

anda, and this province, than any measure yet proposed in British America.

1st. Because it would create a spirit of enterprise in both provinces, which has heretofore lain in a great measure dormant.

2nd.—It would enable this Province in a few years to complete the Ship Canal now in progress from our great Lakes to the Ocean.

3rd.—It would increase the demand for British commerce and employment for British Seamen to an incalculable extent, by the introduction of large quantities of merchandise for the supply of the Southern and Western parts of the Continent of America; and the Port of Quebec would most probably export as great a quantity of Grain and Flour as all the Ports in the United States put together.

4th.—It would increase the Revenue of that part of Lower Canada which would not be included in this, to a greater amount than is now collected in both Provinces.

5th.—It would double the value of property in that part of Lower Canada which would be attached to this, and greatly enhance the value of property in every other part of it.

Resolved, 9. That the present Boundary Line not only deprives His Majesty's subjects residing in Upper Canada of the natural right they long since should have enjoyed of free access to Sea, the St. Lawrence being a common highway to both Provinces, the control of a Sea Port Town, and of the wealth arising from foreign commerce, but it, in effect, renders the Legislature of this Province powerless—it is in vain to appoint Finance Committees to raise ways or means, or attempt any improvement in which they are to rely either on duties or any indirect tax from a Sea Port. The principal item to pay the interest on the loan contracted by the State of New York to construct the Erie Canal was 24 per cent. on ancient duties—this was collected in the city of New York, although it came out of the consumer to the westward; with us, the inhabitants of this Province are the consumers, notwithstanding this Legislature has no power to exact that or any other duty.

The result of this policy in dividing the country above Montreal, or a Sea Port under the control of two Legislatures, or confining them under one, may be seen from the effects produced in the State of New York and the State of Pennsylvania, contrasted with the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The former States have never, up to the present moment, had the assistance of one farthing from foreign revenue, the whole amount having been assigned to the purposes of their Civil Government; notwithstanding, by the wealth created from foreign commerce, which centres in all commercial cities or Sea Ports, and having the control of those Sea Ports under one Legislature, they have been enabled to borrow money to any extent—have made many thousands of miles of Canal—connected their inland waters, and added many millions to the value of the interior of their country. During which period, although we have the most easy, most direct, the shortest, and best route to the ocean—only having a distance of 23 miles in length, with 160 feet lockage to unite those waters, thereby virtually making a sea coast of Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Michigan, up to the present moment the Legislature of Lower Canada has not made an attempt to improve this communication, although the entire commerce of this immense country is being transferred to the Atlantic cities of New York and Pennsylvania, they cannot feel or see the necessity of immediate action—and His Majesty's faithful Commons despair of ever having a free access to the ocean until that Boundary Line is removed, so as to give the Legislature of this Province the entire control of a Sea Port, which of right they should long since have possessed.

Resolved, 10. That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty founded on the foregoing Resolutions, and that the same be transmitted through His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1836.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Grenville Election.—We are happy to observe by the Journals of the House, that this question has been disposed of by the following Resolution:—

Resolved—That this House deem it inexpedient to proceed, at present, any further in relation to the communication presented to this House by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, touching the Election for the County of Grenville, inasmuch as no petition has been presented, complaining of said Election, and the law points out the manner of proceeding in cases of complaints.

The Niagara Bank Bill was read, and ordered to be read a second time.

The Bill to Incorporate the Town of Niagara, and to establish a Police therein, was read, and ordered for a second reading.

The Bill to establish a Bank in Brockville was read, and ordered to be read a second time.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Macdonnell, Gleggarry, Cook and McKay, was appointed to report on the navigation of the River Aux Raisins, in the Eastern District.

The Bill to amend the Representation of the People in the Province of Upper Canada, was read, and ordered for a second reading—and 500 copies of the Bill to be printed for the use of Members.

Motion to leave Pews.—Pursuant to notice, Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Jones, moves that the Sergeant at Arms do leave, for the use and accommodation of the Members of this House, for the term of one year, a Pew in St. Peter's Church in this city—and one in the Churches of the following denominations of Christians, viz:—The Kirk of Scotland, the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Presbyterians;

On which the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messieurs Boulton, Burwell, Cartwright, Deltor, Draper, Dunlop, Elliott, Gowan, Hotham, Jarvis, Jones, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, McCrae, McDonell, Gleggarry, McDonnell, Northumberland, Murray, Powell, Richardson, Rutan, Sherwood, Wickens, 23.

