

Sir.—We take the liberty of sending you the annexed Copy of the Stock of Lumber, on hand in this Port, for publication, if you think it will be acceptable to your Subscribers.

We are, Sir, Respectfully, Your obt. Serv'ts, WOOD & GRAY.

Stock of Lumber in the Port of Quebec.

Table with multiple columns listing various types of lumber (e.g., Pine, Spruce, Fir, Hemlock) and their quantities in different units (e.g., 1000 ft, 1000 ft, 1000 ft).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Table with multiple columns showing comparative data for various categories over five years (1831-1835).

to meet together Sunday after Sunday for the discussion of these subjects. But Christian country would not permit the discussion of such propositions as have been discussed within a hundred miles of this city, that it is an infringement of the Constitutional liberty that the Legislature should require that one day of the seven should be kept holy; and that an oath should be required from a witness called to give testimony in a court of justice, because taking an oath implies that the person believes in a Supreme Being, and a future state of rewards and punishments. This discussion actually took place at Rochester. No such thing would be tolerated where religion was recognized. In England it was well known that attempts to blaspheme had been punished.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1836.

We have nothing later from England. It appears there are not less than eight European Packets now due at the port of New York.

Our New York dates are to the 21st inst. inclusive. The latest dates from Washington give rather an unfavorable account of the President's health.

Important from Washington.—We learn from a private source, that a motion was recently made in the House of Representatives, to repeal the duty on Bread Stuffs, Coal, Salt, and Iron, and that it was very probable, that the duties on these articles, would be taken off during the present Session of Congress.

Santa Anna.—General Houston, the President of Texas, has not only liberated his prisoner, Santa Anna, but despatched him on an embassy to Washington.

We are happy to learn that the Canal and Territorial Revenue is to be forthwith surrendered to the Province on the condition of a permanent and suitable civil list being granted by the Legislature to His Majesty.

Grant for the Improvement of Roads and Bridges.—The Resolution of the House of Assembly granting £50,000 for this purpose, is perhaps one of the most interesting measures that has engaged the attention of the present Session. A good Macadamized Road from one end of the Province to the other, would contribute in a singular degree to enhance the value of property, and to raise the character of the country generally.

It may be asked, how large an amount of money is to be raised? We answer, that even part of the present statute labor commode, together with a portion of the casual and territorial revenue, would be amply sufficient for the purpose, and the introduction of a judicious system of levying tolls upon the proposed great thoroughfare, would not only secure the interest of the money expended, but much more, rendering the investment fully a source of profit to the Province. The Yonge-street Road has opened the eyes of many, and we hope yet to see the day when all prejudices against the levying of tolls on the Highways will totally disappear. Tolls are absolutely necessary in a new country.

On the subject of Road-making, we copy the following article from a recent number of the Emigrant—and if any reliance is to be placed on the circumstances therein mentioned, even MacAdam's system may soon get out of fashion.

Improvements in Road-making.—A trial is now being made in the White-pit Road, opposite the church, of a new material for road making, which was about twelve months ago introduced on the Vauxhall road and Kennington Common, where it has sustained every variety of traffic with perfect success. The composition is termed bituminous sand, and consists of a mixture of sand, in certain proportions adapted to the nature of the traffic or climate, which are formed into a homogeneous mass by heat, in portable presses employed on the road, and when in a fluid state the mix is poured to a depth of from three to four inches, and when dry presents a compact, uniform and durable surface. The roads were established before the Commission of the House of Commons on the subject of trunk roads, on which cases in the Reports of the clerks of the several districts on which it had been employed, were highly satisfactory.

On our first page will be found, the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, to which was referred that part of His Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the Session, which relates to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. It will be observed that the Committee has reported, that the time has now arrived, in which provision should be made for holding the Courts of Assize, and Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer, twice in each year, in many if not in all the Districts. A second circuit has been long and loudly called for in the Province.

The Committee also recommend the establishment of a Court of Common Pleas, within the Province.

Destructive Fire at Washington.—On the 15th instant, about 3 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the public buildings at Washington, and totally destroyed the General Post Office, the City Post Office, and the Patent Office. An inquiry was immediately instituted in both Houses of Congress as to the causes and origin of the catastrophe, and committees appointed to investigate the matter. It now appears that it was occasioned by depositing the ashes of the various fires in the building in the cellar, and which being a requisite of some of the minor officials, these ashes were allowed to accumulate in the cellar till called for by purchasers.

