

KINGSTON GAZETTE.



KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY STEPHEN MILES.—PRICE FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—EXCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Agents for the Kingston Gazette.
 Essex Town, JAMES RANKIN, Esq.
 York, WILLIAM ALLAN, Esq.
 Brockville, A. SHERWOOD, Esq.
 Belleville, S. McNABB, Esq.

Cusack's Hotel.

THE subscriber having opened a new and convenient House in Store Street, most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken great pains to furnish it in every respect to merit a share of public patronage.

Gentlemen travelling may rely upon having good accommodation and attendance. Ladies and Gentlemen can be daily supplied with Confectionary of all kind and best quality.

Also the Prince Regent's morning Drink, composed and carried on at present at the above concern by James Reed, confectioner.

R. CUSACK.

Kingston, Sept. 6, 1817. 15tf

JUST received by the the subscriber, a complete assortment of
Gentlemen's Cloths.

Of a superior quality and workmanship, which will be sold very cheap for CASH.

J. FISK.

Kingston, June 7th, 1817. 11tf

To Lease,

FOR the term of ten years, a Town Lot, adjoining the Gaol, containing two Fifths of an acre—apply to the subscribers.

H. C. THOMSON, } Church
 CH. SHORT, } wardens,
 Kingston, Sept. 8, 1817. 15

BOOT, SHOE and Leather STORE.



M. WILLIAMS & Co. of the Sign of the Golden Lamb, Store Street, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kingston, and its vicinity, that they will continue their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, where they keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description.

Like-wise, a supply of good Sole and Upper Leather, of all kinds.
 Kingston, October 6, 1817. 19tf

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received at his Brick Store, Front Street, Double and Single

STOVES & Sheet Iron, And has also on hand as usual a general assortment of

Dry GOODS, Liquors, AND GROCERIES,

Crockery and Glass Ware in Crates. Linseed and Curriers Oil, Paints ground in oil;—and expects in a few days an addition to his Stock, all which will be sold extremely cheap at whole sale.

S. BARTLET.

Kingston Oct. 20, 1817. 21

For Sale,

SEVERAL valuable Town Lots.—Apply to the subscriber.

Allan MacLean.

Kingston, Oct. 2, 1817 19tf

Wants a Situation,

A Swaiter, Bar and Book Keeper; to attend a Gentleman as Body Servant, or Butler in a family the subscriber, who has lived three years & two months in his present situation at WALKER'S HOTEL, where an unexceptionable character will be given.

CHARLES DAWSON.

Kingston, Nov. 7, 1817. 24tf

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately. a House and Lot with a Stable, situated in Stuartville.

Also, one House and Lot, situated by the French Church, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph St. Germain. One House and Lot, next door to Mr. Toulant's. Enquire of

MONTEAU & St. GERMAIN.

Kingston Oct. 16, 1817. 21tf

WE the subscribers do certify upon oath that the original settlement in the township of Kingston, was made agreeable to the annexed plan, that the roads intersected each other at right angles, and that at the four corners, stakes were planted at right angles, and that each lot butted and bounded directly opposite its corresponding number, and that the lots were staked as well in the rear as in the front, and that the first settlers took their lands East and West from the road between the lots No. 17 and 18 in the township of Kingston.

Signed JOHN WARNER,
 SOLOMON ORER,
 ARTHUR ORSER,
 ELIJAH GRQOM.

Kingston, Nov. 2, 1816. 16

In order that no person may plead ignorance in taking any title from Jethro Jackson, on Lot No. 15 in the first concession in the township of Kingston, the property is the subscribers in law and equity, and will be recovered as soon as justice can take place.

Sept. 16 1817. Amos Anley

Blank Summonses For the District Courts, for Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

C. RIVERS informs the Public, that his stay in Kingston will be only a few days more; and is now selling very cheap for Cash, Pelisse Cloths, Blankets, Counterpanes, Chintz Furniture, Damask Table Cloths, plain and twill'd Bombazines, &c.—Also a variety of FANCY GOODS.

Kingston, Store Street, near the Post Office, 30th Sept 1817. 18

THE subscriber returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and customers, and the respectable inhabitants of Kingston, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in this place, and would inform them that he still carries on the Tin, Copper Sheet Iron and Lead business in all its various branches, near the Engineer Yard, where he hopes by his assiduity and attention, still to merit a share of public favor, assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part, to faithfully execute all orders with which he may be honored.

He has for sale, a large assortment of the best English Double Tin Ware, of every description, ever offered for sale in this Province, and a large assortment of Japan'd, Copper and Hard Ware. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Sheet Iron Stoves, Stove Pipes and Elbows. 40 boxes of the best Double Tin, and 60 boxes best Sheet Iron, for sale cheap. Produce will be taken in payment.

James Meagher.

Kingston, Sept. 30, 1817 14m6

A Dwelling House and Bake-house to LET for any number of years that may be agreed upon. For particulars enquire of

WALTER MCUNIFFE.

