

side of the Bay, from Sidney on the river Trent, to Richmond on the Appanee, and Camben further up that river. Halliwell being afterwards formed out of Marysburg and Saphiasburg, received a name at the time of its formation, and was never distinguished by a number. The Indian land, between Thurlow and Richmond, has neither number nor name, not being considered a township. The King, together with three of the Royal Princes and three of the Princesses, furnished names for a part of the numbered townships, with the additional syllables *town* and *burg*, which were then more fashionable than the French termination *villes*. The force of habit, however, is verified by the fact, that the inhabitants still continue to speak of those townships by their respective numbers, in preference to their proper names; an inconvenient custom, which ought to be discontinued, especially as there is a series of the same numbers applied to townships in the District of Johnstown.

The tract of land, opposite Saphiasburg, fronting ten miles on the Bay, and extending back twelve miles, was granted to a section of the Mohawk Indians, who separated from the main body of their tribe, now settled on the Grand River. This grant, as well as that on the Grand River, was made, in consideration of the lands they lost in the state of New York, in the revolutionary war. A part of the front of this tract is cleared, and is called the Indian village. It has an Episcopal church, and several houses. The cleared land appears to be a common pasture for horses and cattle. Most of the Indian habitations are further back. The isthmus between the head of the Bay of Quinte and the lake is about a mile and a quarter in breadth. It is the limit between the townships of Murray and Ameliaburg, between the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, and between the Midland District and the District of New Castle. It has no other name than the Carrying Place.

On the north side of it there is a tract of land, which was reserved for the purpose of forming a canal from the Bay to the lake, and was called the Canal Reserve; but since the late war, it has been surveyed and granted to emigrant settlers. It is in the township of Murray, and is denominated the Canal Reserve settlement. The point only contains Ameliaburg, Saphiasburg, Halliwell and Marysburg, which four townships compose the county of Prince Edward. In each of these townships, as well as those on the south, and on the north side of the Bay, I observed many good farms, in different stages of cultivation; but it is represented that the best farms and settlements are not seen from the Bay, being situated in the back concessions. The soil, in general, is adapted to wheat, and the inhabitants are accustomed to the growing of that valuable grain. It is their staple production. Fruit appears to have been too generally neglected. The most flourishing orchards, which I saw, are in Adolphus Town and Sidney.

In Marysburg, at the distance of 33 miles from Kingston, is the Lake of the Mountain, the surface of which is ascertained to be 175 feet above the level of the Bay, although not more than twenty rods distant from it. This natural reservoir of water is described as nearly three miles in circumference, of great depth, abounding with fish, and having no inlet and but one outlet, which is the stream that turns Van Alstine's mill. The ascent, though steep, is not difficult. It begins to be visited from a distance, as a curiosity; but, as is usual in such cases, people living in its immediate vicinity, will scarcely take the trouble of viewing it.

The best harbor between Kingston and the Carrying Place is that of Ernest Town, now a port of entry, increasing in commercial business, with a regular village situated on a beautiful eminence, which overlooks the harbor, and commands a variegated prospect of land and water. The inner bay of Halliwell is secure from winds, but rather confined. The bottom is muddy. The village at the bridge is thriving, & has a rich tract of country in its rear. Bellville harbor is shallow and the channel narrow. With the exception of a few places, the whole Bay of Quinte, is a confined harbor. There are but few Wharves, and those yet incomplete; but there is sufficient depth of water, good anchorage, shores generally bold, and no material obstructions. The navigation is safe, and easy for a Steam vessel. The smoothness of the water is very favourable. Indeed the Bay seems to be designed by Providence for navigation by steam or oars. Its various and even opposite courses render it almost impracticable for sailing. A vessel with sails must generally wait for different winds, to sail up or down the Bay. None but a

north-west wind will without change, carry a vessel all the way down. None but a South east wind will enable her to sail all the way up. And wind from those two points are not very frequent. The Bay is too narrow for the process of beating to advantage. Passages must often be slow and difficult, especially through the Long Reach. If the Steam Boat, which is not subject to such difficulties and delays, be properly managed, it will be a peculiar accommodation, and can hardly fail of eventual success. With a ready supply of wood, a system of punctuality at the starting and stopping points, and the aid of a little experience, the route between Kingston and the Carrying Place may be accomplished in a day; and, for ease and comfort, and freedom from all sense of danger, as well as for various and romantic views of rural scenery, it is a delightful excursion. It certainly has been so to,

Dear Sir,  
Your friend and  
Humble Servant,

To the Editor of the Kingston Gazette.  
AUGUSTA, 28th May, 1818.

