

# Chronicle & Gazette,

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.



Published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the Office, corner of King and Brock streets.

NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

Twenty Shillings per annum, if paid in advance. At the end of the year, Twenty-five Shillings.

VOL. XVIII.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1836.

[NO. 49,

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Kingston on 5th December, 1836.

Rated with British Postage.

Asselstine, H. Asselstine, Michael Atkinson, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. J. Anley, Daniel Allen & Hayden, Messrs. B. J. J. F. Beaulieu, John B. Bartram, Sulva Barwise, Esther Bradley, George Bryan, John Boice, Caleb or Abram Bennett, Alva Blackwood, Thos. Birdsall, Richard Byam, Rev. John W. Buchanan, Peter Campbell, Thos. Chely, Mrs. Cassidy, Daniel Connell, Mary Cady, H. N. Caldwell, John Cleator, John Connelly, Thos. Carbury, John Cowan, Alex. Crease, William Clavey, John Cuniff, Mrs. Edw. Clouston, George Clements, Charles Clark, Charles Delany, Gregory David, Charles Davis, Orange Dullaha, Joseph Dwayne, Alex. Disset, Thos. Donoghue, Patk. Denocour, Francois Derby, Lewis R. Donoghue, Thos. Dove, John Douglas, Hugh Develin, H. Y. Dailey, William Danelly, Mary Davenport, Michl. Duran, Ellen Everitt, Mercy Ellis, N. E. Eloy, Elizabeth Edgar, James Egan, Patk. Everden, Israel Evan, Hugh Everitt, Charles Fleming, John Frazier, James Frazier, Edward R. Foxton, Lucy Foubain, Rev. John Farr, John B. Fuller, Bazee Ford, Peter Fitzpatrick, Thos. Graves, George Granger, James Green, William Gze, Freeman Grant, John Grimes, James Horn, John Harrison, Elizabeth Hamilton, Joseph Hatch, Peter Hardy, Thos. Hudson, John Huson, Richard Huson, P. S. Huson, Patk. Hall, C. Harning, George Hewitt, Charles Hiper, Anne Harvey, John Johnson, Mr. Jordan, James Johnson, John Jackson, Henry Ingram, Mary Irine, John Inon, Julia Kelly, William Kinsella, Mary Kipatriek, John Kirk, James Kipatriek, Thompson Little, Robert or James Lindsay, William Lompin, John Little, Robert

Rated with United States Postage.

Anderson, George Blythe, William Barkly, Mr. Brawley, Thomas Collard, Abraham Cune, Charles Cromley, Widow Chanter, Orrin Carruthers, James Deane, Oliver Dora, Jos. P. Doro, Andrew Dewitt, Erent Davy, Thos. Ervin, Samuel Eaton, Leonard Eaton, Ransom A. Finney, Patrick Grant, John Heyland, John Heffernan, Margaret Hersey, Daniel Hamilton, James Hopkins, Major S. Holland, Susan Mrs. Hawkins, David Lammon, Isaac

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bath, 5th December, 1836.

Aylsworth, Bone Sullivan, Wm. Asselstine, Wm. Armitage, Francis Aylesworth, Bowen Jr. Bound, Mrs. Blanchard, Ephraim Benjamin, Elijah Boushington, D. Orson Benjamin, Ebenezer Brainard, Thomas Cooper, William Cluser, John Clark, Matthew Comer, Jacob Comer, Henry Comer, Lewis Clung, H. William Cottle, William Dick, Geo. M. Durty, Samuel Down, W. John Fountain, Mr. Fralick, John C. Fralick, Zeariah Fralick, Benjamin Fralick, Martin Fralick, John P. Flinn, Richard Fralick, L. J. Gristwood, Justinian Gannon, William Grady, John Godineer, H. Wm. Gilchrist, Duncan Gilchrist, Peter Hogle, Labastian Hogle, Henry Irvin, William Johnston, Jacob

Letters for Anherst Isle

Barry, Samuel Brox, James Hitchens, Richard Johnston, Archibald Johnston, John

Such of the above Letters as are not redeemed within six weeks will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Quebec.

W. J. MCKAY, P. M.

### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nap- anee, on 5th December, 1836.

Anderson, Thomas Aussen, Manuel Booth, John Burham, William Battle, Marin Bower, Englesol Caswell, Samuel Casmy, Samuel Carland, John E. Chamberlain, Charles Conger, Peter B. Campbell, Archibald Davis, Ailin Demorest, James Draper, George Embury, George Eason, Samuel S. Empey, Fletcher Empey, John Senr. Farshie, J. & J. Farshie, Alex. H. Prettz, John Foor, David Grooms, Zephaniah Gonthine, H. Hays, James Hainley, John Hainley, James Kinney, Henry Kinney, John Knight, Doctor Lucas, George

A. MACPHERSON, P. M.

N. B. Such of the above mentioned Letters as are not retired within six weeks from this date, will be returned to the General Post Office at Quebec, as Dead Letters.