From the National Intelligencer. The books of the General Post Office were all, or nearly all, saved, exertions having been made for their safety from nearly the first moment of the alarm; but a mass of papers, &c., belonging to the office were destroyed. Not any thing was saved from the Patent Office or the City Post Office, the volume of the smoke preventing any body from penetrating the latter, so as to save any thing.

The City Post Office.—We have mentioned in the preceding article the destruction of all the contents of the City Post Office. All the mails of the night and morning (including letters received by other mails for distribution by those mails,) except the Warren (Va.) and Port Tobacco (Md.) mails, had been sent off before the fire occurred. All the mails received the preceding evening and in the night for delivery at this place were destroyed, including, of course, all the letters for members of Congress, different officers of the Government (and editors.) The transmission of mails from this place will not, we understand, be for a moment interrupted by this catastrophe.

To Correspondents.—A Well wisher to Kingston will be attended to. The Letters of the Honorable Peter McGill, and Anthony Manahan, Esq. are unavoidably postponed till Saturday.

those remarks it appeared some hon. members thought he spoke against the Roman Catholics; but he said not one word against them, he expressed them much; and if he did not mention their venerable patriarch and patron, as he had been justly called, it was because he was aware that his services to his country were too generally known and acknowledged to require any commendation from him. He said further, that Roman Catholics would make but a poor return to his struggle for emancipation in the old country, if they came to this country and by their votes in that house deprived them of equal rights and privileges; and such an aspersion he said had not in his soul one spark of the genius of his country. They had been told that they would get a share of the Clergy Reserves; but they would never get one acre. It was only a bait held out to them, and it would be like the fruit on the shores of the dead sea, which looked pleasant to the eye, but turned to ashes whenever the beholder attempted to pluck it.

Mr. Solicitor General was desirous that the question should not then be pressed. The lateness of the hour would not allow him to reply to the very able and elaborate speech of the hon. and learned member for Norfolk. Every hon. member who had heard his speech, must admit, that they had heard a most beautiful discourse upon ecclesiastical subjects; but with regard to his bearing upon the question before them, he would acknowledge he had heard no argument which could not be promptly met, and completely answered. The subject had been discussed by other and able leaders than himself—as able as the hon. and learned Doctor from Norfolk, and he had not been able to discover that his learned friend the Doctor, had thrown any new light upon it.

Mr. Prince then rose and observed that he regretted exceedingly, he had not been in the House, at the time the hon. and learned member commenced his speech. As the hon. and learned Solicitor General intended to take time to reply, he (Mr. P.) thought he could not do better, than occupy the remaining quarter of an hour, before the hour of adjournment, by making a few observations. It was agreed on all hands, that the hon. and learned member, had delivered his sentiments, in an eloquent, and gentlemanly manner, and in one which had done him infinite credit. He (Mr. Prince) would confess, that he had been pleased and instructed by it, but at the same time, with all that instruction and edification, he had not been able to glean sufficient, from the learned gentleman's speech, to induce him to fall into his views, upon the question before them.

The hon. and learned gentleman had told them a good deal about Socrates, both how he lived and how he died, but he (Mr. Prince) could not see what the life or death of Socrates had to do with the question of disposing of the Clergy Reserves. The hon. and learned Doctor had told them a great deal about the connection between Church and State, and the consequent upholding of a dominant Church. He (Mr. Prince) was not aware that the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves in the way pointed out in the Constitutional Act, would have the effect so much deprecated by the hon. and learned member. This Province was so essentially different from the old country, then he did not approve of what they called Toryism, and his great objection to it, was that it tends to support an union of Church and State. (Hear, hear.) But when a gift was made for the support of religious teachers, for the purpose of keeping up an equilibrium between our own and the Catholic Church, which possesses more wealth, he could see no danger to be apprehended from it, if he could discover a probability, if its leading to an undue coalition, as hon. members seemed to dread, he would at once vote against it. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned Doctor stated that Christianity had never been attached to a state, without being corrupted by it, when he heard such a sentiment fall from that hon. and learned gentleman, he really doubted that he was listening to the language of a countryman of his own. What, would that hon. and learned gentleman affirm, that since the connexion of Church and State in England, there has not existed many—very many pious and learned men, who had laid down their lives in the cause of religion. Bishop Burnet, the almost divine Heber, the admirable Tillotson, and many others he could name, were illustrious examples. An allusion had been made by the hon. and learned gentleman, to the state of Ireland, no one was more ready to admit that horrible in the extreme. Nothing was more abhorrent to the feelings of the Roman Catholics, than the payment of tithes. But how did that apply to the present question? Was not the present reservation of Clergy Levels intended to do away with the abominable system of tithes, unquestionably it was.