SIR,  
On my way passing through Kingston, I observed in your Paper of the 12th instant, a letter addressed to me by John Simpson; and, I found that some persons expected that I should make a reply to that letter. It required none. The unblushing folly—the filthy and false insinuations which it contained were sufficient antidotes for the base. One thing I had resolved to do as soon as opportunity offered, viz: to give the people of this Township a meeting, for to learn from themselves the truth, whether they authorized or approved of the publication of certain persons, filing themselves a "committee chosen at the annual Town meeting of Augusta," which appeared in your Paper of the 2d March. With this view I circulated a hand bill with the following words.

"Mr. GOURLAY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Augusta, that he will be at the house of Isaac Hurd, in the said Township, on Wednesday next the 27th May, ready to shake any base man by the hand, or look in the face of those who have dared to slander his character."

A large meeting took place in consequence of this; and it was clearly proved that no Committee was chosen at the Annual town meeting of Augusta. It was also evident that the Township contained many more honest men than slanderers. My first Address to the Resident Land Owners of Upper Canada, which was said to contain "principles inimical to the peace and quiet which the people of this Province so happily enjoy" was read over, but not a man dared to open his mouth in proof of the base assertion; although a wretched party seemed to feel some solace in listening to an attack on the proceedings and principles of the people of Niagara District, which wherever I go, seem to meet the approbation of the great body of the community. I shall be glad if you will give insertion to this in your next Gazette.

And am &c.  
ROBERT GOURLAY.

From the Niagara Spectator.

Since the Meeting of Township Representatives at St. Catharine's, a striking change is observable in the public mind, as to the propriety of addressing His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the state of the Province. All appearance of contempt and despatch of the measure has now died away; and, envy and malice, which found play against an individual, seem now completely to be abashed, since the strength of the country is enlisted in the cause. Even those who hold situations under Government, with it well; though, by a strange perversion of sentiment some of them fancy that, openly to speak out, would be a declaration of disloyalty. Some are held back by more rational conclusions, thinking that should the old system of patronage and favoritism continue, they might lose their pensions, places, or worshipful honors; thus, Milton's picture of his sad death is recalled to mind, by substantial and real experience. Every sensible man must know that this country cannot be retained to Britain, with out a radical change of management; and, with this knowledge, it becomes the duty of every one to implore aid from the source whence only it can come,—to do honor to the Prince by manifesting towards him affection and confidence.

What, may we suppose, would be the feelings of His Royal Highness, were he informed, that in a certain remote corner of His Majesty's dominion, arbitrary power had grown to such a height, that even Magistrates crouched beneath its dismal shade, and, under the mastery of confirmed sycophancy, coveted this

made, only to hide personal infirmities of which they had a lively consciousness. Sir Peregrine Maitland, tutored under the high minded Wellington, is not likely to be so very indulgent to such worthless gentlemen, as some Governor's who have preceded him.

Montreal, May 9.

On Monday and Tuesday last Messrs. Colin Robertson, John Spencer, J. P. Bourke, and Louis Nolin were arraigned upon the charges which had been preferred against them by the North West Company, they were taken before the Chief Justice, who offered to admit them to bail, upon their entering into recognizance to appear before the Court in September next. But this they declined, stating that it would be extremely inconvenient and even ruinous to their private affairs to give their attendance at that term, that they had been ready for their trials in September, February and March, and that the proceedings against them had been repeatedly postponed, altho' no objection had ever been made by them against the Court; that in September the delay arose from the Act of the Court itself against the strongest remonstrances of one of the prisoners, and that the same delay might again occur from the same causes so as to keep them under recognizances from one term to another without end; they have urged that they were entitled to an immediate trial as the Court of Oyer and Terminer now sitting had been appointed on their petition. They therefore refused to enter into any new recognizances, in order to avoid acquiescing in further oppressive delays; declaring that they preferred remaining within the walls of a prison till their trials should be brought on, as it appeared that in no other way they could accelerate or bring the proceedings to a termination.

KINGSTON:  
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1818.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a very lengthy communication from York, giving the detail of a quarrel between certain individuals, and reporting *gentleman-like* to be the field of [false] honor. It seems that one of the high minded warriors was *affronted*, and the other *foolhardy* enough to persist; which of the two was the greatest fool, or the least manly, is hard to determine; but after several invocations on the one hand, and as many exorcisms on the other, it ended by one of the parties receiving "very passively" from the other, "a severe and justly merited can-kniping;" to the no small amusement of the spectators present.