**CASH! CASH!**  
FIVE DOLLARS, in Cash, per 100 lbs. paid for Raw Hides, at Mr. Scobell's Beef & Pork Store, Kingston, 21st October, 1836. 33z

**British Boot and Shoe Establishment.**  
The Subscriber respectfully intimates to the Inhabitants of Belleville and the neighbourhood, that he has opened the above establishment, next door to Dr. Walton's office, and having laid in a stock of the best

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Leather, Lastings, &c.**  
and engaged some of the best workmen from the States and in Canada, he will be enabled at all times, to serve the Public, at

**EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES,**  
with any article in the above line, which cannot be surpassed, in any city on this side of the Atlantic.  
From the experience the subscriber has had in the business, having been for years, Boot-maker to many of the first Nobility of England and Scotland, he flatters himself that those favouring him with their orders, will be convinced of the superiority of the articles.

**C. REID.**  
Belleville, Front St., Oct. 29, 1836. 35z

N. B. Six workmen wanted for the above establishment, and one best first rate need apply. Also, two Apprentices who can bring proper testimonials of character.

**H. SHARP**  
BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Kingston that he has opened his  
**BOOT and SHOE SHOP**  
in the new building on the corner of King and Brock Street, where he will keep on hand and manufacture, on the shortest notice, all kinds of work in his line, at the most reasonable prices.  
Kingston, Sept. 14, 1836. 32z16

**STOVES.**  
100 STOVES, of various sizes, just received and for sale, by  
**CHARLES WILLARD.**  
Kingston, 21st November, 1836. 42z

**FATHER—SOLE** and Upper, of various Tannages—CALF SKINS, KIPS, &c. &c. for Sale by  
**LAROCQUE, BERNARD & Co.**  
Who will keep a large assortment constantly on hand.—May 18. 18z

**FOR SALE.**  
ABOUT 7,000 acres of LAND, situated in various parts of Upper Canada, cheap for ready money only. Will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to C. Hatch, Land Agent, or to  
**J. LINTON, Auctioneer.**  
Kingston, August 13, 1836. 13z

**The Traveller's Guide.**  
VISITING the Falls of Niagara, with a new Map of the Fall and Islands, plan of the Village of the Falls, &c., handsomely bound, for sale at the Chronicle and Gazette Office.  
Kingston, May 6, 1836. 90

**Strayed or Stolen.**  
FROM the premises of the subscriber about two miles from the town, on the Bath Road, a Red Heifer with a short tail, about a year and a half old. Whoever will return said Heifer, or will give information where she may be found, shall receive a reward of **THREE DOLLARS.**  
**EDWARD NOBLE.**  
Kingston, November 22, 1836. 41z

**To Millers.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform Millers and the Trade generally, that having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. Lewis Bostwick, Burr Mill Stone Manufacturer,—he will continue the business of making  
**FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,** of the first quality; having on hand four pairs of Stone finished and a large lot of Burr Blocks, which he will make up to order on the shortest notice. All orders for the above to be addressed to A. Clark, at the Kingston Foundry, whom he has made his agent for his Stone Building Business.  
**GEO. McCRABBY.**  
Kingston, August 16th, 1836. 14z

The Cobourg Star will please copy this advertisement one month, and send their account to the office of this paper.

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE Subscriber is now receiving by the last arrivals from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW, extensive assortments of the various kinds of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, LACKS, SMALL WARES, &c. &c. that they are in the habit of importing  
**ROBERT ARMOUR & Co.**  
Montreal, May 26, 1836. 100z

**NOTICE.**  
To Chelsea, and other Pensioners who are paid by the Commissariat.  
THE Assistant Commissary General hereby notifies the above description of persons that they must make personal application at the beginning of each quarter to the nearest Commissariat Office for their Pensions. In cases when Pensioners, reside a distance from a Commissariat Office, which might render it inconvenient or expensive to the Pensioners to apply at the beginning of each quarter, or if from sickness or other good cause application cannot be made personally even once in the year, an officer will be sent annually to visit those stations to identify and pay those who cannot for these causes present themselves at a Commissariat Station. The Pensioners are enjoined to keep possession of their Instruction Papers, as their Pensions will be paid only to them in person on their being identified thereby. It is further notified that the Government will not under any circumstance recognize Agents, or the claim of any individual for debt contracted by the Pensioners.  
Commissariat,  
Kingston, 15th March, 1836. 75z