He would now put it to the Committee whether the position of the hon. and learned gentleman, was not altogether wrong, and whether his reasoning was not full of sophistry, and intended to blind the eyes of the Committee. As long as these Reserves exist there could be no tithes, but if they were taken away from the Church, tithes must be collected, and he cared not how soon. (Hear, hear.) Let us be taxed an hundred fold, rather than let our Ministers of religion depend upon the voluntary contributions of the public. Let them not be placed in such a position. He conceived that the remarks of the hon. and learned Doctor was altogether beside the question, when he recollected that the question before the Committee was, whether the Reserves should be sold. It would be sufficient for him to endeavour to show that the clergy and not education ought to be regarded in disposing of these reserves, unity would be the pledge of the sincerity of hon. members in the disposition of these lands. The object of the bill before them was to strip the ministers of the Church of England of their support, to deprive them of that which the beneficent intentions of their late revered monarch George the Fourth secured them. It was contended that education required the assistance of public endowments rather than religion, he would ask what was education unless founded upon religion. He (Mr. Prince) cared not what a man's education might be, he cared not if he were ten times more learned and eloquent than the hon. and learned doctor himself, unless that learning were founded upon proper religious principles, it would go for nothing. (Hear, hear.) He might be able to astonish and amuse, he might strike us with wonder and with awe, but destitute of religion and its powerful influence, it would be of little worth to us; we place our children under the tuition of those who will imbue them with a correct and proper sense of religion, or let them be uneducated altogether, let them rather be seifs of the soil than be learned by irreligion. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. P.) had no doubt hon. Members were sincere in stating that they desired to see the question at rest, but was this bill calculated to effect the permanent settlement of this much vexed and agitated question? Was not this bill word for word the same as that which passed the late House, and was rejected by the Legislative Council. Was that hon. body differently organized this year? If not, was it at all probable that the hon. and learned gentleman who compose that Assembly had changed their minds. If they were to pass the bill, what would be the fair presumption? of course, that it would come back to them and remain for another year unsettled. He was aware, that he was open

