

# UPPER CANADA HERALD.

VOL. V.]

KINGSTON, (U. C.) TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1823.

[NO. 216.

PUBLISHED BY H. C. THOMSON,  
Grass-Street, at Four  
Dollars Per Annum, Payable in Advance.

## DRY GOODS, & C REMOVAL.

**S. G. TAZEWELL,**  
Watch and Clock Maker,  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends for their past favours, and informs them that he has removed from the Market Square to opposite Messrs. Cartwright & Co's. Store.  
Musical Instruments for sale.

**W. M. STENNET,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just received an extensive assortment of Fashionable GOODS, consisting of

Silver Plate & Plated Ware,  
Britannia Metal & Japan'd do.  
Gold & Silver Watches,  
Fine & common Cutlery, Gold & Gilt Jewellery, Fishing Tackle, Toys, Perfumery, Tunbridge Ware, Sir H. Davy's superior Cannon Gun Powder,  
and a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.  
Watches and Clocks of every description carefully repaired.  
July 9, 1822.

**THOMAS MURPHY,**  
JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has just received, direct from England, an elegant assortment of Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c. &c. as has ever been imported into this Province, and which he now offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. The following articles comprise part of his Stock—viz:

**JEWELETRY.**  
Fine Gold Seals, common do. fine and common Gold Keys, Garnet, Coral and Pearl Rings—fine and common gold Ear Rings, do. Broaches, do. Pins.

**PLATED WARE.**  
Branches and Candlesticks, silver mounted, Bed chamber candlesticks do. Snuffers and Trays do. Tea sets do. Toaster racks do. Salts and stands do. Cruet frames do. Bread Baskets do. Telescope toasting forks do. Fish Knives do. Butter do. do. Bottle Stands do. silver Pickle Forks, do. Mustard Spoons, do. Salt do.

**KNIVES & FORKS.**  
—ALSO—  
Elegant Dressing Cases, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Ladies' work boxes, Tortoise shell Combs, Morocco Port Folios, Patent Flutes, Morocco Pocket Books, Britannia metal Tea Pots do. Liquor Flasks, Patent Shot Belts, Walking Canes of every description, Backgammon boards, Chess Men, Steel Purses, do. Chains, do. Clasps, Fishing Rods and tackle.  
An assortment of Perfumery, with many other articles in his line.  
Kingston, July 27th 1822.

**JOSEPH BRUCE,**

LATELY of the firm of Mowat and Bruce respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Aykroyd, and now offers for sale a general assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery & Glass-Ware,  
of which he purposes selling low for cash or produce  
N. B. A few boxes of English Window Glass 10x12 for sale.  
Kingston, Oct 7th, 1822.

Kingston, September, 1822.  
The subscribers, Agents for the

## IRON WORKS,

Are now receiving, and will have constantly on hand,  
**BAR IRON,**  
of every description, of superior quality, and suitable for general purposes. Orders will be received at their Office, or at the Works, for the above.—Likewise for light and heavy castings, and the same will be furnished either from this place, or from the Works.  
Terms Cash, or short approved credit.  
THOS S. WHITAKER & Co.

## FOR SALE

By the Subscriber, low for CASH,  
50 Barrels of Flour,  
500 Bushels of Oats,  
200 do Pease,  
50 Barrels of Tar,  
20 do Rosin,  
With a very general assortment of  
HARDWARE, as usual.  
JOHN WATKINS.  
Kingston, Nov. 14, 1822.