**M. R. R. YEO,**  
**Professor of Dancing,**  
RESPECTFULLY begs to announce his intention of remaining in Kingston for the winter season, to give Lessons in the newest and most fashionable style of Dancing.—Mr. Y. is at present giving Lessons in Mrs. Weatherstone's School Room, where he has sufficient room for any number of young Ladies who may honor him with their attendance.—Classes meet on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon at half past three. Schools and private families attended on the most reasonable terms.  
Kingston, Oct. 1, 1836. 27z

**Kingston Cabinet Ware House.**  
Store Street,  
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.  
**E. CONE.**  
August 1, 1835. 10z

**FOR SALE.**  
30 KEGS of the best PRINTING INK, very low for Cash.  
Chronicle & Gazette Office,  
Kingston, January 7th, 1836. }

**FOR SALE,**  
A NUMBER of copies Upper Canada Statutes, Provincial Justice, Township Manual, &c. &c. at the Chronicle & Gazette Office, corner of King and Brock Streets.  
Kingston, 19th July, 1836.

**MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF THE  
**Midland District.**  
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS are now prepared to issue Policies. Printed Forms of Proposals may be procured at the Company's office, opposite the Court House. No letters received unless post paid.  
By order, **W. DAWE, Sec.**  
Kingston, 27th Oct., 1836. 55z

**RULING MACHINE FOR SALE,**  
CHEAP for cash. Apply at the office of the Chronicle & Gazette.

### Provincial Parliament.

#### ANNEXATION OF MONTREAL.

(Reported by Mr. Dalton, Jr.)  
House of Assembly, Nov. 29.

Mr. McKay's resolution for an Address to the King on the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada.—House in committee of the whole;—Mr. Maudslow in the chair.

Mr. McKay, in introducing the resolutions, observed that the present most important subject had been brought under the consideration of a former House of Assembly. He should not at the present time offer any remarks himself, but leave the subject to those hon. members who were so much more capable of doing it justice, and would merely quote the arguments set forth in the petition of the Montreal constitutional delegates as being far stronger and more to the point than anything he himself could advance. (The hon. gentleman here read some extracts from the petition.)

Mr. Cook.—The hon. member had taken the liberty to read an extract from a document denouncing a party in this Province as an overthrown faction who were republican and disloyal, he (Mr. Cook) was as loyal as that hon. member or any other in that house, and yet he (Mr. McKay) had the impudence to come here and assert that they had just heard. (Loud cries of order, order.)

Mr. Sol. General felt perfectly satisfied that the hon. gentleman was quite as loyal as he professed to be,—he should not, however, have taken to himself that the hon. member for Russell had read, as had been mentioned. With regard to the resolutions now before the committee, the circumstances of the Province were such as to justify the representations to the Home Government, which it was intended to found upon these resolutions. In demanding a seaport for Upper Canada, some people seem to apprehend that we should be violating the rights of our sister Province, but he denied that any right of Lower Canada would be injured by any proposition now submitted to the house, and would maintain that a very great majority of the people of Canada were in favor of giving the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada, as a seaport. In the first place, by the annexation of Montreal to this Province, all the inconveniences attending our present imperfect mode of ascertaining the amount of duties due to us would be removed, and we should then be enabled to regulate our own commerce and lay on such imposts, and such only, as we thought proper. In our present situation, with all the sea ports lying within the boundaries of Lower Canada, and subject to its Legislature, it was utterly impossible for us to increase or diminish any duty which was levied on imported goods at those ports, however judicious or necessary it might be for the interests of Upper Canada, unless we could prevail upon the Imperial Parliament to interfere in our behalf. Look at the present situation of Upper Canada, about entering, as he hoped, and finally believed, upon a bright course of prosperity and improvement; and in what way under present circumstances could we meet the necessary expenses of that improvement? we cannot raise funds by enacting that the duty on imported goods should be increased—we cannot say, for instance, that the 2 1/2 per cent. now imposed should be increased to 5 per cent. The only way that was open to us was by direct taxation upon the people of Upper Canada, when, at the same time the Lower Canadians are very much benefited by all our improvements; it therefore was but just that we should have it in our power to demand from them some contribution towards the expense of constructing them.

