

*From the Kingston Patriot.*

Let us remind members, and indeed every one in the land, that this Province must have a sea port. Our deprivation in that particular, is indeed a grievance, and yet what it is not an item in McKenzie's list, and why? Because would put him out of the books of the faction below? *A Sea Port we must have!* then let us set about it with heart and hand to get it. The Home Government will not turn a deaf ear to our just remonstrances; a vigorous effort will procure for us the restoration of the Island of Montreal, which is our undoubted right, and to deprive us of it, was an unjust and unwarrantable spoliation. Let every step taken in the business be on this imperishable ground, and no sophistry can beat us from it. But let us be prompt!

*From the Hamilton Mercury.*

We have now another grievance of no small magnitude to add to our list, and one which calls out for a "long pull, a strong pull, and heavy pull altogether." It will be remembered that this Province has frequently applied to the Legislature of Lower Canada for a free port, and that this just and reasonable request has been as frequently denied in the most peremptory manner; and we hold it to be a grievance upon the honour that a Jacobin faction, destitute of common honesty, and which has evinced the most decided hostility, both to the parent state and to this Province, should possess the power of exercising controul over us in any form whatever, but more particularly over our commerce; therefore if the British Crown possess any property on a navigable part of the St. Lawrence, where a safe harbour could be made, we earnestly and strenuously recommend our Legislature to apply for it without delay, and also that the harbour to be erected thereon, shall be endowed with all the privileges of a free port. If the British Crown possess no property of this description, the application should be moulded in another form, and persisted in with unwearied determination until, complied with to the full extent; for it is evident that the elements of discord and rebellion are fast fermenting in Lower Canada, and that the reign of anarchy and lawlessness, which the reign of that unhappy Province. When we find beardless boys spouting treason to their electors, and notorious incendiaries publicly violating the laws, openly insulting judges and juries in the courts and acting in defiance of their decrees, there is nothing rash in judging that such a crisis as we have predicted is at hand, more especially as the religious faction of which these incendiaries are the organs and mouth-pieces, possess an overwhelming majority in the Assembly of that Province. This is one strong reason why our Legislature should persevere in the measure here recommended, but there is still a stronger one that should never be lost sight of, which is, that the lower Province has never been inclined to do us justice, and we have ample proofs that it never will unless compelled to do so; therefore every possible means should be taken to make us independent of their low Jacobin chicanery as soon as possible.

*From the Kingston Herald.*

The subject of uniting the Island of Montreal with Upper Canada has engaged the attention of the Lower Canada Press, and we have reason to believe that a large portion of the influential part of the population of Montreal are decidedly in favour of the project. The justice and necessity of affording this Province

free access to the ocean, and thereby enabling us, without delay, to collect a fair proportion of the duties now levied at the port of Quebec must be obvious to every one. This measure was first suggested to our Provincial Legislature by Charles Fothergill, Esquire, then member of Parliament for the county of Durlam, and last session, several resolutions on the same subject were read by one of the members for Essex, William Elliot, Esq. but no definite expression of the House was elicited. The question will probably be revived at the ensuing Session of Parliament.

*From Neilson's Gazette.*

This paper never spoke lightly of the project of uniting the Island of Montreal to Lower Canada. It is well known to have been a substitute for the Union, and to have been strongly supported even by Upper Canadians, in other respects well disposed to Lower Canada. A majority of the present Assembly of Upper Canada, has expressed itself favourable to the measure; and although that Assembly probably does not speak the sense of the majority of the people on all points, yet it may do so on this. It is more in the intention of standing well with Lower Canada in their present difficulties, than from a conviction of the injustice of the project, that many of the popular party in Upper Canada do not join in praying for the contemplated measure. We believe, however, that the British Government is disposed to let things alone, till the two Provinces, as recommended by it, fall upon a plan; founded on justice and mutual convenience, in respect to the Collection of Duties on importations. This would have been done before now, had not the Legislative Council of Upper Canada repeatedly rejected a Bill for appointing Commissioners similar to one passed by the three Branches of our Legislature and the Upper Canada Assembly. If any inconveniences continue to exist, the fault is with those who domineer in the Council of Upper Canada, who have long domineered over that Province, and wish still to domineer over it.

