

TERMS.

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THE NEW MONTREAL GAZETTE, AND CANADA LITERARY, POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Is printed in Quarto on a large sheet of good paper, with a beautiful new type.

The New Gazette is published every Monday evening. The price to Subscribers to the Herald, is 10s. per annum, exclusive of postage.

The 3d number of the New Gazette was published on Monday last.

ARCHIBALD FERGUSON, Printer and Publisher.

Cheap Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Kingston and the country, for their past support in his business, and also announces to them that he has

MOVED into the brick building lately occupied by Mr. Neil McLean, in Store-St.

and has received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, GLASS, CROCKERY & HARD WARE,

which he offers for sale on the lowest possible terms for cash or country produce.

JAMES R. SHAW, Kingston, 16th July, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid purchasing a NOTE of hand payable 6 Months after date, for Six Pounds five Shillings, Currency, given by the Subscriber to

DAVID TEAL, and dated the 4th June 1837, as no value has ever been received for the said Note.

JOHN YAGER, Cramahe, August 27 1837.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, 4th concession of Bastard, with in 5 miles of the village of Beverly, and not far from the line of the Rideau Canal.

Apply at the Herald office. Kingston, July 5, 1837.

J. WATKINS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving and daily expects a further supply of

Hardware, Cutlery, &c. all of which he has imported direct from the first houses in Birmingham, and Sheffield; amongst which are as follows, viz.

- 12 Tons of English and Sweden Iron, 4 Tons of Hoop and round Ditto, 1 Ditto L. Crawley, and Cast Steel, 1 Ditto Hollow Ware, I. X. I. C., and I. C. W. Tin, Anvils, Vices, double and single Sheet Iron, Nails, Cut and Wrought, all sizes, Paints, Putty, Oil, Grindstones, Spikes, Saws, A general Hardware, and a variety of Cabinet-Makers' Tools.

SHELF GOODS too numerous to insert, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices for cash, country produce, or short approved credit.

Kingston, June, 1837. 50 Dozen Hollinses Grass and Cradle SCYTHES, 100 Boxes American Window Glass. J. W.

TO FARMERS. CASH will be paid for any quantity of FLAX SEED delivered at the Farm Shop of T. Brockett, in Kingston.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston, U. C. 19th November, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at my Office until the first day of February next, from all persons willing to contract for the safe Transport and delivery of such quantities of

NAVAL STORES, PROVISIONS, BAGGAGE & PRIVATE GOODS,

As may be required to be forwarded from the following places, for the term of one year, commencing on the first day of June next, ending the date hereof, and for a further indefinite period, until six months notice for the discontinuance of the contract, be given by one of the Parties, viz.

From the Port of Quebec into the Naval Storehouse at Montreal, in Lower Canada—by Steam Boat.

From the Naval Storehouse at Montreal, aforesaid, into the Dock Yard at Kingston, in Upper Canada.

The Tenders are distinctly to express their rate per hundred weight (of 112 lbs.) at which the said Stores, Provisions, Baggage, and Private Goods, will be delivered; and are to contain the names of two competent Sureties for the due performance of the Contract, the said Tenders to be forwarded to my Office, addressed to the "Naval Storekeeper" and endorsed "Tender for Transport; and the Parties making the Tenders, or their authorized Agents, are personally to attend at His Majesty's Dock Yard at Kingston, at one o'clock, on the first day of February next, when the said Tenders will be opened and decided on.

The Tenders are also to specify the least number of Days (taking into consideration that expedition is an object) within which the Party offering will bind himself to deliver, at their place of destination, such Stores, Provisions, Baggage and Private Goods, as may be put into his possession for transport, and he will be paid for such transport as he may have from time to time performed, at the option of Government, either in British Silver Money, or by Bills upon the Lords of the Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling, for every £103 due upon the Contract.

JNO. R. GLOVER, Naval Storekeeper.

CROWN RESERVES.