Nays.—Messieurs Aikman, Alway, Armstrong, Boekus, Caldwell, Cameron, Chisholm, Halton, Cook, Cornwall, Duncombe, Norfolk, Ferrie, Macnab, Manahan, Marks, McDonnell, Stormont, McIntosh, McMicking, Merritt, Morrison, Norton, Parke, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Thomson, Thorburn, Woodruff—23.

The question was decided in the negative, by a majority of five.

Common Schools.—The House Resolved that these be granted to His Majesty the sum of £5650, for the support of Common Schools for the present year, 1836—to be distributed among the several Districts in the Province, in the same manner as the sum of £5650 was distributed in 1835.

The Bill for vacating the seats of Members in certain cases, was read a second time—and the House was put in committee of the whole on the Bill. The Chairman reported that the

Committee had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Monday, 14th Nov., 1836.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the following petitions were read:

Of Samuel Crane and forty others, of Prescott; praying that a Charter may be granted to establish a Bank in said town.

Of H. D. Jessup and forty-two others, of the Town of Prescott for the same.

Of John Turnbull and twenty-eight others, inhabitants of the County of Hastings; praying for the separation of said County from the Midland District.

Of Joseph A. Wilford and thirteen others, of the District of Niagara; praying for the construction of a Bridge across the River Welland.

Of C. J. Robinson and ten others, of North and South Orillia; praying aid for roads.

Of John Proctor and thirty others, of the Township of King, (York); praying that the original survey of said township may be undisturbed.

Of Rebecca McIntee, of the Township of Louth, in the Niagara District; praying relief on the ground of her husband's services during the late war.

Of R. F. Child and twenty-five others, masters of vessels and mariners, navigating Lakes Ontario and Erie; praying that the Welland Canal may be made a public work.

Of C. J. Bell of Castleford, District of Bathurst, praying the favorable consideration of the House to his construction of Slides on the River Bonne Chere, in the Township of Horton, in the said District.

Of Niel McNeil and fifty others, inhabitants of the Townships of Brock, Mariposa, and Eldon; praying for two hundred pounds to open a certain Road in the Township of Brock.

Of Thomas Servos of the Town of Niagara; praying consideration to his petition of last Session, applying for a pension.

Of William Dowling and seventy-six others, inhabitants of the Township of Elizabethtown; praying aid for a road in said township.

Of Robert Melville and one hundred and forty-nine others, inhabitants of the Town of Niagara and vicinity; praying that a cut may be made from some point on the Welland Canal to the mouth of the Niagara River.

Of Lambert F. Brooke and fifty one others, of the Town of Hamilton, (Gore); praying aid to reduce the ascent of the mountain in rear of said Town.

Of Adam Ainslie of the Township of Beverly, in the Gore District; praying the passing of an Act to enable him to act as Attorney in all His Majesty's Courts in this Province.

Of W. C. Crofton, teacher of the Newcastle District School; praying assistance to place said School upon such a footing, as that the pupils may receive proper instruction.

Of Jonathan Lane and ninety-six others, inhabitants of the Penetanguishine Road, (Simcoe); praying aid for roads.

Of W. C. Bell and five others, Township Commissioners for the Townships of Tiny, Tav, Flos, and Medonte, (Simcoe); praying aid for roads.

Of Thomas Reid, J. P. and sixty-three others, inhabitants of the Townships of Fenelon, Verulam, and Emily; praying aid for a Road, and to build a Bridge over Pigeon Creek.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General, seconded by Mr. Murney.

Ordered—That that part of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at the opening of this Session, which relates to King's College, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Burwell, Draper, Aikman, Cameron, and Sherwood, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Norton, moves, that that part of His Excellency's Speech, which refers to the length of time which intervenes between the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in this Province—the consequent crowded state of the Gaols, as well as the length of imprisonment suffered by persons charged with crime—and to an increase of the present number of Judges, be referred to a Select Committee, to consist of Messrs. Macnab, Shade, D. E. McDonell, and Hotham, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

On which the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messieurs Aikman, Boulton, Burwell, Caldwell, Cameron, Deltor, Draper, Dunlop, Elliott, Hotham, Kearns, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, McDonnell, Gleggarry, McDonnell, Northumberland, Norton, Powell, Rutan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thomson, Wickens, 27.

Nays.—Messrs. Alway, Cook, Ferrie, Gowan, Manahan, McDonnell, Stormont, McIntosh, McMicking, Moore, Morrison, Parke, Shaver, Woodruff—13.

Mr. Shade gives notice that he will move an humble Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency be graciously pleased to communicate to this House any information he may have received relative to the future disposition or appropriation of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of this Province.