with this state, were, in all cases prejudicial to the interests of religion. But when the hon. and learned gentleman endeavored, to establish the fact, that the cause of religion was injured by this appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy, he seemed entirely to fail. He commenced by stating that evils resulted to the heathen nations, from the interference of the secular power in the government and discipline of their churches, and attempted to show that from the moment Constantine adopted the Christian religion, and took it under his protection, that from that moment it deteriorated. It did occur to him, [and he was very glad the debate had been adjourned, as it afforded him an opportunity of referring to the authorities.] that the hon. and learned Doctor had adverted to that which was not at all favorable to his argument. Long anterior to the time when Constantine became converted to the Christian Religion, there were bishops and priests belonging to the Christian Church, and they had fallen into practices not only abhorrent to the feelings of religion, but of human nature itself. And if the hon. and learned gentleman had gone a little further in his research, he would have discovered, that from the period of Constantine's conversion, and of his taking religion under his special protection, from that moment it flourished, and extended itself widely, and it was also owing to this circumstance that religion was enabled to emerge from the obscurity in which it was previously enveloped. To show that he (the Solicitor General) was not mistaken in the matter, he would read a few passages from the work from which the hon. and learned Doctor had quoted. They would find that after the ecclesiastical order had undergone certain changes, it is stated—(Here the Solicitor General read from a work he held.) They knew it was a matter of history, whether true or otherwise, that Constantine declared he had seen a sign in the heavens, in the form of a cross intimating that if he desired to conquer he must advance against his enemies under that sign. There were no doubt that in his army at that time there were great numbers who were favorable to christianity, and in concert with them he declared himself a convert to the christian religion. The Sol. General here quoted several authorities showing the beneficial consequences of the connection of the Church and state, under Constantine. This was a matter of history which was familiar to every one, that at the time Constantine took the christian religion under his protection it was in such a state that its influence would doubtless have been checked for centuries. (Hear, hear.)—When they talked of the connection of church and state it was in the early ages of christianity, and in doing so they would find that it was those individuals who were described as pampered priests, were they indebted for all the information they possessed upon Scripture history. He would ask the Hon. member to say whether they were not indebted for the reformation itself to the circumstance of religion being connected with the state.—During the period he had referred to the Kings of the earth were not the head of the church, they were never admitted to be so. It was the Roman Pontiff who was at the head of the church. So that in point of fact it must be admitted that the church received the state under its protection instead of being received by it. It was of very little moment to enquire what were the motives which led Henry the Eighth to throw off the power of the Romish church, if that power had not been tyrannically exercised, as a matter of course the King would not have interfered. What was the course pursued by the King. He declared to the then sovereign Pontiff, I will address to the religion of Christ, but I will not suffer you to dictate to me the course I shall pursue. Henry the Eighth was the instrument in the hands of the Almighty, and it was a matter of little consequence to inquire what were his immediate motives for throwing off the yoke, whether he did so on account of his religious feelings, or from motives of personal aggrandizement, or from the worst of evil passions. He declared himself head of the church within the Kingdom, and in all the dependencies which should thereafter belong to England. But it was under Edward the Sixth that the protestant religion was acknowledged to be the established religion, and from that period to the present the English dominions have remained under that religion. Had this not taken place, what would have been the condition of religion at this day? it would have been in that state which unhappily bigoted and sanguinary Mary brought to the stake those holy and pious men who sacrificed all they had on earth, and sought their recompense and reward in heaven. This would have been the condition of the christian religion had it not been for the connexion of church and state, as established by the statute of the first Elizabeth. The world would more in the connexion of Church and State for establishing the purity of the christian religion than in any other course. Would the hon. and learned Doctor affirm that there would be any improvement in the condition of the world if the ministers of religion were left to voluntary contributions for the acquisition of that learning which would be them for the discharge of those high and holy duties. It was necessary for ecclesiastics to drink deeply from the fountain of religious instruction which it was impossible to suppose every man could devote himself to the attainment of; and would not his classic friend admit that the expansion of the mind and raising it above the level of low and gawling thoughts was highly necessary in a minister of the church of christ. Why were Books published? why were learned discussions sent forth by learned men? It was, those who had acquired learning might impart it to others. How was it that he was able to confute the argument of the hon. and learned Doctor as he hoped he had been (Hear, hear,) because able and learned men had written for his learning. Did he (Solicitor General) possess the silvery tones, the classical attainments, and the ability of his hon. and learned friend he might dwell upon this subject, but he would merely ask him, how is it that establishments which he denounces coalition of church and state, were injurious to religion? Was it not of greater importance to possess learning in matters of religion than any other whatever. The Church possessing ample means of subsistence affords an opportunity to men to turn their attention exclusively to the acquisition of that knowledge so essential to the holy office of priesthood. Go to those who have labored for the benefit of the souls of others, and ask them whether they would desire to see the constitution by which they had acquired their instruction, to be overthrown. It was beyond the extent of the credulity of the human mind to suppose that they would for an instant consent to any such sacrifice. (Hear, hear.) He would make no reference upon those who would throw a nation into confusion on the subject of religion, but he would ask his hon. friend if he believed that the Almighty would look down with satisfaction upon such proceedings. What did we see practised in the United States, there were well established churches, (hear, hear,) but did they not see the very sad and disagreeable holding of meetings in the public halls by avowed infidels, where the truths of christianity are openly despised. He had heard it asked, though he had listened more in pity than in anger, what harm will such discussions do? they will only tend to elicit truth, and christianity must necessarily triumph. He (Sol. General) heartily wished he could believe them. If it were found to have only this effect, how was it that such multitudes conti-

ned to meet together Sunday after Sunday for the discussion of these subjects. But Christian country would not permit the discussion of such propositions as have been discussed within a hundred miles of this city, that it is an infringement of the Constitutional liberty that the Legislature should require that one day of the seven should be kept holy; and that an oath should be required from a witness called to give testimony in a court of justice, because taking an oath implies that the person believes in a Supreme Being, and a future state of rewards and punishments. This discussion actually took place at Rochester. No such thing would be tolerated where religion was recognized. In England it was well known that attempts to blaspheme had been punished.

On the night of the 4th instant, the Store of Adam Hubbs, Esq. of Hallowell, was set on fire, it is supposed, by an incendiary—and we are happy to observe by the last Official Gazette that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has offered a reward of £100 to any person giving such information as may lead to the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in the said offence.

We are happy to learn, that the Loan and Trust Company Bill, published by us in a recent number of the Chronicle, has passed the House of Assembly, and was, on Wednesday last, sent up to the Legislative Council for the concurrence of that Honorable House—and there is no doubt entertained of its becoming a Law.

We are further happy to announce that the Receiver General Mr. Dunn, is already authorized to subscribe half a million of the Capital Stock of the Company.

