by the Grand Jury, again? .. Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, Miles Mac Donell, John Spencer, John Allan, P. D. D'Orfonnens, Frederick Matthey, Gustavus " Fauche, Freer & ac Graffenreid; To ve all, Dun . . Mc Pherfon, Archiba .! Mac Donald. Jean Bastiste Chevalier de Lorimier, Alexander 5. Becher, Louis Nolis. Jaques Chatelain, Rierre G. Pambrun, John Pritchard, John Burke, Michael Heden, and

West Company: and at the same Court a the Bible; "The fin of Judah is written verdict of £500 damages was given a- with a pen of iron, and with the point of a onment of Mr. William Smith, acting in heart." To have a just conception of the capacity of Deputy to the Sheriff of this applauded figure, it is necessary to rethe Weltern Diftrict of U. C. in virtue collect that before the invention of paper, it of a wiit of restitution issued at Sandwich was a practice of the ancients to write upon by four Magistrates, for rettoring to the tables.commonly covere! with wax. When N. W. C. their property feized by the the infeription was deligned to be very du-Ruft 1816.

pay Fifiy pounds THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1819. FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

Mrss. Enitors,

I arknowledge your candour, in publishing my examination of your " Critique" upon Mr. Adams's Metaphers, and the fidelity with which you printed it from the manuscript, even to the mispelling of aundjactive . as that armears. from your " hint." to be a slip of the pen, and not a mistake of one type for another. We have no dispute, however, respecting the orthography of the worl. Nor will I stop to contend with to whether the effect produced by a chi upon any substance, to which it is applied ed. may not, without vitiating the public taste be styled an "impression" Las our readers decide that question of def nition at their leisure ; but let not their attention be directed from the subject our discussion.

The opinion, which you quote from Mr. Addison, is a good authority; but it is not in point. His rule, " to judge of the union of all metaphers," taken from objects of sight, by supposing them to be painted, and their images compared with each other, relates to the metaphors themselves, which, being ideas of vision, are, when painted, su-ceptible of an immediate comparison by the sense of sight. It has no applicability to the intellectual or moral ideas intended to be illustrated or enforced by the metaphors. These ideas are not subjects of painting; and, from their nature, do not admit of a comparison with sensible objects or their

In the phrase " engraved in adama: t upon the common sense of mar kind." let the two metaphors, adiamant and engraveil to painted and compared, ascording t Mr Addison's direction : and they wear consistent. "Thus far. you -say at stands the test; all is intelligible." And, I take the liberty to add, the rule extends no further. To require "commen some," not a visible, but an intellectual idea, to be painted, for the purpo e of actual comparison with the two objects of sight, of which the complex me aphor is composed, is a misap-

pictures.

plication and perversion of the rule Mr. Addison is not chargeable with such absurdity. His proposition is to judge of the union of metaphors. That is the whole extent of the criterion proposed by rim. It is applicable to a figure consisting of two or more metaphorical ideas united : to determine, at one comparativa view, whether their union is natural, or what he call. " monstrous": but it can have no application to a metaphor containing only one figurative term. This observation may be verified by an example. "Te imprint upon the memory." is a familiar metapher, borrowed fre your art. It conveys the author's merning more happily, than could be ex seed in direct terms. Yet it cannot be rested by the rule you have quobe: r. v, a faculty of the mind, is not a mi painting. Even if it were first stilled, by another ligere, and ther . . . in some corp. real form, how ap; id . Must this picture of a intimately acquainted. mer . . . be really marked with ink? Al actually placed upon the type and forced down upon them

with Mr. Printer directing the mechanical operation, and Mess. Editors dictaupon the memory"! This is the manner in which you try Mr. Adams's metaphor.