Mr. Boulton gives notice, that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode of paying the wages of the Members of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Sherwood gives notice that he will move, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will issue his Warrant on the Receiver General, in favor of the Speaker of this House, for £8,500, in part to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislature, which said sum is to be made good during the present Session.

Mr. Sherwood gives notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the operations of Joint Stock Banking Institutions, and to protect the interests of the public.

Mr. Dunlop gives notice that he will move that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will direct all reports from Sheriffs, Grand Jurors, and others, bearing on the internal arrangement and moral discipline of our Prisons, received since the last Session of Parliament, to be laid on the table of this House.

Mr. Norton gives notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the establishing of alternate County Courts.

Mr. McDonnell, of Gleggarry, gives notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relative to the summoning of Jurors for the several Courts in this Province.

Mr. Solicitor General gives notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill, to establish a Court of Chancery within this Province.

Mr. Solicitor General gives notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill for the disposal and management of the School Lands within this Province.

Mr. Rutan gives notice that he will move for leave to bring in a bill to establish a Bank at Cobourg, in the Newcastle District.

Ordered—That the Saint Catharines Bank bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered—That the Intestate Estate Bill be read a second time.

Pursuant to notice Mr. Dunlop, seconded by Mr. Prince, moves that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to direct all reports or communications, bearing on that portion of our national Statistics, the

FISHERIES.

to be laid upon the table of this House—and that Messieurs Gowan and Kearns be appointed to draft the said Address:—

Which was ordered.

Ordered—That the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt be read a second time, and that 500 copies of the bill be printed for the use of members.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Murney, moves that a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to lay before this House any communications which he may have received from His Majesty's Government, in reply to the Address to the King, of last Session; and also any communications relating to certain representations said to have been made by individuals in their public or private capacities, relative to the affairs of this Province—and that Messrs. Gowan and Sherwood be a committee to draft the said Address.

Ordered.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Cameron, moves that it be resolved that the Bank of Upper Canada—the Commercial Bank of the Midland District, and the Gore District Bank, be required to make the returns authorized by law to be laid before this House:

Ordered.

Ordered—That the Public Notaries' Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Manahan, moves that the twenty-ninth Rule of this House be rescinded—and that it be Resolved, that standing committees to consist of five members each, be appointed by the Honorable the Speaker, on general subjects: such as Finance—the Judiciary—Expanding Laws—Public Buildings—Canals—Rail Roads—Agriculture—Roads and Bridges—Reporting—Printing—Banking, &c., and that such appointments be made at the commencement of each Session:

On which the yeas and nays were taken as follows:

Yeas.—Messieurs Boulton, Cameron, Cartwright, Cook, Jones, Kearns, Malloch, Manahan, Mathewson, McDonnell, Gleggarry, McIntosh, McKay, McMicking, Moore, Norton, Richardson, Robinson, Shaver, Wickens—19.

Nays.—Messieurs Aikman, Alway, Armstrong, Boekus, Burwell, Caldwell, Cornwall, Deltor, Duncombe, Norfolk, Dunlop, Elliott, Ferrie, Gowan, McDonnell, Northumberland, McDonnell, Stormont, Merritt, Morrison, Parke, Powell, Prince, Rutan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Thomson, Woodruff—26.

The question was decided in the negative by a majority of seven.

The bill for the distribution of District Funds was read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Aikman, seconded by Mr. Boulton,

Ordered—That the bill to provide for a more equitable mode of expending the District Funds, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Merritt, Ferrie, Rykert, Hotham, and Jarvis, with power to report thereon.

The Quakers' Relief bill was read the second time.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Rykert moves for the appointment of a committee on the subject of Banking, and that Messrs. Cartwright, Macnab, Merritt, and Norton do compose said committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Ordered.

On motion of Mr. Shade, seconded by Mr. W. Chisholm,

Ordered—That the twenty-ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, so far as relates to this motion, and that the names of Messrs. Robinson and Cartwright be added to the Welland Canal Committee.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Boulton, moves, that that portion of the Journals of last Session, relating to the petition of Thomas Markland, and others, relative to the Midland District School Society, may be now read.

Which was carried, and the Journal was read accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Richardson,

Ordered—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the Library, with a view to its augmentation, and as to the condition of the Books belonging to the House, which have not been arranged and deposited therein; as also what improvements can be made for the better accommodation of Select Committees, and for the greater convenience of the Clerks, &c. employed by this House, and that Messrs. Draper, McKay, Prince, and Cameron do compose the said committee.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Niagara Bank bill was read a second time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for certain information, was read the third time, passed and signed, and is as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to lay before this House any communications which Your Excellency may have received from His Majesty's Government in reply to its Address to the King of last Session; and also any communications relating to certain representations said to have been made by individuals in their public or private capacities relative to the affairs of this Province.

ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Speaker.

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Fourteenth day of November, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Murney,

Ordered—That Messrs. Sherwood and Gowan be a committee to wait upon His Excellency to learn when he will be pleased to receive the Address of this House, and to present the same.

Adjourned.

ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, return our most respectful thanks, for Your Excellency's Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

We rejoice most cordially with Your Excellency, in the loyal feeling which pervades this Province, and in the return of that tranquillity which is so essential to the public prosperity.

This auspicious change, we attribute chiefly to the firmness and decision with which Your Excellency has avowed your determination to support the Constitution of the Province, animating with confidence those who justly revere the institutions of their native land—and discouraging any, who under the

specious pretext of Reform, may have been insidiously labouring to effect changes in our Government and Laws, to which the majority of the people are from reason and duty wholly opposed.

The tranquillity so happily restored to us, will afford an opportunity for the Legislature to discuss calmly and dispassionately, those subjects which the country has now reason to expect will be the objects of their earnest and deliberate attention, and we beg to assure Your Excellency, of our anxious desire to co-operate with the other Branches of the Legislature, in effecting a just, liberal and permanent settlement of the several important questions to which Your Excellency has been pleased to refer.

The provision which has been made by Law, for the religious instruction of the people, will again occupy our serious attention; and we sincerely trust, that the difficulties which have hitherto attended its discussion, may at length be overcome—and that with the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, some measure may be matured, which will happily set at rest, a subject of an engrossing and paramount interest to the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

We feel deeply the injury this Province has sustained, from the circumstances which have hitherto frustrated the gracious intentions of His late Majesty, in granting a charter of incorporation to the University of King's College; and we shall be happy to concur with the other Branches of the Legislature, in rendering the institution effectual for bestowing on the youth of the Province, the inestimable blessings of a refined and liberal education. The proper disposal of the School Lands, and the promotion of general education, are matters so intimately connected with the best interests of this Colony, that we shall feel it our duty to bestow on them our most attentive consideration.

The convenient and satisfactory administration of justice, and particularly in the criminal department, is an object of such general interest, that we trust, if any measures are necessary for enabling the Government to provide for some more frequent deliveries of the Gaols in the several Districts, such measures will no longer be delayed. The long period which so often intervenes between the apprehension and trial of a prisoner, is productive of much hardship and inconvenience, and in the present advanced state of this Colony, we can see no sufficient reason for suffering the evil to continue.

We doubt not, that cases of neglected misery from the cause Your Excellency has alluded to, having long existed in this Province; and we concur with Your Excellency in thinking, that humanity now calls loudly for the institution of some place of Refuge for such of our Fellow-Creatures as are affected by the loss of their reason. We should have much pleasure in uniting with the other Branches of the Legislature, in lighting so far as may be done by human means, the pressure of calamity so distressing.

Our attention shall be studiously given to any suggestions which may be offered relative to the opening communications by which the Agricultural produce of this Province may be more readily brought to market, and among the various improvements of this nature, a great Western Rail Road, will no doubt, claim our early consideration, as an undertaking of the first importance to this country, and tending to promote that friendly intercourse with the neighbouring States, which it should be our desire to cultivate.

The state of the Welland Canal, and the most expedient means of rendering it secure and useful to the public, shall engage our serious attention, and we trust it may be found practicable to adopt some decisive measure, for the future management and care of that important work.

We participate in the regret, that under existing circumstances, it should not be deemed advisable to commence negotiations with the adjoining Province, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa—but this temporary difficulty, we trust, will not be suffered to deter the Legislature, from causing a survey and accurate estimates to be made, of the expense of connecting Lake Huron with the Ocean, by the waters of that noble River.

We have been a long time aware, that the system sanctioned by the Road Laws, has been inadequate to the wants and expectations of the public, that a loose, irresponsible, and forbearing execution of those laws, has hitherto prevailed, and that some efficient means ought to be devised, for placing the highways under such superintendance as shall involve responsibility, in order that the Statute Labour, as well as the large sums of money annually voted, shall be scientifically, economically, and impartially applied.

We thank Your Excellency for informing us, that you have recommended to His Majesty's Government that such portions of the Military Reserves, as are not required for defence, should, as early as possible, be offered to the public, as a means of encouraging emigration; and that your Excellency hopes to be authorized to adopt a more convenient and beneficial system in the Land Granting Department.

