

## CHEAP STORE.

**B. WHITNEY**, has just received and is now offering for sale, a very large assortment of  
**WINTER GOODS.**

Hardware, West India Goods and Groceries.

All of which he will dispose of (wholesale and retail) at as low a rate, as can be purchased in Montreal or Quebec. He most cordially invites those who are in the habit of purchasing by wholesale, to call and examine for themselves.

Kingston, 1st December, 1810. 111f

## MISCELLANY.

*THOUGHTS on the great circumspection necessary in licensing Public Houses; by JOHN DARLEY, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Lincoln.*

VICE, profaneness and immorality, in all their varied shapes, most frequently take their rise from small, and almost imperceptible beginnings. Corrupt as we are by nature, murder and robbery are seldom the first outlets of the unhappy wretch who commits them. He has learned in some school of vice, the lessons and habits which lead to idleness, and to a desperate fortune; the reflection becomes insupportable; the continued expence exceeds the proportion of his means for its maintenance; he will not take shame to himself and return to his religious duties, and to honest industry, without a miracle was wrought in his favor. In this most distressful and generally fatal dilemma, hangs his mind, inclining to that way which leadeth to destruction; and here we may frequently date the commencement of those practices which are closed only by a premature and disgraceful death.

Neither should I neglect to mention the frequent riots and disturbances in villages, as well as greater towns, or the frequent and gross profanation of the Lord's day. Both of these owe their rise, generally speaking, to an unnecessary and ill-timed assembling at a public house; and unfortunately, the profits gained by the host, increase according to the intoxication of the guests. Laws are indeed provided for the punishment of both these offences; but I am insisting that the duty of the magistrate extends to the prevention of them. In the former cases the laws are oftentimes eluded, by the darkness of the night, and the general concern of the whole company in the mischief which is done. And the neglect of the parish officers, or their ignorance of their duty, suffer the laws provided against the profanation of the Lord's day from having their operation or effect.

For the force of all these laws we must look into the societies of drunkards, gamblers and idlers, and enter into those haunts wherein they are harbored; and into which the unsuspecting and unwary stranger is invited. And as I have now in view those of the lowest order, and of the most suspected credit and general contagion, we must go into our numerous public houses. The cause and effect equally correspond, in what is vulgarly called the great world; the effect is, not infrequently, the commission of offences of the first magnitude; offences which are not within our cognizance, and sometimes, alas! not within the reach of the laws under the dispensation of our superiors. For the accommodation of travellers and strangers, those public houses are useful and necessary; they are sometimes very convenient for the assembling of certain public meetings, and the transaction of certain public business. Beyond these few instances the use of them does not extend, and consequently, all beyond these cases we must call the abuse of their original design. And here the moderate and dispassionate interposition of the magistrate become necessary.

In order to give a just and impartial determination, in an application, for the licensing of a public house, we should in the first instance, pay all due attention to the character of the candidate for our favor; in this matter the law has expressly provided and directed, as an indispensable requisite, that kind of certificate in his behalf, which to us must be the best evidence of his well deserving. How far these certificates may be surreptitiously obtained or given to persons unworthy of them, as mere matter of form, or from a false principle of good neighborhood, becomes a consideration of a different nature, though not entirely undeserving of enquiry. In general they may merit a favorable construction, unless indeed a magistrate can, from his own positive knowledge, aver the contrary; and, in that case, it becomes his duty to contravene such formal testimonial.

The next consideration is, what occasion there may be for such public house in the place proposed? and this enquiry should be made, without respect either to the person applying for it, or to the sponsors for his character. It should be well considered, how far the accommodation of the public in general, or the circumstances of that particular township, require it, or make it necessary. In order to the suppression of a public house, convictions must precede; and their distant situation from the