Kingston, Oct 27 1817. 22tf

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 12, in the 5th concession of the township of Rodney.

A L S O,

Lot No. 6, in the 12th concession of the township of Portland;—For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

JACOB VANARNAM.

Kingston, Oct. 30, 1817. 23tf

Notice.

THE concern heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of H. W. WILKINSON & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the above concern, are requested to make immediate settlement of their respective accounts, either by payment or promissory Notes of Hand, to the subscriber—who will also settle all demands against the concern.

H. W. WILKINSON.

Kingston, 10th Oct. 1817. 24

Officers Half Pay, and Artillery Pension BLANKS,

For sale at this Office.

MOORE'S COFFEE-HOUSE.

John Moore,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public at large, for their past favors, and wishes to acquaint them that he has removed to Mr. ANDERSON'S new Stone House, opposite to Mr. Wetzel's Store, in Store Street, where travellers and others may rely upon good accommodations and attendance, on reasonable terms. The subscriber, having rented this large, convenient and elegant building, has spared no exertions or expence in his power, to have it furnished and attended in such a manner as to merit the approbation of his former customers and others who may honor him with their company.

He has a good yard and stable for carriages and Horses.

Soups every day from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Kingston, Oct 13 1817. 20tf

Mail Stage.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the Public that he intends running a Stage from Kingston to York, and will start from Kingston on Monday the 4th day of August for York, and will about that start from York and Kingston every Monday. The subscriber hopes by his faithful attention to this undertaking to merit a share of the public favor.

The Stage fare from Kingston to Belleville will be 4 Dollars, from Kingston to Hamilton or Smith's Creek, 8 Dollars, and from Kingston to York, 12 Dollars.

SAMUEL PURDY.

Kingston, July 26, 1817. 9tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Estate of Charles Stuart, Esquire deceased, late Sheriff of the Midland District, hereby requests all those indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to the said Executors; and all those who have demands against the Estate are requested to produce the same duly attested, in order that a Settlement of the Estate may be effected as speedily as possible after the first day of July 1818.

GEORGE O. STUART, } Exec-
 ALLAN McLEAN, } utors.
 Kingston, August 11, 1817.—11tf

Attention!

C. RIVERS, from Quebec, is just arrived at Kingston for a few days only—and has now unpacked and ready for sale in Store Street, Fifteen packages of well assorted

GOODS,

and well worthy the attention of Town and Country Merchants—they will be sold by the Piece or Package only.

The Goods are of the best quality, and as Mr. Rivers shortly goes to England, they will be sold uncommonly low for (CASH) on delivery of the Goods.

C. RIVERS.

Store Street, Kingston, }
 23d Sept. 1817. } 17

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons, that the subscriber has every reason to believe that Hugh Earl and George Smith, (both of Kingston) have offered, or will offer for sale, a certain vessel called the Ich'r. General Brock, (built in the Bay of Quinby)

Know now the subscriber forbids all persons from purchasing the whole or any part of said vessel, or of paying unto Hugh Earl, (as ship's husband,) any freight accounts rendered by him, up to this date, or any future date. Whenever Hugh Earl and George Smith think proper to render a correct account of the above vessel's debt previous to her first sailing, on or about the 1st of July 1815, and her yearly expenditures since, with her freight received, and how that freight has been made use of, then the subscriber will feel pleasure in conforming to any arrangement they may wish, and found agreeable to Oliphant O. Petrie; providing their wishes do not exceed the bounds of propriety.

WILLIAM FISH.

Niagara, Oct. 2, 1817.—21—6w

From the Upper Canada Gazette. To the Resident Land Owners of Upper-Canada.

Queenston, October, 1817.

GENTLEMEN,
 I am a British Farmer, and have visited this Province to ascertain what advantages it possesses in an Agricultural point of view. After three months residence, I am convinced that these are great,—far superior indeed to what the Mother Country has ever held out, either as they concern speculative purchase, or the profits of present occupation.

Under such impressions, it is my purpose, as soon as circumstances will permit, to become a settler; and in the mean time, would willingly do what lay in my power to benefit the country of my choice.

When I speak in this sanguine manner of the capabilities of Canada, I take it for granted that certain political restraints to improvement will be speedily removed. Growing necessity, and the opinion of every sensible man with whom I have conversed on the subject, gives assurance of this. My present address, therefore, waves all regard to political arrangements: it has in view, simply to open a correspondence between you and your fellow subjects at home, where the utmost ignorance prevails with respect to the natural resources of this fine country.

Travellers have published peevish remarks,—they have told wonderful stories, and amused the idle of England with descriptions of the beautiful and grand scenery which Nature has here displayed; but no authentic account has yet been afforded to men of capital, to men of enterprise and skill, of those important facts which are essential to be known, before such men will launch into foreign speculation or venture with their families, in quest of better fortune across the Atlantic.