## NEW GOODS.

**MRS. BELL,**  
GRATEFUL for past favours, takes the liberty of acquainting the Ladies of Kingston and its vicinity that she has received direct from England a large assortment of STRAW BONNETS of the newest fashion and best quality, together with a quantity of Black, White and Coloured WILLOW SHEETS, which she will sell low for CASH.  
Kingston, 14th April, 1823.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber has to dispose of by Public sale on the 25th inst. the whole of his Household Furniture, and other property, viz—One good Two horse Waggon, and one Cart, Horse, and Harness.—Likewise to lease, One Two acre Lot of ground, situate and lying on the Water edge, Main Street, with two good dwellings on the same.  
JOHN MCLEAN.  
Barrie-field, 14th April, 1823.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber being about to leave immediately on the opening of the navigation, requests all persons having any demands against him will present their accounts on or before the 8th April for adjustment, and those indebted to him are desired to make their payments on or before the 18th of the said month.—He takes the opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and public at large, for the support which he has received during his tarry at this place. All those who would please to honor him with their favours will be thankfully accepted by the subscriber.  
JACOB JACOBS.  
N. B. The whole of his stock in trade, comprising a few very excellent and warranted silver and gold Watches, Jewellery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, a few the very best quality plated Castors, silver mounted steel and gilt Chains and Seals, Silver Thimbles, a small assortment of Cutlery, and a few imitation Tortoise Shell Combs, Ivory Fans, a few neat gilt Clocks, &c. &c.  
The whole will be sold at reduced prices. Wheat and Flour will be taken in pay.  
March 29.

**WARRANTED AXES.**  
**SAMUEL SHAW**  
HAS just received, and will constantly have on hand, a quantity of  
**FELLING AXES,**  
the quality of which he will warrant.  
Kingston, Nov. 11, 1822. 8w.

## REMOVAL.

**WILLIAM B. LAMB**  
Respectfully informs his friends & Customers, that he has removed to the Brick Stores opposite St. George's Inn, where he has on hand as usual, a very general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
and in addition to which he has received a quantity of  
**GROCERIES & CROCKERY,**  
which he will sell as low as can be purchased in the place for Cash or Produce.  
ALSO  
a quantity of very superior Madeira, Old Port, and L. P. Tenerife Wines.  
Kingston, 21st March, 1823.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
A quantity of  
**HAMS AND CHEEKS,**  
of an excellent quality.  
T. R. CARTWRIGHT & Co.  
Kingston, March 20, 1823. 6w 12.

## NEW BOOKS.

**WILLIAM DRISCOLL,**  
HAS just received a few copies of  
GOURLAY'S STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF UPPER CANADA, in three volumes, with Maps, which he will sell low for present payment  
Kingston, March 14th, 1823.

**TO LET,**  
THAT excellent stand in the Market Square lately occupied by Mr. Tazewell.—For particulars apply to Mr. Renie, next door to the premises.

The subscriber  
Offers for sale, a general assortment of  
Dry Goods, Groceries & Liquors,  
All of which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Produce, or Town Work.  
JOHN HYNES.  
Kingston, 6th January, 1823.

## FOR SALE,

BY  
**ARCHIBALD McDONNELL,**  
(Brock Street, Kingston.)  
A general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS**  
At reduced prices for cash, or produce.  
Nov. 26, 1822.

A few ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND WREATHS.

## NOTICE.

**TO BE LET FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT.**  
THE upper part of the house occupied by the subscriber consisting of five Rooms, with a good CELLAR and STABLE if required.  
PETER McDONALD.  
Kingston, April 14th 1823.

**TO LET,**  
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE & GARDEN, adjoining the premises of the Rev. Arch Deacon Stuart, for particulars application to be made to Mr. Davenport, Quarter Master Genl's Office.  
Kingston, April 15th, 1823.

**TO LET,**  
And possession given on the 1st day of May next, THE Dwelling house and Premises formerly the property of Mr. W. BAKER in Barrie-field, which are at present in good and tenable order. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.  
WALIER McCUNIFFE.  
Kingston, March 17th 1823.

## POETRY.

For the U. C. Herald.  
**TO MISS**

Because I thought you void of guile,  
And bliv'd yours was sincerity's smile,  
I own I lov'd you dearly,  
But now that love is all forgot;  
Remembrance of past scenes doth blot  
It from this bosom dearly.

How could I think that form divine,  
(In which the graces all combine.)  
Uncandid vows did shade!  
Or that within a breast so fair,  
A thought would dwell that's insincere,  
On ought that would degrade.