We trust the above brief sketch, and our confession that we look with abhorrence and disgust on the detestable and murderous practice of deciding quarrels by fighting duels, will be a sufficient excuse for not giving place to the article in full length; for in our humble opinion, none but "headless boys," just from the horse's anus, and fools and mad men, will ever descend so low, as to seek the life of a fellow creature, by resorting to this shameful method of deciding quarrels.

We advise "A young Post," who makes "Riddle," to con-well his productions, before he attempts to commit them to the keen inspection of an "Argus-eyed" public.

LANCASTRIAN SCHOOL.

As the professed object of all Schools, on the British System, is the Education of children of poor and indigent Parents, and as there are in this Town many children of emigrants and others who cannot afford even the present small monthly payment which the Trustees have appointed to the School established here upon that system, commonly called the Lancasterian School; it is therefore proposed to the benevolent advocates for the Education of the poor that an annual subscription be raised for that purpose and to be appropriated solely to the benefit of indigent children—under the following regulations:—

- 1st. That annual Subscriptions and Donations be immediately entered into, for the sole purpose of affording Gratuitous Education to the children of poor and indigent parents.
- 2d. That a subscription of two Pounds shall enable the subscriber to nominate annually, one free scholar. The nomination to be made at the time of subscription, or else to merge with the rights of smaller subscriptions, and all donations in the President and Trustees of the School.
- 3d. That the President and Trustees shall faithfully apply the moneys that may be thus put into their hands, to the education of as many poor children as the amount of the subscription will allow, with the exception of Five Pounds to be appropriated to the purchase of Prizes, distributable to meritorious Scholars, at the quarterly examination. But if a sufficient number of such poor children shall not be found, then that, at the end of each year, the surplus be disposed of in the purchase of a small Library for the use of the School. Provided always, that no part of such surplus be in any way laid out upon the repairs of the School or premises.
- 4th. That H. C. THOMSON, Esq. as Treasurer be forthwith authorized to receive subscriptions and donations.

Lancastrian School, 22 May, 1818.

| Names of Subscribers, | £  | s. | d. |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|
| Geo. O. Stuart,       | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Thos. Mackland,       | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| John Wil on,          | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| A. Pringle,           | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| C. A. Hagerman,       | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Allan McLean,         | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| William Mitchell,     | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| L. Berchem,           | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Major Corbett,        | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Arch. Richmond,       | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Alex. McLeod,         | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr. Stennett,         | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| A. Macpherson,        | 10 | 0  | 0  |
| Sheldin Hawley,       | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| S. McLeod,            | 1  | 3  | 0  |
| John W. Ferguson,     | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Walter M. Condie,     | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| James Russel, Senr,   | 1  | 0  | 0  |

|                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| Smith & Butterworth, | 1  |
| Samuel Shaw,         | 10 |
| John Whitelaw,       | 10 |
| By a Friend,         | 1  |
| Jerry Whitehead,     | 5  |
| H. C. Thomson,       | 10 |

| Names of Donors.                 |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Jno. Macaulay,                   | 1     |
| A benevolent Friend to the Poor, | 2 4/2 |
| An enemy to idleness,            | 15    |
| B. Whitney,                      | 1     |

At a meeting of the Committee of the K. C. S. held at the house of S. Shaw, Esq. the Visitors for the last month reported, that the sum of £4 : 18 : 6 Cy. had been expended in affording relief to five persons recommended to the charity of the Society.  
Kingston, June 1st, 1818.

Quebec, May 21.

London papers to the 16th of April have been received by the late arrivals; but on a hasty perusal of them they afford no intelligence of importance.

In consequence of a vote of settlement for the Duke of Clarence being reduced in the House of Commons from £12,000 proposed by the Ministers, to £6,000, it was said His Royal Highness's intended marriage would not take place.

The 3 per cent consols had lately fallen from 82 to 80, in consequence of some discontent with the financial plan of the Minister.

Grain continued to fall in price throughout England.

The London papers contain an extract from the London Gazette of the 7th April, dated Downing Street, the 6th April, 1818, officially notifying the appointment of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. &c. and their respective dependencies.

Sir Peregrine Maitland, son-in-law to the Duke of Richmond, goes out as Governor of Upper Canada.

Extract of a letter from major gen. Jackson, to gov. Rabun, dated "Bowlegtown, Suwanney, April 20.