We beg also to congratulate Your Excellency on the conclusion of negotiations, by which the extensive tract of rich land here obtained from the Indians, from feelings, highly creditable to their race, they have cheerfully relinquished for the public good.

It is with much satisfaction that we receive the assurance of Your Excellency's conviction, of the advantages which this Province presents to such of our fellow-subjects as desire to emigrate from the United Kingdom; and as Your Excellency's judgment must undoubtedly have been formed without prejudice, from local interests, we cannot but anticipate a great benefit to the Colony, from the open and decided declaration of Your Excellency's opinion, in regard to those advantages, and in particular, as it respects the security presented for the investment of capital.

While Your Excellency has thus pledged the responsibility of your high station, in order to disabuse the public mind of impressions prejudicial to the character and interests of this Province, we should be inexcessively wanting in a sense of duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, if we failed, on our part, to promote, with sincerity and zeal, whatever measures may seem best calculated to uphold the reputation and advance the welfare of this very valuable possession of the British Crown.

That Your Excellency will continue to be occupied in the most earnest endeavors, to discharge with advantage to the Colony, the high powers committed to you by our Sovereign, we can entertain no doubt, and in the present stage of advancement at which the province has arrived, we are persuaded that too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity which Your Excellency has adverted to, of supporting, unsullied, its commercial integrity.

Amidst the efforts which have been industriously used to unsettle institutions wisely framed and approved by the experience of ages, it is gratifying to every friend of order and good government, to observe the resolution with which Your Excellency has determined to abide by the principles of our Constitutional Charter; and the character of the people of Upper Canada must be raised in the estimation of their Sovereign, and of the supporters of rational liberty in all countries, when it is seen that the open and unhesitating avowal of your Excellency's determination, has called forth that ardent and manly support which

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Fourteenth day of November, 1836.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.—I have great pleasure in thanking you for the loyal Address I have just received from you, and for the satisfactory assurances it contains.

Coroner's Inquest.—Thomas A. Corbett, Esq. Coroner at the Trent, has sent us the following:—

On Monday morning I was called upon to hold an Inquest on a man by the name of John McMullen, who was found dead last Monday morning, on the road leading to Toronto. Verdict—Died from excessive drinking of ardent spirits, on Sunday evening the 20th Nov.

The above unfortunate man has friends in Quebec, and you may be of service to his family by noticing it in your paper.

The Weather, since our last publication, has assumed all the appearance of winter—some snow having fallen, accompanied with sharp frosts. The Bay Boats still continue running.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Continued from No. 42 of this paper.

Having received intelligence that a vein of Copper ore had been discovered near Beverly, in the township of Bastard, I proceeded thither by the route of Brewers Mills. Within a short distance of Kingston Mills, in a cliff on the side of the road, and on the declivity of a hill, the last of the secondary rocks is seen; it consists of a remarkably thick bed of limestone, (carboniferous) and soon after the crystalline (granitic) belt is struck the same as that in which the Rossie lead ore occurs, consisting here of syenites and greenstones of a flesh red and dark green color.

Passing the waste weir at Kingston Mills, the view of whose waters as they cascade over the dam, suggests the enquiry why such a power adequate to give motion to any machinery, has been so long neglected. I dropped into a woodland road, which in the rainy season must be almost impassable, and journeying on, reached Brewer's Mills about 2 P. M. Here refreshing both horse and rider at the hospitable abode of Mr. Mathewson, I continued my route to the Furnace Falls on the waters of the Gananoque, where five years before I rested, on my way to some localities of iron ore in the neighborhood; of which I shall take some notice hereafter.

The whole of the distance from Kingston Mills to Brewer's Mills, and from the latter place to the Furnace Falls, is through a limestone country, but one composed of crystalline (granitic) rocks. Some angular tables of secondary limestone appear in the early portion of the journey, but they seem to be detached fragments only. The road continues to be indifferent beyond Brewer's Mills until the wood is cleared, and the Leeds settlement is reached, when it changes to a dry sandy one, which conducts you to the Furnace Falls, where the waters of the Gananoque flow over a red oblique and porphyritic sienite: Here are mills belonging to Messrs. Charles and Jonas Jones. About 6 miles further, in the direction of Brockville, but a little off the road to the left is Beverly, which I reached about 8 P. M., having rode about 42 miles. Beverly has the aspect of having been settled yesterday. I was surprised to learn, however, that as a settlement, it dates back 30 years. Some uncertainty in the tenure of land was pointed out to me as the cause. The existence of this uncertainty is to be regretted, and should be removed, for the spot in many respects is an eligible one, and now has some chance of becoming the seat of mining operations. I am gratified to perceive that there is at this moment a project before the House of Assembly which, if passed, will increase the importance of this locality.