How could I think those lips express  
(Lips which with rapture oft I've prest)  
The tale of love untrue!  
Or that those kind enchanting smiles  
Were but to hide thy specious wiles  
From thy fond lover's view.

But now the soft delusion's o'er;  
No more these charms my soul adore;  
No more these charms my soul adore;  
Exulting o'er remember'd wrong,  
The mind grows by experience strong,  
And spurns its worthless foe.

## SONNET.

On visiting the Grave of Mrs. G. . . .  
As o'er your faded verdure lone I tread,  
Devoted spot! that shines my friend sincere,  
In whom was centred all that men revere—  
My mind reverts to scenes for ever fled,  
To happy days, when undisturb'd I tread  
In her pure soul, truth, virtue, meekness,  
Love.

She was the pride and glory of this sphere,  
Diffusing life and peace wherever she sped;  
And as she journey'd through life's devious way,  
Her tender nature knew not anger's frown;  
And if to friends reproof she would convey,  
It came with gentleness that's rarely known:  
But now, no more this worth will as delight,  
Lost to the world in death's long dreary night.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA.

### THE UNION.

The Speaker's Speech.  
(Continued.)

Each representative would, in that event, feel it an imperative duty to examine and carefully weigh the claims of all parts of the two Provinces on the patriotism, justice and equity of the United Parliament; he must openly, in his place, and in the presence of the two Canadas, acknowledge it his duty to promote the interests of both, or he must be censured by the good, and despised by the wise; he would find it difficult to advocate falsehood or support error. They wanted nothing but justice, why then should they fear? The moral and powerful operation of public opinion must be on our side and will eventually effect the discomfiture of habitual prejudice, and outrageous faction. We have both right and interest on our side. Shall we abandon both? Shall we, with a reasonable prospect of doing ourselves justice and doing ourselves good, neglect the glorious opportunity which now presents itself? and which, if allowed to escape, may never again return.

If injustice and wrong should have followers in one branch of the Legislature, public justice and right would find faithful adherents in the others, and this admirable constitutional check would ultimately exhibit to the world at large, every proceeding of the Parliament in its native, true, and simple light; it would reclaim the fugitious, undeceive the misguided and encourage and eventually support the honest. The most frequent argument in circulation against the propriety of an Union was, that they should be the victims of a faction regardless of equity, justice or conscience, but this assertion appeared to him entirely futile. If the principle be true in part it must in the whole, and then the same argument might be brought against all Parliaments and Legislatures, which struck him, to be too absurd to require comment.

If public justice did not dwell in a grave deliberative legislative body consisting of three separate branches independent of each other, and one of them composed of the most enlightened, wise and dignified members of the community, assembled to deliberate on matters the most elevated, pure, and important, he was at a loss to determine where her earthly residence could be found. The supreme sovereign power of the State, or power of action uncontrolled by any superior, must rest, with some body of men in all nations, and it was devoutly to be wished, that public justice might not be a stranger at such august assemblies. Such an occurrence was never heard of in Britain; and he trusted the Legislature of United Canada would not form a disgraceful and solitary exception to a well founded general rule.

Scotland and Ireland did not complain of injustice in the United Parliament; why, then, should the Canadas apprehend an approach? Let us then drag far off jealousy, suspicion, and prejudice; invite, caress and entertain candour, liberality and friendship; unite with their brethren of Lower Canada, and they would become respectable, powerful and opulent, but still free.

Mr. John Wilson again rose, and said the house had been long detained on this subject, and he was sorry to trouble them again, but the question gathered interest as it progressed, and its magnitude and importance, he thought, formed a sufficient apology for his rising a second time. It was a common adage that death made cowards of us all; the truth of which he would not dispute, but he wished to inhale a few more breaths of uncontaminated air from the political atmosphere, before zoning to a vote, which he feared would fill the whole system with a melancholy contagion worse to the free and enlightened mind than death itself; while he spoke he lived; and while he spoke the country lived; and who can tell but the dread blow thus suspended may at last be averted.