BY AUCTION will be sold, on Thursday, 27th December next, at Mr. Dougall's Tavern, in the Village of Hallowell, (sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.) the following CROWN RESERVES, belonging to the CANADA COMPANY, viz.—

In the Township of Ameliasburgh, Con. 3, south half Lot 5, east part.

In the Township of Sophiasburgh, West Green Point, Concession 2, broken front, south half Lot 61.

In the Township of Hallowell, Concession 1, on Lake Ontario, or east side of East Lake.

Lot 7, east part. " 8, " " " 9, " " " 10, " " " 11, " " " 12, " " " 13, " " " 14, " " " 15, " " " 16, " " " 17, " " " 18, " " "

NOTE.—Persons occupying without license any of the above Lands, will be allowed until 25th December next to make a private arrangement with the Company. In the meantime, they may address their proposals to the subscriber at Kingston, in the subjoined form, with particulars filled up, post paid.

ARCH. McDONELL, AUCTIONEER. Kingston, Oct. 25, 1837.

No. 1827.

To THE CANADA COMPANY, I wish to purchase Lot No. in the Concession of per Acre, and will pay for the same at the rate of per Acre, Cash down. Instalments payable yearly, with interest, at Six per Cent. and I will conform to all the terms and conditions which the Company may establish, for regulating the settlement of their Lands.

My family consists of persons; my eldest child is years of age; and my youngest, I am a native of in Trade, a place of residence is and I refer to for my character, and in my religion I am Address, Nearest Post Office in

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh assortment of Fall Goods,

most of which he has imported from England, consequently he will be enabled to sell them uncommonly low. They comprise Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, (forty pieces of which are fit for military wear) Bombazines, plaids, CAROLINA STRIPES, Cottons, Muslins, Botcheter, Linens, Linens, Lawns, Damask and Diaper, Hav kabuck and Russia Sheetings, Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, Kid, Buckskin and LINED GLOVES, Black and White Lace veils, Worsted merino Shawls, Kidminster, and Brussels Carpeting, Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, 500 FUR CAPS,—with an assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Crockery, and a very general assortment of Dry Goods.

Wm. WILSON, Kingston, October 16, 1837.

POETRY.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. To the Editor Sir,

If you think the enclosed worthy insertion, by giving it a place in your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige, Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt. R. N.

DEDICATED TO M. A. T. On Music.

In early life, when fairing breezes play, To waft the Barge of Pleasure on its way; When fortune spreads, to catch the flitting gale Her glittering streamers, and her silken sail; Ere yet a cloud obscure the morning bright, The spring of life, the season of delight,

Thy charms, oh music! then our bosoms fire, Which beat responsive to thy sounding lyre. When sad misfortune shades the smiling day, And hope no more emits her cheering ray,

With moving songs dispelling every pain, Thy balmy influence yields a sweet relief, Thy magic spells assuage the pang of grief. When roving peasant, at the moonlight hour, Beside the winding stream, or daisy bow (While merry loves, the visions to restore Offriends departed, and of joys no more), And sweet the notes of melody to hear,

Whose distant warblings catch th' enraptured ear, And as the dying measures faintly close, A softer tint the trembling moonbeam throws, Or placid vesper darts her ray serene, And glids with paler gold the tranquil scene,

Oh Heavenly Maid! thy soul-enchanting power, Shall cheer thy votives in the heart's recess; With lays of peace shall bid the heart rejoice, And whisper comfort with an Angel's voice, 'Till hope and fancy wake, with beaming eyes, And point to purer scenes, and brighter skies, And every wild emotion of the breast, Be lul'd to kindred harmony and rest, Calm and untroubled as the glassy deep. When Zephyr charms the summer waves to sleep. Kingston, 5th Dec. 1827. R. N.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. SPIRIT OF HOPE.

Spirit of Hope sweetest friend of the bosom, Thou wilt linger when all other comforts have flown, We feel not their value till destined to lose them, But thou hast a home in the breast where they're gone.

Spirit of Hope, thy fancy may guide thee, Let sweet be thy views of the vista of time, Let wise men and sages pretend to divide thee, They have felt thy soft thrill—in their youth—in their prime.