I took up my residence at the only tavern in the place. It is kept by a very obliging and intelligent individual of the name of Lewis, the same who discovered the copper vein in the neighborhood. He entered with zeal into the object of my visit, and took me to all the metalliferous indications which have been noticed hereabouts.

To understand the geological position of the copper ore, it is necessary to state that the vicinity of Beverly is characterized by the appearance of both primary and secondary rocks—the former consist of very felspariferous granites, the latter of the old red sandstone and whitish or yellowish semi-crystalline limestones, which some geologists would call transition, as they occupy a position between the granite and the sandstone; they contain, in disseminated portions, specks of graphite, (black lead) a mineral which seems to be abundant about here and throughout the calcareous strata of this geological interval. In this interval, but nearer the granite than the sandstone, which dips away from it at a rather high angle to the northward, the copper vein is situated. It consists of the pyritous copper in association with the green and blue carbonates. Little has yet been done beyond ascertaining the existence of the vein which appears to hold a course between south and east and to dip at an angle of say 30 degrees to the horizon; but it is, as yet, too little developed to write positively on these points. What is as yet seen of the vein is not particularly promising, but quite enough so to induce further cautious investigation, and the probabilities are greatly in favor of the opinion, that below, the vein will be found to improve both in the abundance of the ore it will turn out, and in its quality. That observed at present is, as before said, of three kinds,—the pyritous copper, and the green and blue carbonates. The two latter seem to occur only in the upper portion of the vein, either investing the surface of the ore, or staining the minerals in association with it. The blue (dark Cobalt blue) carbonate, more particularly, occupies superficially the spongy cavities of the pyritous copper.—For the satisfaction of those who take an interest in such descriptions, I will here give the mineralogical characters of this ore.

The texture or structure of this ore is spongy or soriolate in the large, somewhat compact in the small, its spongy cavities exhibiting crystalline forms. Its fracture is somewhat conchoidal; its colour, internally, varies from pale brass yellow to gold yellow. Externally, it is dark cobalt blue, or brownish red, owing to the united influence of carbonic acid and oxygen. Its lustre, on fresh fracture, is shining metallic, externally on the oxidized surface it is dull. Its hardness is much below that of iron pyrites, which it most resembles, yielding to the knife easily, and giving no fire under the hammer. Its specific gravity is 3.9. Before the blowpipe it gives off the odour of sulphur not always very distinct: in the exterior, or oxidating flame it loses its lustre, turns greyish black, and becomes magnetic; when allowed to cool, the surface assumes a blood red colour. In the interior, or reducing flame, it fuses into a dark brittle magnetic globule, which communicates to nitric acid the property of depositing a film of copper on steel.

From these characters a mineralogist, without seeing the ore, would recognize it to be the copper pyrites, or pyritous copper, a combination of iron, copper, and sulphur. The copper in this species of ore has been determined to exist in variable proportions of from 2 to 36 per cent. I have not ascertained the proportion in

Your Excellency has been pleased to acknowledge.

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber, Fourteenth day of November, 1836.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.—I have great pleasure in thanking you for the loyal Address I have just received from you, and for the satisfactory assurances it contains.

Coroner's Inquest.—Thomas A. Corbett, Esq. Coroner at the Trent, has sent us the following:—

On Monday morning I was called upon to hold an Inquest on a man by the name of John McMullen, who was found dead last Monday morning, on the road leading to Toronto. Verdict—Died from excessive drinking of ardent spirits, on Sunday evening the 20th Nov.

The above unfortunate man has friends in Quebec, and you may be of service to his family by noticing it in your paper.

The Weather, since our last publication, has assumed all the appearance of winter—some snow having fallen, accompanied with sharp frosts. The Bay Boats still continue running.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Continued from No. 42 of this paper.

Having received intelligence that a vein of Copper ore had been discovered near Beverly, in the township of Bastard, I proceeded thither by the route of Brewers Mills. Within a short distance of Kingston Mills, in a cliff on the side of the road, and on the declivity of a hill, the last of the secondary rocks is seen; it consists of a remarkably thick bed of limestone, (carboniferous) and soon after the crystalline (granitic) belt is struck the same as that in which the Rossie lead ore occurs, consisting here of syenites and greenstones of a flesh red and dark green color.

