax, with reference to the other North American Colonies, is most appropriate for an undertaking such as is now contemplated, as the means of conveying intelligence from hence, are frequent and rapid; while the monthly arrival of the English Packets, and the constant intercourse by means of merchant vessels, between Great Britain and this port, afford every facility for obtaining the latest works of interest, and other productions, from which selections may be made.

The community of interests also, which prevails among those appendages of the Parent State, renders it desirable that a Periodical should be established in the most central situation, whereby the mutual interchange of sentiments may be increased,—a knowledge of each other's wants, desires and advantages ascertained,—and those feelings of cordiality cherished, which should pervade the subjects of one great and glorious empire, partaking of the privileges, enjoying similar advantages, and sharing in the same hopes.

It is with this therefore, that *The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal* is intended to be established; and it is because he feels confident that it will be a work of extensive and increasing usefulness, that its proprietor indulges in the sanguine expectation of its success.

One object of paramount importance with him will be, the selection of articles both in prose and verse, from the most approved of the numerous Periodical publications, with which the people of England are familiar; confining himself to such parts of them, as may suit the taste, habits and desires of readers in this part of the world. From those much may be selected and amusement and interest, which under present circumstances cannot abstain general perusal; and thus many delightful productions of ordinary length, may be snatched from the stream of time, and be to increase the means of rational happiness and enjoyments.

There are also resident in these Provinces many individuals of education and intelligence, who doubtless will lend their efforts for the advancement of an object such as is proposed; and the Editor relies upon the assistance of gentlemen with gifted and cultivated minds, for that portion of original contributions, to which the pages of the Magazine will be readily developed; so long as they do not indulge in controversial discussions, or partake of political or angry contention.

*The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal* will be published on the third Wednesday in every month; to be commenced in December, should the number of subscribers warrant the undertaking. It will be printed on fine English Demy paper of the size and quality of Blackwood's Magazine, and will contain Ninety Six Pages, printed with a similar type. The price will be Thirty shillings Currency per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received

and at the Press office; and those who are disposed to encourage the enterprise, are requested to intimate their intentions without delay, that the necessary arrangements may be commenced.

In thus offering himself to the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Colonies, as the conductor of a Work of some magnitude; the subscriber is aware that much of his time and whatever trifling talent he may possess, must be devoted to the pursuit in which he is about to engage; and pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to render the intended Publication, one that will be acceptable to all ranks and denominations in society.

To encourage feelings of attachment and veneration for the Government, and obedience to the laws,—to scatter the seeds of virtue, and diffuse the flowers of literature throughout the land, to cherish and cultivate a taste for scientific and mental acquirements; and to lead the more youthful and unreflecting part of the community, to the contemplation of the wonderful works of creation,—and from the study of Nature up to the Nature's God, will be the undeviating aim of the Editor of the proposed volume; and in the pursuit of these objects he confidently solicits the countenance and assistance of the liberal and well informed portion of mankind.

EDMUND WARD.  
Halifax, August 3, 1830.

RICHARD SCOBELL, COOPER, from England, respectfully informs the inhabitants and vicinity of Kingston, that he has established his business in rear of the brick house, formerly occupied by Mr. W. Driscoll, in Brock street, where he will carry on his employment in all its branches.  
R. S. flatters himself from his long experience in his line, and the readiness to comply with the call of those who may favour him, to deserve a share of public patronage.  
N. B. The shop, Kitchen, and Cellar of the above building to let. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Counter.  
Kingston, Nov. 18th 1830. 20—3.