The house had been entertained with eloquence, in all its variety. Some gentlemen's arguments were bold, strong and masculine, whilst others were deep, smooth and well directed. He thought the Hon. Speaker, in his arguments, had set an example well worthy the imitation of every hon. Member of the House; and altho' he felt it his bounden duty to reply to some remarks which had fallen from the dignified Speaker, he wished to be distinctly understood, that not one word should intentionally fall from him to wound the softest delicacy.

An hon. member said the French Canadians will be gradually melted down, and in a few generations, be reduced to one language; this, he [Mr. W.] said, was a case that stood without a precedent in the annals of mankind, since different languages and customs had existed on the earth.—Nothing but extermination could change the language and customs of a numerous and dense population, or transplanting and thinly interspersing them among another people; but this was not the case, neither was England the nation for the former, nor yet for the latter, without the consent of each individual. But a numerous people, could not be melted down, mixed and amalgamated. Was Spain lost in the conqueror after the servitude of 800 years?—Were the Greeks after several hundred years of the most unparalleled hardships and slavery, lost to their former attachments and predilections? No. Did not the Swedes plant a Colony where New-York now stands, and although surrounded and overwhelmed by another people, were they not to be traced to their origin to this day? and among the Lower Canadians, except a few in the commercial towns, after more than 60 years subjugation, were they not as distinct a people, and as strong in their attachments as the day the British power prevailed? He could not see what benefits were to be derived to the people of Upper Canada or England, by effecting so great a change in the French Canadians as that contemplated by some hon. gentlemen. It could not make them more virtuous and enlightened than they were at present. Neither would it make them more attached to the British Government, and were we to perplex ourselves and lose our liberty in the attainment of an uncertain good that lay in the bosom of futurity, and might never be realized, he hoped not.

It was said we had the St. Lawrence for a common outlet, and that we could not exist without being one people. Look to the large Rivers that penetrated far into the interior of several continents of the Universe. Were they inhabited throughout by the same people? The Danube, the Rhine and the Nile, had different nations, with their separate governments, inhabiting their borders. Do they not form combinations to preserve each from the attacks of the others? and will it not be the particular interest of Lower Canada to treat us well, that they may increase their wealth by our attention to another market. The hon. Speaker said justice dwelt in every human breast: If such were the case it did not always go out of doors; but his [Mr. Wilson's] observation led him to a different conclusion, there were many individuals and public bodies, with whom no justice dwelt, and who were capable of the most atrocious acts, and then dissemble in the face of the public, and strive to persuade the people they act from better motives.—Another hon. gentleman avowed the design of subjugating the Lower Canadians; did that look like coming together in a friendly manner? he feared their meeting would be more like sparks from smitten steel in deep combustion thrown, than in friendship's soft repose.

They had been told that the French Canadians had manifested their selfishness in the construction of the Lachine Canal, otherwise it might have been made sufficiently large for the admission of vessels from Europe, so as they might enter the waters of this Province. This argument was futile altogether. Would the English members in Lower Canada (who were all commercial men) ever consent to have a canal cut of that magnitude? No. It was their interest to confine us to a canal for the admission of small craft only, for no sooner would be an extensive canal completed than their monopoly would cease. The Scotch merchants, at Montreal, engrossed, by their monopoly, the trade of both Provinces; they aimed at the subjugation of our liberties to perpetuate the means of extending their trade, and amongst them, would be found, Union or no Union, a jealous feeling filled with hostility against the improvement and prosperity of this Colony. The house had a good precedent before them to the judge of the feelings of such men. They need only turn their eyes to the State of New-York, and they would see that the Commercial men on the sea board in that State, opposed a canal altogether, and, unless for the uniting of the agricultural and commercial interests in the interior, that canal would never be completed. He was sure the Lower Canada merchants would rather have no canal, than one sufficiently capacious to admit vessels from the ocean to the Western Lakes, and if a canal of that magnitude would be ever made, it must be effected without the inter-

ference of Lower Canada. He [Mr. W.] recollected to have read of a candidate for a Kingdom, who, impatient of restraints forsook the grave council of the aged, and thereby lost nearly all his patrimony; and if we are not lacking in years, he feared their own impatience might inconsiderately plunge us into follies, that the ripest judgement might come too late to enable us to recover ourselves again.