The Weather.—We have had very sharp frost the last two days—and the Bay and River in front of the Town is now frozen over.—Some foot passengers crossed to Long Island this morning, and in a few days we may expect an uninterrupted communication with the American shore. A little more snow would render the sleighing excellent.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter received by us a few days since from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman residing in the State of New York. The circular showing the comparative merits of the Buffalo route and that of Oswego, via the Welland Canal, to which he refers, will be found on the first page of this day's paper.

Oswego, 18th Dec., 1836. James Macfarlane, E. q. Kingston. My Dear Sir,—On my return last evening from Utica, I found your agreeable favors of the 6th and 12th inst., with the Chronicle containing the Report of the Select Committee of your House of Parliament on the affairs of the Welland Canal, also the Chronicle of the 14th inst. with the Bill for establishing a Loan and Trust Company within your Province. You say that the Report of the Welland Canal Committee is a spirited document, and express your desire to have my opinion of it, and such suggestions as may occur to me on the subject. As to the spiritedness of the Report I perfectly agree with you; it is such as I should expect from the energetic character and the intelligence of the Chairman, the only one of the Committee with whom I have any acquaintance, but I could have desired that they had extended still greater liberality to the private Stockholders, by recommending "that on the transfer of their Stock to the Government, debentures for the full amount it cost them with the interest added thereto, should be issued to them, bearing immediate interest of six or seven per cent. per annum,—for whatever mismanagement may be justly laid to their charge, yet, when we consider the limited information which existed at the time when these high spirited and enterprising men undertook that (for private men) stupendous work, and then reflect, what they have actually performed and accomplished at a sum not greatly exceeding £400,000,—we are involuntarily struck with admiration, and cannot re-

franchise them our esteem! What would these men not have accomplished, if they had possessed the information, experience and moral facilities of the present day? Your Province, and we of the U. S. living on the borders of Lake Ontario, &c., owe them a heavy debt of gratitude, and as a New-Yorker, I feel proud to think, that this great work is chiefly owing to one of our own citizens—I mean the late J. B. Yates, Esq., whose gigantic mind planned and successfully undertook to accomplish, with private means, what New-York's most celebrated statesmen shrink from as almost impossible, with all the means of the great State of New York at their command!

Taking it for granted, that your Provincial Government will not only make the Welland Canal its own, but complete it gradually on a corresponding scale with the improvements now in progress on the St. Lawrence, I would again suggest that the locks be made of wood, with the exception of the abutments, which ought to be of stone—to sustain the wood I would employ on each side as many cast-iron uprights or ribs let into the bottom sills, as may be requisite to sustain the pressure—the timber under water would last for ever, and that necessarily exposed and therefore liable to decay, might at any time be easily removed and other timbers put in their place,—a lock of 200 feet in length would probably require 10 to 20 cast iron ribs, 8 or 10 of a side, each weighing about a ton—I should suppose that by reviving the Marmoros works, such casting could be furnished at \$50 per ton—this would make the cost of the iron for each lock not exceed \$10,000, and I calculate that a saving of more than \$10,000 would thereby be effected on each lock, and the repairs at the expiration of six or seven years would be but trifling when compared with the amount of interest saved, it would besides produce the additional benefit of bringing those rich iron mines again into successful operation, and thereby open another source of wealth for your Province.

With regard to the proposed Loan and Trust Company as reported to the house, it can have no other than the most beneficial effects, cannot fail of greatly contributing to the prosperity of your Province, and with the example of this State before you, ought to obtain sanction of your Parliament. Banking institutions are and ought to be generally restricted to loans at short date, to aid the commercial enterprise of a country,—the farmer can then derive little benefit from them over as above what it gives him indirectly through a active commerce, brought into existence by their loans to the merchant, which enable him to purchase the farmers' produce and carry it to the best market, but it requires less a long date to enable the farmer to clear his land and stock it properly. What has made the State so prosperous, but the credit system I know a family in one of our oldest and partially cleared and cultivated,—the farm adverse to going into debt, he was barely able to raise sufficient to bring up his numerous family and give them a decent education; his sons grew up to manhood, they perceived him to raise a sufficient sum of money on a clear mortgage on his farm, to enable them to clear more land, stock it, &c.,—the consequence was, that in a few years he was enabled to pay off his debt, but to give each of his sons a good farm, and is now usually laying up money, which he lends to neighbors at a moderate interest!

At the time the Erie Canal was completed there was perhaps not a farmer who had a whole line out of debt? Now there are thousands, who are not only free of debt, but

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