Passing the waste weir at Kingston Mills, the view of whose waters as they cascade over the dam, suggests the enquiry why such a power adequate to give motion to any machinery, has been so long neglected. I dropped into a woodland road, which in the rainy season must be almost impassable, and journeying on, reached Brewer's Mills about 2 P. M. Here refreshing both horse and rider at the hospitable abode of Mr. Mathewson, I continued my route to the Furnace Falls on the waters of the Gananoque, where five years before I rested, on my way to some localities of iron ore in the neighborhood; of which I shall take some notice hereafter.

The whole of the distance from Kingston Mills to Brewer's Mills, and from the latter place to the Furnace Falls, is through a limestone country, but one composed of crystalline (granitic) rocks. Some angular tables of secondary limestone appear in the early portion of the journey, but they seem to be detached fragments only. The road continues to be indifferent beyond Brewer's Mills until the wood is cleared, and the Leeds settlement is reached, when it changes to a dry sandy one, which conducts you to the Furnace Falls, where the waters of the Gananoque flow over a red oblique and porphyritic sienite: Here are mills belonging to Messrs. Charles and Jonas Jones. About 6 miles further, in the direction of Brockville, but a little off the road to the left is Beverly, which I reached about 8 P. M., having rode about 42 miles. Beverly has the aspect of having been settled yesterday. I was surprised to learn, however, that as a settlement, it dates back 30 years. Some uncertainty in the tenure of land was pointed out to me as the cause. The existence of this uncertainty is to be regretted, and should be removed, for the spot in many respects is an eligible one, and now has some chance of becoming the seat of mining operations. I am gratified to perceive that there is at this moment a project before the House of Assembly which, if passed, will increase the importance of this locality.

I took up my residence at the only tavern in the place. It is kept by a very obliging and intelligent individual of the name of Lewis, the same who discovered the copper vein in the neighborhood. He entered with zeal into the object of my visit, and took me to all the metalliferous indications which have been noticed hereabouts.

To understand the geological position of the copper ore, it is necessary to state that the vicinity of Beverly is characterized by the appearance of both primary and secondary rocks—the former consist of very felspariferous granites, the latter of the old red sandstone and whitish or yellowish semi-crystalline limestones, which some geologists would call transition, as they occupy a position between the granite and the sandstone; they contain, in disseminated portions, specks of graphite, (black lead) a mineral which seems to be abundant about here and throughout the calcareous strata of this geological interval. In this interval, but nearer the granite than the sandstone, which dips away from it at a rather high angle to the northward, the copper vein is situated. It consists of the pyritous copper in association with the green and blue carbonates. Little has yet been done beyond ascertaining the existence of the vein which appears to hold a course between south and east and to dip at an angle of say 30 degrees to the horizon; but it is, as yet, too little developed to write positively on these points. What is as yet seen of the vein is not particularly promising, but quite enough so to induce further cautious investigation, and the probabilities are greatly in favor of the opinion, that below, the vein will be found to improve both in the abundance of the ore it will turn out, and in its quality. That observed at present is, as before said, of three kinds,—the pyritous copper, and the green and blue carbonates. The two latter seem to occur only in the upper portion of the vein, either investing the surface of the ore, or staining the minerals in association with it. The blue (dark Cobalt blue) carbonate, more particularly, occupies superficially the spongy cavities of the pyritous copper.—For the satisfaction of those who take an interest in such descriptions, I will here give the mineralogical characters of this ore.

The texture or structure of this ore is spongy or soriolate in the large, somewhat compact in the small, its spongy cavities exhibiting crystalline forms. Its fracture is somewhat conchoidal; its colour, internally, varies from pale brass yellow to gold yellow. Externally, it is dark cobalt blue, or brownish red, owing to the united influence of carbonic acid and oxygen. Its lustre, on fresh fracture, is shining metallic, externally on the oxidized surface it is dull. Its hardness is much below that of iron pyrites, which it most resembles, yielding to the knife easily, and giving no fire under the hammer. Its specific gravity is 3.9. Before the blowpipe it gives off the odour of sulphur not always very distinct: in the exterior, or oxidating flame it loses its lustre, turns greyish black, and becomes magnetic; when allowed to cool, the surface assumes a blood red colour. In the interior, or reducing flame, it fuses into a dark brittle magnetic globule, which communicates to nitric acid the property of depositing a film of copper on steel.

From these characters a mineralogist, without seeing the ore, would recognize it to be the copper pyrites, or pyritous copper, a combination of iron, copper, and sulphur. The copper in this species of ore has been determined to exist in variable proportions of from 2 to 36 per cent. I have not ascertained the proportion in

the ore before us, it is the province of the chemist to do so, but I have been informed that it amounts to 12 per cent. Its specific gravity is certainly rather low, but this is owing to its spongy texture; its low degree of hardness, however, would induce me to suspect a priori, that the copper in it was in sufficient abundance to be worth extracting: the process, it must not be lost sight of, is a tedious and expensive one, much more so than the reduction of galea. It is from copper pyrites that much of the copper of commerce is obtained; occasionally sulphur is extracted from it by sublimation, and decomposition affords the sulphates of iron and copper. Sometimes it contains a little gold and silver.