"Sir—I have reached, and destroyed this and the other town in its vicinity, and having captured the principal excitors of the war, I think I may safely say, that Indian war, for the present is terminated. This happy circumstance enables me to dispense with the further services of the brigade of Georgia militia, commanded by brig. gen. Glascock, and at their solicitation, have ordered them directly to Hartford, to be mulctred, paid, and discharged.

"The last campaign has cost more of rapid movement and maneuvering, than of hard fighting; but from every occurrence, I have the utmost confidence, that in the event of a hard fought action, every officer and soldier under my command would have sustained the true American character, and have realized the best hopes of their country.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
ANDREW JACKSON,  
Major Gen. Commanding.

The hosiery and frame-work knitters of Nottingham, Leicester, and that neighborhood, to the number of 10,000, are now petitioning Parliament, in consequence of the distress they experience.  
London pap.

A Steam Ferry Boat has begun to ply between Quebec and Point Levi, with a fair prospect of success.

Bernadotte has been acknowledged King of Sweden by all the crowned heads in Europe.

The British East India Company's forces have been generally successful against the Indian Princes lately at war with them.

THE DARK CHESNUT HORSE  
John Bull,

BELONGING to an Officer in this Garrison, will be sold at Auction in the Market Place, on Thursday the 11th June, at 11 o'clock. He is about 16 hands in height, has been accustomed to Saddle and Harness; also as a charger, is remarkably well broke, and he ran against Wellington at the Kingston Races on the 12th of June, 1816.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand, drawn by the subscriber, and payable to one Pierce Stanton, for two hundred and fifty dollars; as no consideration of value has been received for the same. The note is payable in June 1820.  
GARRET STRIKER.  
Hallowell, 13th May, 1818.

The BAY and RIVER STEAM BOAT CHARLOTTE,

WILL leave Kingston for the Head of the Bay of Quinte every Sunday afternoon 5 o'clock, and Wednesday morning 2 o'clock;—Returning leave Bellville for Kingston Tuesday morning 2 o'clock, and the Carrying place Thursday morning 2 o'clock; leave Kingston for Prescott every Friday morning 7 o'clock, and Prescott for Kingston Saturday morning 7 o'clock.  
SMITH BARTLET,  
SOLOMON JOHNS,  
DANL. WASHBURN, } Managers.  
Kingston, June 1, 1818.

Notice.

THE half yearly Meeting of the Kingston Compassionate Society, will be held at St. George's Church, on Monday next the 18th inst.  
CHR. A. HAGERMAN,  
Act'g Secretary.  
Kingston 1st June, 1818.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for Sale at this Office, and at various Stores throughout the Province,  
PRINCIPLES & PROCEEDINGS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, With an ADDRESS To His ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT, Respecting Claims of Sufferers in War, Lands to Militia-men, and the general benefit of Upper Canada.—Price One Shilling Halifax.  
Kingston, May 18, 1818. 51

To Bakers.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. TENDERS will be received at this Office until Wednesday, 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, from such persons as may be desirous of entering into Contract for the supply of Bread required for the Troops in this Garrison, to be baked from Flour received from the Commissariat Stores, from 25th June to 24th December 1818.  
The Tenders must express the names of two sureties for the performance of the agreement.  
Adj't. Com'y. Gen'l's Office.  
Kingston, 1st June, 1818.

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, (2 doors North of John Cummings Esq.) CHERRY Boards and Plank, 18 inch Shingles, and Cord Wood.  
JOHN TUTTLE.  
Kingston, 30th May, 1818.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of McDonald and Jones, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
All persons holding accounts against said Firm, are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted to said Firm to make immediate payment.  
PETER McDONALD,  
EDWARD JONES,  
The Business in future will be carried on by Edward Jones, who is authorized to settle all accounts as above mentioned.  
May 27.

Sheriff's Sale.

MIDLAND } ON SATURDAY, the 27th inst. will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, Lot No. 18 and the southerly half of Lot No. 49 in the said Town of Kingston, seized by virtue of an Execution out of His Majesty's Court of His Bench at the suit of Alexander Hart & Benjamin Hart, against the Lands and Tenements of Peter Grant—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.  
JOHN McLEAN, Sheriff M. D.  
Sheriff's Office, 1st June, 1818.

A Dwelling House and Bake-house to LET for any number of years that may be agreed upon. For particulars enquire of  
WALTER M'CUINIFFE.  
Kingston, June 2, 1818.

To Let,

FOR the term of eight or nine years, on reasonable terms, the premises at present occupied by the subscriber, consisting of a large two-story house, bake house, stable, &c. For particulars, apply to the subscriber.  
LOUIS TAPIN.  
Kingston, June 2, 1818.