phor the idea of adamant, leaving it fimply engraved upon the "common lense of mankind," it would still be censurable within your extension of the rule. Though you would not fee "poor common fenfe" pair fully struggling to throw off the oppreflive load of a hard maffy block, you would behold "this useful appendage" by giving them colour, substance and sensible qual-Imarting with equal pain, not from the "impression," no, that is too gentle an operation, but from the incifion made by will be produced when they are conched by such that of Pliny the Roman philosopher, were he to

the chifel, at every ftroke of the engraver. The true application of the rule, and fubiliance, and the letters were inscribed on st verdict for £1500 damages was like- it with an inftrument adapted to its hardwife given at the same Court against the nels, sometimes an iron pen, and sometimes Earl of Selkick for falle imprisonment of a printed diamond. The figure under ex-Daniel Mac Kenzie, Esquire, formerly a amination improfes some of the characters partner of the N. W. C who, though in to be thus formed with a pen, and others a diffressed flate of mind, was, without any with a diamond. New, let the metaphorilegal proceedings, thrown into a dungeon cal idea- written with a pen of iron, and at Fort William, and kest there by force graven with the point of a diamond, upon a of arms, until (conceiving his life to be in table, be painted and compared; and their danger) he was compelled, by the fail of on fittency will immediately be feen. Here Belkirk, to fign his name to leveral deeds is a fair application of the test, agree by purporting to be the fales of the N W. to its author's own explanation of it But to upwards of one hundred thousand pourds comparison, bey and the metaphorical ideas, and for which, in virtue of these deeds to the heart it alf, to which those ideas his Lordship for a first instalment had to me only metaphorically referred, for the fake of illustration. Adapting your satiri cal remarks upon Mr. . dams's metachor to the one now u der confideration, you would ask, "But what becomes of the image when we firther imagine this hard maffy table, thus infrabed, to be placed upon the hear? Ala ! poor heart, we can fancy we witness thy panful truggles to throw off the load that oppresses thee."

Every metaphor, employed on a meral or intellectual subject, is liable to similar tidicule. I commend your unassuming modelly But a friend may, without boafting, affert your claim, and fay, it is an and if injuliante providente to condit Mr. Addition for this improvement in the art of criticism

aving the we the fallacy of your argument. I leave you in undiffurbed possession of the field of fatire, and must also be ex colod from following you in your flights of imminati u.

von tortured a firmer admission, dictated by cand ur. I will yet candidly admit, that your transformation of the " Ex Profeso," into "a Man Milliner," and his Letter into "a brazen faced awkward daughter," decorated with the fine! flowen of your fancy, is a carricature exhibiting to much of the ridiculous that it indicate a rare practical talent for rivieule, which feems to be your favourite tell of

Another part of your performance evinces merit of a higher order. I mean your afferting that " there is perceptible in the mind of every individual of the American nation a fondues for meretricious ornament and tinfel glare" This fuccel in imitalian of the American ftyle gives a lively idea of that glaring talle, for which you have judged it the rand necessary to cha life them; and fuch a public centure, inflicted promptly by a harde wroke, and importial. ly mon " every individual" of a whole guilty mation (1) kers and all) without diffination of triends or foes, acquaintances or frangers proves your inflexible adherence to juffice, in performing the duties of your centorial office of Editors.

PHILOLOGOS.

it is no slight metice that induces us a second there as fill the Rastocial column of the Chronicle, wir uninteresting criticisms. - Were we to refuse insertion to the elaborate professions of the ingenions Philologos, we are assured that his vanity might prompt him to a sign a rea on for our conduct, widely different from the real one-and on the offier hand, if we allowed them to appear without comment, we enteriain not the least route that he sould consider us as indeed be aiready does) vanquished in the held of argument. We must again therefore crave the indulgence of conceived the design of addressing the public, our readers: we do so, however, with the assure the subject. I might select for my recreations,

not rek to continue, this contest of criticism. ly" his error in orthography: at the same time readers feel indifferent about what are called tohe is careful to insimute, that if it was not a pics of general interest. Every one zons be aware the unfortunate adjective occurred twice, and in actors upon its stage, are neither numerous enough both instances spell as we have given it. It is to display a variety of character, nor sufficiently very prodent in him to declare that he will not distinguished to communicate interest and effect stop to contend with as on a point upon which we to the parts they do perform. The stations they permitted to make whatever use he pleases of the jects of attention in a general point of view; and term impression, and may define it to be the " ef- the creative imagination, that might endeavour feet produced by a chisel upon any substance" to robe them in the garb of illusory grandeur, te in The sensible idea of printing may, definition, even though offered by such a Samson relations of this Province, when detailed, will inc. - represented by a painter; in literature, would be productive of a mischief scarcely !! lone column of a weekly newspaper.