Spirit of Hope, some have said thou'lt deceive, And blindly open to youth's fond visions of gladness, Tell we sink from our flight to the abyss of sadness.

Spirit of Hope, if thy views are aluring, Let reason and prudence follow close on thy rear, The triumph of honour and virtue securing, And a fame which the wise and the just will revere.

Spirit of Hope, the good man's last friend, When his locks are as white as the foam on the wave, Thou wilt dwell near his heart till his pilgrimage end, And sooth him to rest on the brink of the grave. JUVENIS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

The favouritism of our Provincial administration has become proverbial. Official honours and emoluments, instead of being distributed impartially, and for the general good, to persons best qualified, are heaped upon a favourite few, who, in consideration of their offices, are considered pledged to an unqualified support of every measure, opinion and wish of the Executive, on pain of losing their places in case of non-compliance.

The principle, in theory, is this, that Government is bound to favour those, who have an interest in supporting the government, meaning the administration. The practical effect is to organize a Court party, consisting of holders and seekers of office, and their connections, with views and interests distinct from, and, in many respects, opposed to the interests and wishes of the people; and the consequence is a party government upon the system of favouritism.

One instance of grasping ambition in a favourite and overweening partiality in the administration has incurred no small reproach and ridicule. I refer to the appointment of Dr. Strachan to be a Trustee of the District School in every District of the Province. A defender of the measure has asserted, in the Montreal Herald, that the salary of twelve hundred dollars a year paid to the favourite, as nominal President of the nominal board of Education, without any grant from the Legislature, and generally regarded as a sinecure, is laid out in defraying his travelling expenses, as an itinerant Trustee, in visiting and superintending the several District Schools throughout the Province; an assertion, which, however current and credible in Lower Canada, will be stared at in this Province, where the true state of the facts and the law is better, although not yet sufficiently known.

Upon turning to the Statute establishing the District Schools, and providing for the appointment of Trustees, it may be seen, that the appointing power is granted in these words: "That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the Council, to appoint from time to time not less than five fit and discreet persons in each and every District of this Province, Trustees to be appointed by the Statute." The proposition "in," here used, relates to the persons to be appointed, and not to the Schools, of which they are to be Trustees. They are to be not less than five persons in each and every District; that is, resident in each District, for a non-resident cannot, without gross impropriety, be described as a person in a District, in which he does not reside. Dr. Strachan might be legally appointed a Trustee of the

School in his own District, but not in any other District; for, according to both the letter and spirit of the act, the Trustees are to be resident "in" their respective Districts; he may, indeed, meddle with each District; he is not resident in every District. Univer-

sally, as the Lieutenant Governor seems to consider him.

His Excellency cannot change the law, and legalize an appointment not authorized by it; any more than his licence to a favourite in the District of New Castle, to import salt pork from the United States, contrary to the Statute, then in force, expressly prohibiting such importation, could legalize that violation of law. It is true that in such a case, a deponent Collector would not seize the contraband goods thus imported; but the licence were no less illegal; and, I might add, disgraceful in a government professing to be a government of laws, and not of despotism. So the appointment of Dr. in every District of the Province, appears to me to be unauthorized and illegal, except in the Home District. Yet it is not, for that reason, less an act of favouritism, than if it were lawful. Indeed, it is a more ridiculous exemplification of the principle of favouritism. It is also really an insult upon every District, except that of his residence; inasmuch as it implies that the District does not contain in it a sufficient number of competent persons for Trustees, as required by law, and, therefore, from necessity, which knows no law, the Lieutenant Governor has felt obliged to appoint one out of the District Trustees; for it amounts to a practical declaration to them and to the world, that they are thought to be not capable of executing their trust, without an officious favourite to teach them their duty, and supply their want of capacity. In this light, it is viewed by some of the Trustees themselves, at least by one of them.