superintendence of a magistrate, and the difficulty of getting information, may, for some time, baffle if not defeat his vigilance. And to this let me add, that it is far more distressing and painful to a humane man, to cut off that source of a family's bread, to which they have long been habituated to trust, than it is to the same person to withhold his consent that the head of such family should first turn himself out of his accustomed line of life, into the too probable sottish idleness of a publican. The labor of this man's hands is frequently left to his family and the public; and seldom does the sending him back to his former occupation, restore to him his wonted will or power for honest labor.—Some persons, from an official course of thinking and judging, plead the advancement of the King's revenue; this argument can only be supported on the stale pretence, that private vices are public benefits; and they might as well say, that, if all the inhabitants had the plague the nation would be healthy, and if they were all beggars the nation would be rich.—It is an ill compliment paid to the King, to suppose that he, who is the sovereign guardian of the state, should wish his people to be drunken, and idle (to say the least,) with a view to the increase of his revenue. It is an ill compliment to the legislature, who have enacted so many valuable laws for the punishment of vice, and to that end (considering a certain number of public houses as necessary evils,) have thrown so many cautionary impediments in the way of an indiscriminate increase of these schools and receptacles of vice.—It is an ill compliment to ourselves, seeing the intention of our commission, and the letter and spirit of those laws, which are to direct and rule our conduct, to suppose that we have so far forgotten our duty to God, to our King, and to our Country, and all respect to our own oaths, as to imagine that we could deliberately frustrate the whole scheme and use of our office and appointment.—The commission we bear, we derive immediately from the degree of its water and its poll, so shall we receive additional honor from an uniform integrity and readiness in the equal distribution of justice, and from an unflinching vigilance in the prevention of all evil practices. Neither need I be backward to say, that our King and our country will be under considerable obligations to us; nor is the voice of the people entirely unwilling to acknowledge the debt. But the consciousness of our own usefulness, will not fail abundantly to recompense us for our time and trouble, and the reproaches of those who will revile us, because they hate virtue, and whose fair words would injure us more essentially in the estimation of all good men.

## LONGEVITY.

THERE resides in Fairfax county, Virginia, a person by the name of *Philip Peter Scholl*, now nearly one hundred and seven years of age.

The writer of this article was conversing with a gentleman in the street, when the gentleman observed "there comes old Scholl, who is above 100 years old: let us stop him and ask him his age; he will tell it for a pint of wine." He was then walking with a firm quick step at the rate of about four miles an hour. When even with us he was accosted with—How are you, old man?

Old Man. Hoh, pretty well. What do you call me old for? I shall be old fifty years to come.

Question. Pray how old are you?  
Old Man. That's none of your business—that's my business. But I'll tell you for a pint of wine.

Question. Why a pint of wine is too much for you. We'll give you as much as you wish to drink. What is your age?

Old Man. Give me some wine first. I was born near Manheim, (mentioning the name of the place) in 1703, in the holidays, in the fall of the year. My father was a miller, and I am a miller, and always have been, and always shall follow it. I was a Hessian under Prince — (in the reign of George the I. Here he related skirmishes in which he was engaged.) I was married, and when I was 26 I came to Philadelphia. Peter Pareese, a tobaccoist, came with me. He lived in Philadelphia, in a little house on the outside of the town. About 50 years afterwards I was in Philadelphia; and Peter's house was in the middle of the town,

on a great street, instead of being in the woods where I left him.—He was rich but he was glad to see me.

Question. What was Alexandria when you first knew it?

Old Man. Alexandria: that was Bell-haven. There was only one house.—Now what a great town.

Question. Is your wife alive?

Old Man. Hoh, my wife has been dead 4 or 5 years. She was one year younger than I. She was 101 when she died. I was married again in a year. I always love the girls. I got a bran new wife.

Question. Have you any children?

Old Man. My first wife had nine or ten. I've more children than I want. They plague me.—My mill is gone. I want to build a new one.—They won't help me. I must build my mill again.

Question. Had you no children by your new wife?

Old Man. No. She was an old girl: she was 45 when I married her.

Question. How have you lived?

Old Man. I ate and drank any thing. Before I came to this country I drank half a gallon of wine a day; but never was drunk with wine.—Sometimes I drink ladies' drink: whiskey and water, sweet, sweet. Sometimes I eat a great meal, and eat no more for two or three days, only drink milk or water.

Question. Was you never sick?

Old Man. No: only rheumatism or some such, once in a while, so that I can't put my hand to my head; but not much—Some times I have a little pain, but I pray God heartily, and it is gone in a minute.

Question. You expect to live these twenty years, do you not?

Old Man. Twenty: yes a hundred, just as well as not; I can mount a horse as quick as you, walk as far.

On inquiring of his eye sight, hearing, &c. he said that his hearing, as evidently appeared, was but little impaired. He had not used spectacles for reading till four years or 8 foreteeth of the under jaw remained; but his gums served him very well for mastication. His hair is the only evidence of his extreme age; that of his head and whiskers long and white. He is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, his head erect as any person's.—His memory he says, rather fails him within a few years. He better remembers transactions of 90 years ago than those of ten years past.—He was quite facetious and talkative; and after spending half an hour, and drinking several glasses of wine, he retired, expressing a strong wish that we should come and see him.