That we ought to have a seaport of our own was undoubted, it was our natural right, which, when accorded to us, will enable us to control our own duties, and instead of our being purchasers from the Lower Canadians, they may, perhaps, become purchasers from us. He would draw the attention of members to a single fact, almost 1200 vessels annually arrived at the port of Quebec from the sea; these, 200 perhaps never engaged in the Colonial trade, the remaining 1000 came for the purpose of taking away return cargoes; the Upper Province supplies nearly all those vessels with their cargoes of Lumber, Potash, Flour, &c. for were the Lower Province confined to its own trade forty vessels would be sufficient to conduct their whole commerce; and if we supply 900 vessels out of the 1000 engaged in the trade with cargoes, it follows as a natural consequence that we must in the same proportion consume the articles imported in those ships.

He (the Sol. General) believed that at the time the division of the Province was effected the English Government, in running the line had no view to our geographical position, but merely sought to include all the French settlements in the province of Lower Canada.—He, for one, fully convinced of the justice of our claim, was ready to submit the question to His Majesty's Government; for until we were in possession of a seaport, and were enabled to control our own commerce, many of our most valuable improvements would be comparatively useless, and all that money which had been so lavishly expended on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, would be a total loss.

Mr. Merritt observed that the present was the most important subject to Upper Canada that had yet come before the Legislature, and it was rather extraordinary that it had heretofore been generally viewed with evident apathy, for though agitated for several years, it had never yet been pressed through either

branch of the Legislature. The injurious effects upon Upper Canada, of the present division of the Provinces, by which we were cut off from access to the ocean were self-evident. The farmer in Upper Canada raises a bushel of wheat; as often as that is sold and resold within the Province, the profit would be retained in the country, but the moment it crosses the boundary line the future profits upon its sale go to enrich Lower Canada—the same with imported goods. When our merchants buy a piece of cloth, the first and largest profit goes to the Lower Canadians. To be sure when he afterwards sells that cloth the small profit which he makes upon it remains in Upper Canada. Thus it was that all the wealth centres in Lower Canada. The people of Upper Canada never ought to rest satisfied until they succeeded in obtaining a seaport town, and the day would come, and that ere long, when they must have it. He (Mr. Merritt) would recommend that a strong remonstrance should be addressed to the Home Government, from a joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature, clearly and forcibly setting forth our situation and our determination, if possible, to obtain an outlet to the ocean. The hon. and learned Solicitor General had spoken of the lavish expenditure on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, but he (Mr. Merritt) thought it one of the most important works in the world, and by means of which a ton of goods might be brought from the city of London to Cleveland in Ohio for £2 10 0; and he had no doubt in his mind that in the course of ten years, such works would be carried out with pleasure, and hoped they would be carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Parke hoped that the questions would not be hurried through the House. There would be no doubt that great advantages would accrue to us if we could obtain the island of Montreal as a seaport, but the people of Lower Canada might see the matter in a very different light, the island was now in their possession, and in seeking a seaport we should endeavor to confine our claims to what was absolutely necessary, particularly when we were demanding an advantage which was now in the possession of our sister Province. He thought that if we could obtain a small portion of land to build a port for ourselves and the right of navigating the River St. Lawrence, it was all we could expect from the Lower Canadians, all that we would be willing to grant were we in their situation. He believed that the inhabitants of the Lower Province would have no objection to concede that much. The hon. gentleman from Russell (Mr. McKay) had read from a printed document what he seemed to think exclusive arguments in favor of attaching Montreal to Upper Canada, but he (Mr. Parke) would like to know from what source they emanated, was it from that respectable body the Montreal corps. He did not think these arguments so very conclusive; if in asking to obtain an outlet to the ocean we confined ourselves to what was reasonable and just, we should be much more likely to succeed in our object.

Mr. Richardson would suggest the propriety of a conference with the Legislative Council upon this important subject, that the representations should not proceed from that house alone, but that a joint address of both houses of the Legislature should be presented to His Majesty's Government. The only argument against the annexation of Montreal to Upper Canada, made use of by the hon. gentleman from Middlesex, (Mr. Parke) that it would be unjust to Lower Canada; he had not however pointed out the injustice; if at the time of the division of the Provinces, the interests of Upper Canada were overlooked, and we were thereby cut off from the ocean, was that any reason that it should forever remain so? When the same subject had been brought before the last House of Assembly, instead of using arguments the opposers of the bill had hooped abuse upon its supporters, but he hoped the present House of Assembly would see the importance of the subject and the necessity of passing those resolutions. Great credit he thought was due to the hon. gentleman from Russell for his perseverance in bringing the question under the consideration of the Legislature.

Mr. Sherwood rose to propose a resolution for the reconsideration of the committee: in doing so; Mr. S. briefly remarked that as a strong party was known to exist in Lower Canada in favor of a Legislative union of the Provinces, it would be well to apprise His Majesty's Government that that House was averse to a union so injurious to the interests of Upper Canada. (Mr. S. then moved a resolution accordingly.)