ALIQUIS. To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

Sir: Two very opposite opinions were formed by those, in this quarter, who had an opportunity of perusing your introductory remarks, regarding the modus pugnandi, which you, so vauntingly, declared should be observed by those combatants, who might enter the lists, in the present controversy, through the medium of your independent Journal. A few, and a very few indeed, gave you all the credit you could wish, for your apparent sincerity and independence of action; in resolving that nothing but fair and gentlemanly argumentation should be admitted into your columns; that nothing that even verged upon intemperance of language, and far less, that personal and scurrilous abuse, should ever be laid before the public eye.

But your opponents have, on the other hand, been deceived. That a man who has the honor to claim Scotland as his country, and to write himself a Presbyterian, should derogate so very far from the dignity of both, as to succumb, so suddenly, and with such glaring inconsistency, to the bitter and inveterate enemies of the religion of his native land; to yield himself, willingly, into the hands of those very men who are struggling hard to ruin a cause for which every true Scotchman, and every patriotic man, would and will contend for, and defend to the death; to allow such violent and blackguard dispute to tarnish the pages of the Kingston Chronicle, when the ink was scarcely dry on a preceding number, containing his firm resolution, pledged to the world, that he would abominate all such communications, and treat them with the silent contempt they merited—is, to say the least of it, an indication of the versatility of his character.

I shrewdly suspect that that "Hater of Hypocrites" who flourishes in your paper, is no much triumph, and who seems to be a complete adept in Billingsgate Rhetoric, by his obstinate impudence and feverish anxiety, is extremely solicitous to withdraw the attention of those who are engaged in exposing the falsity of his "venerable and venerated" friend's statements, and bestowing upon him that severe, although salutary castigation, which may, feelingly, teach him, hereafter, to be more candid in his representations, and more disposed to adhere to the Golden Rule of doing as he would be done by.

Did not that independence of principle and consistency of character, which ought to characterise the conduct of every Scotchman, scowl with indignation upon you, when you consented to allow this anonymous scribbler, with the hard sounding cognomen, through the medium of your press, to vilify with such scandalous abuse, the character of a gentleman who, for years, has laboured in the cause of our oppressed and suffering church, with a devotedness and constancy that entitle him to the gratitude and esteem of those, who are anxious for the prosperity and happiness of the country. You are said to possess tolerable sense and, at times, considerable discrimination;—surely these essential qualifications had better deserted you, or were wonderfully mystified, when you admitted such an unfinished and wretchedly constructed communication, as the "Hater of Hypocrites."—Surely, your visual and mental optics were strangely distorted by some very potent cause, when you could not perceive that threats of a personal nature were resorted to by a "Member of the Church of England" for the purpose of intimidating Mr. Morris, or what is more likely, to clinch with such a tenpenny nail, his loose and disjointed reasoning. Both of your correspondents seem to be very pugnacious gentlemen indeed, better qualified, by their language and personal prowess, to shine in the meridian of a bar-room—a sphere, I do not doubt, more congenial to their feelings and characters, than to crawl, in print, before the public in such loathsome raiment.

We are gravely informed that neither Mr. Morris nor the "good folks" (are you included?) can appreciate the exalted motives that induced Dr. Strachan to change from a "good to a better" religion. You could, if you pleased, reply to this, and boldly too, as has been done, frequently, by those

who are not under the disgraceful trammels of bigoted domination. You would make his ears tingle with the response, that the leaves and fishes were the prime temptation, the only motives which induced him to apostatize. 'Tis absurd in you, and in vain for his other defenders, to assert that a thorough and a perfect conviction of the superiority of the Episcopal to the Presbyterian religion, forced him to abandon that creed, for which his Fathers fought and bled. Has his political or ecclesiastical conduct for some years past, been such as to warrant a more charitable construction which we, as frail and erring beings, would naturally be inclined to put upon it. Has he not shown the most rancorous hostility to that church, of which he was a member and a minister, persecuting and oppressing it, by every means in his power; striving to cripple the unwearied efforts of his former brethren, and, if possible, to banish from the country every trace of that religion, which he, in his younger years, upheld from principle and attachment? Has he not, in his conduct, disgraced his Majesty's Ministers to close their hearts and hands against the remonstrances and petitions of the most loyal and numerous class in this Province? Stare the faithful Presbyterian Clergy of the country, and their flocks will do, as I have done, is literally his ways and means.

