



For the KINGSTON GAZETTE.

Pork and Flour.

It has been lately suggested, that as many of those young men from the country, who are here attending military duty, have still a considerable portion of their time unemployed; some plan ought to be devised, which would enable them to devote a part of it, to the improvement of their minds.

The following proposal is therefore submitted to their consideration, and to the consideration of all those, who have any influence with them, or any interest in their improvement:—

That, one of the rooms in the public school-house shall be exclusively appropriated to the use of the young militia men from the country. This shall be furnished with desks, benches, a stove, and fuel free of all expense. Here they shall be instructed (according as the state of the progress which they have made may admit) in reading English;—English Grammar;—Writing;—Book-Keeping;—Geography and in Practical Mathematics, with their most useful applications to the mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; Heights and Distances; Land Surveying, &c.

Terms of Admittance—"As regular attendance as circumstances will possibly allow, and vigorous, ardent application."

Should it so happen, that any of those who are disposed to accept of this offer, may not (from the calamities of the times) be in a situation to provide themselves with books and other necessaries for school; let not this discourage them. All of this description shall, with pleasure, be furnished with pens, ink, writing-paper, slates, school books, &c. void of all charge. As not more than fifty persons can be admitted at once, the preference will consequently be given to those who first apply.

The persons making this proposal, beg leave further to add, that, if health, and other circumstances permit, no care nor labor, nor reasonable expense shall be spared on their part, to carry the plan into complete effect.

The advantages to be derived from such a course, if ably conducted, are believed to be, neither few, nor inconsiderable. It will afford to those who engage in it with ardor, a constant source of rational amusement, which, will in some degree, alleviate the toil, and remove the irksomeness, of a laborious service:—It will, by directing the attention in a proper channel, prevent them from contracting habits of idleness and dissipation, which when once confirmed, are with such difficulty eradicated:—It will, by improving their understandings, and enlarging the sphere of their active powers, enable them to act their part in after life, with more honor and advantage, both to themselves and to their friends:—Above all, it will tend to lay such a foundation of useful knowledge, and excite such a taste for rational enquiry, as can scarcely fail, to render them, both more happy in themselves, and more useful members of society.

Public School, Kingston,
30th Nov. 1812.

JOHN EMERY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that he has opened for sale at the House of Mr. McDonnell's a variety of Groceries, Fall and Winter Goods, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash, Government, or Niagara Association Bills, only.
November 30, 1812. 52

STRAYED,

FROM Kingston, on the 10th inst. a small sorrel HORSE—short dock, two white feet, fore feet shod. Whoever will return said Horse to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

DANIEL FRASER, Lieut. Mil.
Kingston, 21st Nov. 1812.

S. Bartlet,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just received
Liquors and Groceries,
and a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
adapted to the season—
Crockery, Hardware, &c.
which he will sell wholesale or retail, at his usual low prices, for pay down, either cash or any kind of produce.
Kingston, August 26, 1812. 39

WANTED for the use of his Majesty's Troops stationed at Kingston and its dependencies,

Five Hundred Barrels of Pork,
Five Hundred Barrels of Flour.

To be delivered in the months of December, January, February and March next, with the usual guarantee.

All persons willing to furnish the whole or any part of the above, are desired to send in their proposals to this Office on or before the 10th of November next, and to state at what Post they would prefer delivering the same.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Kingston, 8th October, 1812.

Fresh Beef.

WANTED for the use of his Majesty's Troops stationed at Kingston,
600 Pounds or thereabouts of fresh Beef daily, from the 1st of November to the 24th February, 1813.

Any persons willing to furnish the whole or any part of the above, are desired to send in their Proposals to this Office on or before the 29th instant.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Kingston, 8th October, 1812.

NEW GOODS.

B. WHITNEY has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS, Consisting of Groceries.

Tea, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Spirits, Teneriffe and Port Wine, Pepper, Allspice, Indigo, Tobacco, Snuff, Salt Petre, Shrub, Peppermint Cordial, Whisky, Iron and Steel, Vinegar.

English and India Goods.

Blue, black and grey superfine Broad Cloth, fine and low priced do. various colors, Cassimeres, black and olive Velvets, Brown Hollands, Threads, Nett Webb Braces, Silk Handkerchiefs, white & red Flannel, white and blue India Cottons, white Shirting Cottons, striped do. printed calicoes, furniture do. Irish Linen, cotton check, black Mullin, cotton Handkerchiefs, scarlet Comforters, Tapes, Bobbing, cotton Shawls, Women's black worsted Hosiery, do. white cotton do. Spider Nett Sleeves, Vettings, Writing Paper, Ladies' Boots, Sewing Silk, silk and worsted Twist, Rose, &c. Blankets, Ladies white and colored Beaver Bonnets, black, brown and grey common do. Ladies silk, kid and leather Gloves, Bedticking, Osnaburghs, Stockinett, Brunswick Cord, Patent do. Morocco Slippers, Ladies Combs, pocket do.—Also, a general assortment of Hardware.

Kingston, 16th November, 1812. 50

Land for Sale.

THE following valuable Lots of Land in the township of Frederickburgh, are offered for sale by the subscriber, viz.

Lot number six, in the first Concession additional.

Lot number twenty-five, in the fourth Concession.