An hon. gentleman said the objectionable clauses might be necessary in case of an Union; he [Mr. W.] thought, that, if the breaking down of the most valuable and endearing bulwarks of the Constitution were necessary, then indeed, these destructive clauses might be of use. But he had a higher opinion of his Majesty's government to suppose, for a moment, that they had it ever in contemplation to deform the constitution in the manner proposed. No; he was sure these infamous clauses were the work of men who were not anxious to support the lustre of the British Crown, nor the dignity of its government, nor the peace and happiness of these Provinces.

It was justly said, by an hon. member favourable to the Union, that the constitution was given in justice and equity. It is no person could deny; and the reasons for giving it remained so strong, that there was neither equity nor justice in surrendering it.

It was said, that the improvement of the River St. Lawrence alone was contemplated in the Trade act, to the exclusion of her tributary streams which claimed equal attention, and that therefore it was objectionable. This statement would come better from a future generation. The St. Lawrence was the principal river, and the great highway to the Ocean for the inhabitants of this Province, and it was necessary to smooth that rugged path, before they commenced improving streams of minor importance. Let the St. Lawrence be completed first; and then apply to the British Government for leave to expend the surplus revenue elsewhere.

The Unionists found great fault with the Trade act on another ground: they say, that while we have a separate Legislature, there will be a constant collision, and we must be ever troubling his Majesty's Government to settle our differences, that arbitration was but a sorry method of adjusting them. He [Mr. W.] thought their greatest safety rested upon the mode pointed out by that for the adjustment of their claims. It was fortunate to have a dayman to do justice to both Provinces; it was a favourable circumstance that he could not obtain by an Union; for in that case, the majority of the house would carry every thing. And how, he would ask, would Upper Canada obtain her just proportion of revenue in case of an Union, if the Lower Canadians were as unjust as they have been represented, by the advocates of the measure, and if they, as had been stated, possess a majority? The whole transaction marks our conduct with the appearance of something unfair. What will the British government think of us? Is it not natural for differences to arise between individuals and nations who transact important business when their interests clash? We have had some difference, and have had recourse to the Imperial Government, we have told them what we wanted, they listened to our complaint and gave us relief, and gave it in the very way we desired, and have taken our own acts as a precedent for the form of adjustment: they have forbidden Lower Canada to tax our produce going to their markets, and will they not say we are a discontented and unthankful people, when they have given us a Law according to our own asking, of which we complain without ever waiting to prove its effects? when the arbitrators are now actually sitting to decide under its authority; and what is still more, we are informed they are going on in the most amicable manner to bring the whole difference to a fair and just conclusion. This conduct was unworthy a people of our pretensions, mad for an Union unmatured in all its parts, and against which reason cries aloud! We have heard the cry that a Union will take place, his Majesty's government are determined on it, and we should take care to have it on the terms we want; he hoped hon. members would not lose their firmness by such arguments. Who amongst the hon. members of this House, that cannot recount many hair breadth escapes, and imminent dangers, from which an interposing Providence has saved him, and opened for him a path through the surrounding gloom? How often have nations and provinces been brought into great perils, and dreadfully threatened calamities, and were saved from the evils they dreaded? Did not a Roman tyrant send his image into a neighbouring Province to be worshipped? but the people left their avocations to re-monstrate against it, and before a second mandate could arrive the authority was taken from amongst men. There were constant occurrences of threatening evils having been averted; his faith should not fail him, while they had a good government that would listen to the thousands that sent home their petitions. Shall we have the hardihood and effrontery, after all the British Government has done for us, to find fault, and to persist in aiming to obtrude ourselves upon the Lower Province, when we know the multitude of the people in that Province has petitioned against it, and have sent home Commissioners to back their petitions. After