*Alexandria Advertiser.*

## A CALEDONIAN COURSHIP.

A SON of medicine, verging to his climacteric, breathed out his amorous sighs to the daughter of a Scotch Peer. The Lady, prone to jocularly, seemed to listen to his suit, solely for that entertainment which grey-haired folly produces in assuming the characteristics of juvenality. The doctor one day was to pay a visit in form to the goddess of his idolatry; on this occasion he was determined to be as Adonis-like in habiliments as possible. It is requisite to be known, that the Doctor was a man who seemed to be thought of the feet of Peripatetics; when he appeared it was in the equestrian style. On such an important event as the present, resolving to be spruce, he took an immaculate shirt, and put it, not on, but in his pocket, prudently considering, that in the action of riding, its purity might be tarnished; to prevent this, he resolved to put it on when he should come within a small distance of the scene of his wishes. When arrived at the settled distance, the Doctor proceeded to disrobe himself of his upper garments, still sitting on his horse; his hat, wig, coat, and waistcoat were taken off and laid upon the pommel of the saddle. In this critical moment, his faithful Pegasus received a fright from somewhat on the road! Off sat Rosinante with the Doctor in *demi-nudity*, and ran with him (instinctively knowing, from frequency in going his master's destination) to the door of the very house he had hoped to enter with every minutiae of dress adjusted. His Quixote-like appearance threw the family into such paroxysms of laughter, as precluded the operation of speech, or the means of assisting the distressed Doctor.

## THE subscriber re-

turns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he has on hand a large quantity of **BOOTS**,—Men's, Women's and Children's **SHOES**,—Sole and Upper **LEATHER**—a few pair of Cast-Iron **SLEIGH-SHOES**, and a general assortment of **DRY GOODS** and **GROCERIES**—which he will sell at a very reduced price for cash or produce.

RICHARD SMITH.

Kingston, Dec. 11, 1810. 12 ff  
The highest price given for good FLOUR.

## THE subscriber in-

forms all those who are indebted to him, that unless they make immediate payment their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney. THOMAS COOK.

Kingston, Dec. 5, 1810. 215

## FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of excellent **WHISKY**, by the Barrel, on reasonable terms for Cash, at the Store of

AUG. BOYTON.

Kingston, Sept. 25, 1810. 1—1f.

## FOR SALE,

A SPAN of English Horses, rising of 15 hands high, stout built, one of the other 7 years old—excellent for the saddle or harness; one a beautiful roan, the other a dark bay. They will be sold together or separate, as may suit purchasers.—Inquire of

SAML. HOWE.

Kingston, December 4, 1810. 11 3w

## For Sale at this Office,

A DISCOURSE on the Character of **KING GEORGE THE THIRD**, addressed to the inhabitants of British America.—By the Rev. JOHN STRACHAN, Rector of Cornwall, (U. C.) Nov. 13.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

MIDLAND DISTRICT, BY virtue of a warrant to wit: B to me directed, signed by two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said district, NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the division of Frontenac, will be holden at the Court-house in the town of Kingston, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday the 29th of this present month, for the purpose of renewing the Licenses for the year next ensuing; likewise for granting new Licenses to those who wish to make application for the same. All inn, tavern and public house keepers, will give their attendance accordingly. JOHN DARLEY, High Conitable.

Kingston, Dec. 11, 1810.

## House Building and Painting.

THE subscribers hereby give notice to the inhabitants of Kingston, Ernestown, Adolphustown, and other adjoining places, that they intend to employ the next season in this vicinity, in **PAINTING HOUSES**, outside and inside, Patent Painting of Rooms, &c. and the business of **HOUSE CARPENTERS** and **JOINERS**. Their work will be executed with neatness and dispatch. Application may be made at the dwelling-house of Mr. STOUGHTON, innkeeper, in Kingston, Mr. JOHN BELL, in Ernestown, or Mrs. DOUGLAS, innkeeper, in Adolphustown. NATHAN WHEELER, ANDREW PICKENS.

Nov. 20, 1810.

## TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable stand for a MERCHANT or TAV-ERN-KEEPER in the township of Frederickburgh, bordering on the Little Creek, near Bradshaw's Mill. The property consists in a neat Dwelling-house, painted Spanish brown, forty-five feet in length and twenty-six feet wide, including a gallery in front, which runs the whole length of the house; the walls and partitions are all built of sound burnt brick; a good brick chimney with two fire-places; there are five rooms on the lower floor, and one bed room on the second. Likewise, a good log store house and a horse stable, and upwards of two hundred acres of most EXCELLENT LAND, bounded on the west side by the Little Creek, and on the east side by the east half of lot No. 13, extending from the King's highway southerly, down across the Big Creek.  
For further particulars apply to JOSEPH FOR-STER, Esq. Kingston, or to the subscriber at Thurlow's 145 Nov. 12 10. JAMES MANABE