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.
Dec. 3, 1811. 31f

NOTICE is hereby given to all Masonic Societies, that *Elijah Ketchum*, a member of St. John's Lodge in Haldimand, (U. C.) is suspended that Lodge until he can clear an allegation against him of having behaved in a very disrespectful manner towards a worthy family in this Province.—By order of the W. M. of St. John's Lodge.
JOHN PETERS, Sec'y.
Haldimand, 20th August, 1812. 51w3

Webster's Spelling-Books,
For sale at this Office.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,

On our present meeting it is my first duty to invite your attention to the Providential favors which our Country has experienced in the unusual degree of Health dispensed to its Inhabitants and the rich abundance with which the earth has rewarded the labors bestowed upon it. In the successful cultivation of other branches of industry, and in the progress of general improvement favorable to the national prosperity, there is just occasion, also for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness.

With these blessings are necessarily mingled the pressures & vicissitudes incidental to the state of war, into which the United States have been forced by the perseverance of a foreign power, in its system of injustice and aggression.

Previous to its declaration, it was deemed proper, as a measure of precaution and forecast, that a considerable force should be placed in the Michigan territory; with a general view to its security, and in the event of war, to such operations in the Uppermost Canada as would intercept the hostile influence of Great Britain over the savages; obtain the command of the Lake, on which that part of Canada borders, and maintain co-operating relations with such forces as might be most conveniently employed against other parts. Brigadier General Hull was charged with this provisional service; having under his command a body of troops composed of regulars and volunteers from the State of Ohio. Having reached his destination after his knowledge of the war, and possessing discretionary authority to act offensively, he passed into the neighboring territory of the enemy with a prospect of easy and victorious progress. The expedition nevertheless terminated unfortunately;—not only in a retreat, to the town and fort of Detroit but in the surrender of both, and of the gallant corps commanded by that officer. The causes of this painful reverse will be investigated by a military tribunal.

A distinguishing feature in the operations which preceded and followed this adverse event, is the use made by our enemy of the mercenary savages under their influence. Whilst the benevolent policy of the United States invariably recommended peace and promoted civilization among that wretched portion of the human race; and was making exertions to dissuade them from taking either side in the war, the enemy has not scrupled to call to his aid their ruthless ferocity, armed with the horrors of those instruments of carnage and torture, which are known to spare neither age nor sex. In this outrage against the laws of honorable war, and against the feelings sacred to humanity, the British commanders cannot resort to a plea of retaliation; for it is committed in the face of our example. They cannot mitigate it, by calling it a self defence against men in arms; for it em-

braces the most shocking butcheries of defenceless families. Nor can it be pretended that they are not answerable for the atrocities perpetrated since the savages are employed with a knowledge, and even with menaces that their fury could not be controlled. Such is the spectacle which the deputed authorities of a nation, boasting its religion and morality, have not been restrained from presenting to an enlightened age. The misfortune at Detroit was not, however without a consoling effect. It was followed by signal proofs, that the national spirit rises according to the pressure on it. The loss of an important post and the brave men that surrendered with it, inspired every where new ardour and determination. In the State and districts least remote it was no sooner known, than every citizen was ready to fly with arms to protect his brethren against the blood thirsty savages let loose by the enemy on an extensive frontier; and to convert a partial calamity into a source of invigorated efforts.

This patriotic zeal, which it was necessary rather to limit than to excite, has embodied an ample force from the States of Kentucky and Ohio, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is placed, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their practical stations, than by their personal merits. The greater portion of this force is proceeding on its destination, towards the Michigan territory, having succeeded in relieving an important frontier post; and in several incidental operations against hostile tribes of savages, rendered indispensable by the subversion into which they had been seduced by the enemy; a seduction the more cruel, as it could not fail to impose a necessity of precautionary severities against those who yielded to it.

At a recent date, an attack was made on a post of the enemy near Niagara, by a detachment of the regular and other forces, under the command of Major General Van Rensselaer, of the militia of the state of New-York. The attack, it appears, was ordered in compliance with the ardour of the troops, who executed it with distinguished gallantry, and were for a time victorious; but not receiving the expected support, they were compelled to yield to re-inforcements of British regulars and savages. Our loss has been considerable, and is to be lamented. That of the enemy, less ascertained, will be the more felt, as it includes among the killed the commanding general, who was also governor of the province; and was sustained by veteran troops, from unexperienced soldiers, who must daily improve in the duties of the field.

Our expectation of gaining the command of the Lakes by the invasion of Canada from Detroit, having been disappointed, measures were instantly taken to provide on them a naval force superior to that of the enemy. From the talents and activity of the officer charged with this object, every thing that can be done may be expected. Should the present season not admit of complete success, the progress made will ensure for the next a naval ascendancy, where it is essential to our permanent peace with, and control over the savages.

Among the incidents relating to the measures of war, I am constrained to advert to the refusal of the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to furnish the required detachments of militia towards the defence of the maritime frontier.

The refusal was founded on a novel and unfortunate exposition of the provisions of the constitution relating to the militia. The correspondencies which will be laid before you contain the requisite information on the subject. It is obvious, that if the authority of the United States to call into service and command the militia for the public defence, can be thus frustrated even in a state of declared war, and of course under apprehension of invasion preceding war, they are not one nation for the purpose most of all requiring it, and that the public safety may have no other