In this state of ignorance, you have hitherto had for settlers chiefly poor men driven from home by despair. These men, ill informed and lost in the novelties which surround them, make at first but a feeble commencement, and, ultimately, form a society, crude, unambitious and weak. In your newspapers I have frequently observed hints towards bettering the condition of these poor settlers, and for ensuring their residence in the Provinces. Such hints evidently spring from benevolent feelings: they are well meant, and may tend to alleviate individual distress, but can produce no important good to the country. Canada is worthy of something better than a mere guidance to it of the blind and the lame: it has attractions to stimulate desire and place its colonization above the aids of necessity.

Hands no doubt are necessary, but, next to good laws, the grand requisite for the improvement of any country, is capital. Could a flow of capital be once directed into this quarter, hands would not be wanting, nor would these hands be so chilled with poverty as to need the patronage of charitable institutions.

At this moment British capital is overflowing: trade is yielding it up: the funds cannot profitably absorb it: land mortgages are gorged: and it is streaming to waste in the six-per-cent of America. Why should not this stream be diverted into the woods of Canada, where it would find a still higher rate of interest, with the most substantial security?

Gentlemen! The moment is most auspicious to your interests, and you should take advantage of it. You should make known the state of this country: you should advertise the excellence of the raw material which Nature has lavishly spread before you: you should inspire confidence, and tempt able adventurers from home. At this time there are thousands of British Farmers sickened with disappointed hopes, who would readily come to Canada, did they but know the truth: many of these could still command a few thousand pounds to begin with here; while others less able in means, have yet preserved their character for skill and probity, to entitle them to the confidence of capitalists at home, for whom they could act as agents in adventure. Under the wing of such men the redundant popu-

lation of Britain would emigrate with cheerfulness, and be planted here with hearts unbroken.

We hear of four or five thousand Settlers arrived from home this season; and it is talked of as a great accession to the population of the Provinces. It is a mere drop from the bucket. England alone could spare fifty thousand people annually, while the would be relieved and strengthened by the discharge. In war, England sent abroad annually more than twenty thousand of her youthful sons to be slain, and more than twenty thousand of her daughters (not at all the last hope of honourable love, in these twenty-five years of war, the population of England rapidly increased: what is it to do now, when war is at an end, when love and opportunity are no longer to be foiled, and the poor laws have provided sustenance for children independent of the parent's care?

Under existing circumstances, it is absolutely necessary, even for the domestic comfort of England, that a vent should be immediately opened for her increasing population, and the colonization of Canada, if once begun, upon a liberal footing, would afford this vent.

The present emigration from England affords no relief whatever to the calamity occasioned by the Poor laws. Thousands and tens of thousands of paupers could be spared, who cannot possibly now get off for want of means, but who would be brought over by men of capital, were confidence for adventure here, once established.

The extent of calamity already occasioned by the system of the Poor laws, cannot be even imagined by strangers. They may form some idea, however, when I tell them, that last winter, I saw in one parish, (Black wall, within 5 miles of London,) several hundreds of able bodied men harnessed and yoked, 14 together, in carts, hauling gravel for the repair of the highways; each 14 men performing just about as much work as an old horse led by a boy could accomplish. We have heard since, that £1,500,000 has been voted to keep the poor at work; and perhaps the most melancholy consideration of the whole is, that there are people who trust to such means as a cure for the evil.

While all this is true: when the money and labour of England is thus wasted: when thousands of our fellow subjects are emigrating into the States of America: when we even hear of them being led off to mix with the hordes of Poland, in the cultivation of a country where the nature of the Government must counteract the utmost efforts towards improvement,—is it not provoking that all this should go on merely from a reigning ignorance of the superior advantages which Canada has in store, and a thoughtlessness as to the grand policy which might be adopted for the general aggrandizement of the British nation.

Some have thought the exclusion of American citizens a great bar to the speedy settlement of Canada; but a liberal system of colonization from Europe, would render this of small importance.

Before coming to a decided opinion on this important subject, I took much pains to inform myself of facts. A minute enquiry on the spot where Government has endeavored to force a settlement, fatigued me as to the causes of the too notorious failure there. It convinced me that the fault by no means rested with the incapacity of the settlers, but resulted from the system pursued. I have since spent a month perambulating the Genesee country, for the express purpose of forming a comparison between British and American management.—That country lies parallel to this: it possesses no superior advantages: its settlement began ten years later: yet I am ashamed to say, it is already ten years before Canada, in improvement. This has been ascribed to the superior dexterity of the American people, but most erroneously. The art of clearing land is as well understood here as in the States: men direct from Britain are as energetic and after a little practice, sufficiently expert with the axe, while they are more regular in their habits and more persevering in their plans than the Americans.

No improvement has taken place in the Genesee country, which could not be far exceeded here, under a proper system. It was indeed British capital and enterprise which gave the first grand im-