(Reported by Mr. J. M. J. Kin.)  
The Solicitor General would be sorry to disagree with some of his hon. friends as to the course which it was most advisable should be pursued on the question now before the committee; but he should be still more sorry in the event of the application not being acceded to if they did not express their decided disapprobation of a union with Lower Canada. For he felt satisfied in his own mind, that if the island of Montreal was not annexed to Upper Canada, a union of the two Provinces would take place—a measure fraught with the greatest evil to Upper Canada, and most dangerous to British interests in this country.—He was as sorry as any hon. gentleman that the political state of Lower Canada had been

adverted to; but it was impossible to discuss this question without doing so. He would rejoice to see a union whenever he thought the state of society was such as would ensure a predominance of British principles in the Legislature, (hear, hear,) but that could not be expected for many years to come, and the consequence would be that every effort that might be made for the improvement of the country in connection with the mother country, would be paralyzed and rendered abortive by an anti-British and anti-commercial majority in the House of Assembly. He would not now enter fully into this question; but would take this opportunity of saying that he was by no means satisfied with the principles and sentiments which were advocated by a certain part of the so-called British population in Lower Canada. He looked upon them as he did upon the principles of the same party in this Province, as being subversive of British authority and British government in the country; and believed they would as certainly produce a separation from the mother country as the principles of the other called the French party. He would much rather the resolutions should be lost, however much he would regret that, than that they should not be accompanied with an expression of the sentiments of the House on a union of the Provinces.

Mr. Cameron rose to oppose the resolution of the hon. and learned member for Brockville, though he should not have said a word but for the remarks which fell from the hon. and learned Solicitor General. That hon. and learned gentleman appeared to be more afraid of a portion of the British population than he was of the French, as pursuing a course injurious to British interests. He (Mr. C.) was so too; but he as cordially concurred in the principles advocated and set forth in the Morning Courier, the most prominent of which was equal rights and privileges to all classes.—Much had been said at different times about the causes which retarded the prosperity of Upper Canada. There were many causes; but he was satisfied the principal cause would be found in our geographical situation; and it only was necessary to mention our situation with respect to that great national work, the improvement of the St. Lawrence, to convince any one of the correctness of his opinion. That great work could not be finished without the concurrence of Lower Canada. He did not believe in the sentiment expressed by the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. Jones) that it would be better to be an appendage to Lower Canada than remain as we are. He, for one, was not content to be an appendage to Lower Canada; and his blood boiled at reading the report of the Constitutional Society of that Province. He did not care how soon the question of a union of the two Provinces came up, for he was prepared to support it, and felt satisfied there would be a majority of the Legislature in favor of British government and interests in the country. (Oh! oh! but one question on which the British population of Lower Canada was divided and that was the question of a dominant church; but on all other subjects they were unanimous.)

The Solicitor General apprehended his hon. friend must have misunderstood him, for he alluded to no Society or body of men in that Province, but in the sentiments which were subversive of the British Constitution. He thought so most distinctly, and wished to be understood. But he had no reference to the question of a dominant church, for he was satisfied that whether there was a dominant church or not in Upper Canada, the loyalty of its inhabitants would remain.

Mr. Cameron was sorry if he had misunderstood the hon. gentleman, but he would be obliged to him if he would point out any thing other than that question wherein the Morning Courier differed from the Constitutional Society.

The Solicitor General would state one, the law of primogeniture, which he considered essential to the stability of our Constitution.—He might, if it were necessary, mention others also. And then the general tone in which the proceedings of that House were spoken of in that paper was quite sufficient, and could not escape the notice of any careful observer. He was inclined to think his hon. friend had not paid much attention to it lately.

Mr. Sikman was sorry that politics should be mentioned in this discussion. They were in committee for the purpose of considering the subject of getting a sea port for Upper Canada. He for one had long seen and reflected on the necessity of it, and was quite satisfied this Province would not prosper as it should do until we had a seaport of our own, where we could collect our own duties, and carry on our trade and commerce with other countries.

Mr. Burwell was scarcely audible; he was understood to say that he had formerly been in favor of a union of the Provinces, but should not express any opinion upon the resolutions before them. He hoped that the committee would rise until some future day, that members might have an opportunity of further considering the subject.

Mr. Boulton concurred with Mr. Burwell in thinking that there had not been sufficient time allowed for the consideration of the subject. He himself was in favor of the resolution and thought it incumbent upon the House to express their decided disapprobation of any Legislative union with Lower Canada, it had lately been very much wished for by the British inhabitants of the Lower Province, but it would be most detrimental to the interests of