Are you not ashamed, Sir, thus, almost directly, to advocate a cause which strikes at the root of that religion, which ought to be your pride and boast, and which, as a man of principle and as a Scotchman, you ought to defend with undaunted courage, and unshaken fidelity, against the ruthless and cowardly attacks of a few intolerant bigots? Situated as you are, you cannot stand neutral in this quarrel, although that wish evidently pervaded every line of your preliminary observations of the 12th ultimo, but in a succeeding paper, your vacillating appearance, proves that you have chosen a side, and confirms the predictions of the majority of those, who perused your official bulletin, that you would, at last, be induced to range yours: If under the banners of Episcopacy. A valuable acquisition you will, no doubt, be to the poor, hunted and hoisted firm of Dr. Strachan & Co.; exert your Editorial powers, to the utmost, in their defence; suffer the Kingston Chronicle to be defaced with scurrility and bigotry; libel those who are far above the reach of your impotent calumny, and you will still act a more consistent part, than to pretend neutrality, under such circumstances. I would rather have a man to be mine open enemy than a hollow and treacherous friend; I can guard and defend myself from the attacks of the one, but not always from the treachery of the other. You are perhaps about to conceal your own feelings on this subject of dispute, which, in my opinion, is altogether in the directions of some quibbling attorney, or turn coated priest—if so, I pity you, with a contemptuous pity, for evincing such unmanly and passive servility. Before I take my leave of you, I may observe, that so much having been said, in assertion of the intolerance and bigotry of Dr. Strachan's principles—of his unfair reasoning and false statements, respecting the numerical strength of the Episcopallians in this Province—and these assertions having been substantiated and corroborated by such hosts of stubborn facts, that it will be unnecessary for me, at this time, to bring forward my testimony against the Doctor. Let me advise his defenders, of every class, to adduce fewer abstruse and far fetched arguments, which rather tend to confound their meaning of terms, than to establish the authenticity of facts;—and lastly, let me particularly warn those writers of the "Hater of Hypocrites" stamp, to have less frequent recourse to that ponderous logic which so unfortunately for them, is the most striking, as well as the most disgusting, feature in their communications.

If the "Hater of Hypocrites," who seems itching for an opportunity to come before the Public, in propria persona, can prove himself, either by character or profession, to be worth the encountering, let him come forth, and he need not be afraid of meeting an antagonist, unworthy of a Gentleman.

I am, Sir, your most Obedt. Servt. A HATER OF SYCOPHANTS. Brockville, 10th Nov. 1837.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD. Mr. Thomson,

Sir: Being last night in some measure recovered from the shock occasioned by the hand writing on the wall, I dispatched a messenger to the Southwestern Chemist, who I am happy to say has returned my sympathetic ink restored to the Negro lustre so captivating in the eyes of the burning youth of Africa; which fact I trust will be received by the "Hater of Hypocrites," as undeniable proof, that at least, skill in the arts and sciences, has no dependence whatever on religious creeds. My honest Quill too, soaked in harts-horn, has become again as tractable as a tiny spaniel, so that agreeably to promise, I can resume the avial subject which was last week,

"Like tale about the Bear and Fiddle, Abruptly broke off in the middle."

The matter that at instant on the tapis, was an enquiry concerning whom the "Hater of Hypocrites" could mean to be the enemies of the Churches of England and Scotland, and I think I demonstrated, that none could be meant, but eight tenths of the people, divided certainly by an immense variety of distinguishing appellations as respects their religious persuasions, but I should hope, that no public writer could be found hardy enough to proclaim, that on that account, they are the worse subjects of His Majesty, the worse citizens, or less admirers, and less determined supporters of the British Constitution, the contrary position being known to be true. Consequently I lay it down as incontrovertible, that they are entitled to all the respect, and consideration, and all the fair and honest dealing, which any good subject can be entitled to, in any part of His Majesty's dominions; and therefore, they ought not to be horror struck by those