The approaching Session is thus referred to by the same Paper:—"The Session which is to open on the 15th November next, excites more than ordinary interest. The Business remaining over from the last Session is extensive; the decisions on matters referred to the home Government important, and the current wants of the Country numerous and pressing. The funds in the public chest are exhausted or affected by existing appropriations considerably beyond their amount. The revenue is generally understood to be diminishing, and it is thought will be little more than sufficient to meet the ordinary annual expenses. In consequence of the new American Tariff which is to come into operation this winter, it is probable that if our Duties on importation are not modified, they will tend rather to drive away trade from the St. Lawrence than to raise a revenue. The measures of precaution in regard to the public health will occasion an additional drain on the Treasury, while the great influx of strangers and the spirit of the Times seem imperiously to demand expenditures sufficient for the long contemplated introduction of the penitentiary system into this Province. The general education of the people will also require the continuance of the fostering aid of the public funds; and the facilitating the obtaining of grants of unoccupied waste lands, can hardly be any longer delayed, with a proper regard to the general welfare. All those matters will probably force themselves on the different branches of the Legislature at the ensuing Session. It is probable that much time will be taken up with questions of a disputatious character, and on which there is some irritation."

The Upper Canada Parliament is summoned for 31st October; that of Lower Canada for 15th November. Ten new Post Offices have been established in Upper Canada, and four in Lower. The Cholera still lingers at Montreal and Quebec. The deaths, however, seem to be less than one a day.

*Commisariat, Halifax, Oct. 2d, 1832.*

**A R M Y F O R A G E C O N T R A C T.**

Persons desirous of Contracting to supply his Majesty's Troops with Forage at the under-mentioned places, for one year, from 1st January next, are hereby notified, that Sealed Tenders for the same will be received at this Office on or before the 23d October inst. at 12 o'clock:

The number of rations required daily will be as follows:—

Halifax,	about 60 in No
Charlotte-Town, P. E. Island,	1
Sydney, Cape Breton,	1
The Rations of Forage Per Diem to consist as follows:—	
Hay	14lbs.
Oats	10 do.
Straw	6 do.

The Hay to be Upland, Interval, or Dyked Marsh, sweet and good, either Timothy or Clover, or a mixture of both—and to have been cut at least three months previous to delivery to the Troops.

The Oats to be of a sweet, clean, and wholesome quality, and not to weigh less than Thirty-four Pounds per Bushel.

The following substitutions will be allowed in the case of sick horses, viz.—one pound of Barley or 3-8 of a pound of Malt, or 1-3 of a pound of Oatmeal, or 1-11 pound of Bran, in lieu of one pound of Oats; it being understood that such substitution shall be limited to 1-1-2lb. of oats daily, for each sick horse.

The Straw to be either Oaten or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality.

The Contractor will issue the Forage to the troops from his Depot (which is to be near the Barracks), on orders received from the Commissariat to the Departments and Regiments (three days in the week, to such Officers as may require it to be issued at those periods).

It will be required from the Contractor to have in his Depots, at all times, at least two months' supply of Forage of each description, and that his Depots shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Commissariat, whenever it may be thought proper to visit them.

The Tenders to express the rates in Sterling Money per Ration, and to be made separately for each place stated above, accompanied by a letter from two persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the sum which will be made known on application at this Office, as well as all other particulars which may be considered necessary to the Persons tendering for the supply.

Payment will be made every two months on regular vouchers (Forms of which can be obtained at this Office), in Bills of Exchange on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of 100l. for every 101l. 10s. due upon the Contract at Halifax. The Forage supplies at P. E. Island and Cape Breton will be paid for in Cash, on regular vouchers as before stated.

**IT IS THE TIME FOR RECEIVING**  
Tenders for erecting a GOVERNMENT HOUSE is postponed to the 1st of December, and for an ACADEMY to the 10th of the same month.