A. B.

To be continued.

ANCASTER, Nov. 19, 1836.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

SIR,—By accident I saw a late number of the British Whig, in which the gentlemanly Editor of that production has charged me with having taken from his paper the account of Killarney. I by no means deny it. I plead guilty, and lest there should be any mistake, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that those portions of the work relative to Upper Canada, printed in a different type to the general body of the work, have been extracted from the various papers, to which, from time to time, I have had access. I am happy to take this opportunity of thanking the Editors of those papers from which I have made extracts, and regret that my acknowledgement in page 9 of the preface, was not considered a sufficient statement of the obligation which I was under to them. This must plead my apology for the great offence of making an extract from the columns of the Whig, without a special notice of the paper from whence the extract was taken.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. ROLPH.

For the Chronicle & Gazette.

What can be done to check evil and promote good?

This is a most important inquiry, and demands a serious consideration; and no man can write or speak upon this subject to advantage who is not willing to say with the poet—

"If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, O teach my heart
To find the better way."

The Divine Teacher saith, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father in Heaven."

The best way to check evil, is, in imitation of Christ, to do nothing that is wrong; and the best way of promoting good, is "Do to all as you would wish them to do to you."

This rule of life is very plain, and perfectly easy to be understood; and if obeyed, no more wars nor riots would take place: we should need no locks nor bolts upon our doors, nor soldiers nor watchmen to patrol our streets.

And the same Divine rule teaches each one how to govern himself.

"Do thyself no harm, is the Divine injunction."

This rule teaches us to take nothing that is injurious, or sorrowful. We are all unblinded of indulging too much in things which are in themselves innocent. The Apostle saith, "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient." And though it may be lawful to drink wine and other intoxicating liquors, yet if my example is likely to prove injurious to any one of my fellow creatures, I am in duty bound to abstain. Those who manufacture or sell intoxicating drink, are candidly requested to examine their conduct by this plain rule.

Is the article which I am making and selling worse than useless? then I am getting a living dishonestly; for we have no right to injure ourselves or our fellow men.

That all may understand and prize the Divine rule, which teaches us to love God with all our heart, and our neighbor as ourselves, is the prayer of

EVERY TRUE CHRISTIAN.

Nov. 25, 1836.

On the night of Wednesday last, a ruffianly looking fellow was found concealed in the premises of Mr. Thomas Macnab, in this place. As the gates and doors are shut by a careful porter every night at dark, it is conjectured that the person concealed himself there in the day time for the purpose of robbery. He was discovered by the barking of a faithful watch dog during the night, and was secured by Mr. McKinsty with a resolution highly creditable to him; he was detained until the morning, when, strange as it may appear, (but nevertheless true,) there was some difficulty in committing him to goal. When the gaoler was asked to receive him, he inquired if he had stolen or committed murder, and, as he had not, the law did not authorize him to receive him. The man was finally committed on attempting to justify himself before the magistrates, by saying he was drunk. Thus does it appear that the breaking into a man's premises in the dead hour of the night, is a more venial offence, considered not punishable by law. If the law thus stands, of which I have no doubt, it is high time that a better was substituted in its place, for should such an attempt be made again in the same premises, and if the law affords neither protection nor redress, Judge Lynch will surely be put in requisition. I do not mean the least reflection on Mr. Ashley, the Jailor, who I have always found to be active and zealous in the discharge of his duty. Nor do I mean to reflect on any individual; but of the midnight ruffian can thus enter our houses with impunity, where is the security of life and property.—[Communicated.]

Great Robbery.

The vaults of the Oneida Bank were entered by false keys on Sunday last (20th inst.) and robbed of One Hundred and Eight Thousand, Six Hundred Dollars. A reward of \$6000 is offered for the recovery of the money, and the arrest and conviction of the thief.—[Watertown Eagle.]

Celtic Society Medal.

We are requested to state that the Celtic Society, upon examination of the several Essays before them, have awarded the medal to "JOSEPH NEILSON, Kingston."

We also learn that the Prize Essay is now preparing for the press.

DIED.

At Lochaber, Ontario, on Sunday morning the 6th inst., Mr. Murdoch McLean, a native of Loch Brown, Ross-shire,