" no applicability to the intellectual or moral ideas tion creates no pleasure, because the past is de-Intended to be illustrated, or enforced by the met- titute of interest, and anticipation becomes painaptor." we shall cek information on the subject ful, from the difficulty experienced in conceiving could soft imprinting be visibly from another author, with whom, no doubt, he is what will be produced by the future.

" of all the z res of speech, none approach so current day, and I would make a daring attempt rear o : a ... g as metaphor. I give- light and upon the eredulity of my it aders, were I to prowith the mechanical power of the press, in some degree visible, by giving them colour fined to subjects connected with this Province-

he pays just deference) that metaphers do actual- frequently allude to circumstances and events he ly make intellectual ideas in some degree visible had never before heard of, and the order of pictures,"-1; is very true that much confusion situation would be as patre and embarrassing, as rude and indescate hands as those of the Expro- rise from the dead, and appear at a meeting of fessor, and his vindicator. In the next place we the Royal Society of London, for the purpose of your misapplication of it, may be exempli- ly to all kinds of metaphors, whether they be de- cussion. The one would be able to play his part For a Conspiracy against the North fied by analysing a passage selected from signed "to give light, and strength to descrip- as well as the other; for the changes which had tion, or to make intellectual ideas visible." - Con- taken place, in their descrent spheres, unknown sequently we way be permitted, mangre Philolo- to both, would be nearly equal in magnitude gos' assertior to the centrary, to apply this rule and incredibility. gain the Earl of Seikirk for falle impril- diamond. it is graven upon the table of their even wherean "intellectual or mural idea is represented," that is, wherever the idea uself forms sent any impediment to the regular arrival or foengraving here is undoubtedly upon the common their own affairs, they would be a much better ses the conficion by the interposition of another set of people than they are at present. It is true, substance which was merely intended to express they have had few opportunities of participating the durability of the engraving. Tou- the intel- in the delights of general knowledge, and thereas a sort of tablet. So also the expression " to very anxious to acquire it, for no one is capable imprim" upon the memory, cannot be used, with- of duly appreciating a pleasure until he has parout conveying to the mind intimation of some taken of it. As knowledge and education ex-And though perhaps all may not succeed, so well new and wide field for the exercise of the desires as cholotogos in farnishing out a complete pic- and sympathies of man. A cultivated underture, yet every one who considers the metaphor standing is ever enger to become acquainted with may distinctly represent it.

> derstanding what he reads; he accused us of per- rate mind, is affected by those events only, which verting the Scere ary's meaning when we asked come within the sphere of its own immediate and " who ever heard of a widsper loud enough to be individual interests. heard across the Atlantic:" And he has again Thus, the feelings of the people I have to deal fallen in oa smilar error, in not distinguishing with, are decidedly not assailable by those subaright the object of our censure and ridicule in jeers which amuse and affect the generality of

> the neraphor now under discussion. are of the same import before we come into his If I venture to present my readers with recreaopinion. In the passage quoted he has not ob- tions of a fereign nature, such will be destitute ser ed that the metaphor ends with the "table," of attraction, and if I endeavor to confine myself common sense." In the latter instance we re- lecting materials for my es ays. pear toa, "common sen-e" itself is a part of the metaphor, and as such comes under the operation jects of general interest, and the want of local of the rule. We certainly admit with Philologos variety, which I complain of, may seem immatewould dare to laugh at that, which is not in itself ciety. vidiculous, only because it might be made so, by their ingenious torturing? Let Philologus au- tion of sentiments and ideas, is one great subor-

swer for himself. think we cannot better do it than by cautioning munities, from motives of mutual convenience him to and half subjects of irritation, as his tem- and interest; but they would live without sympaper appears to be rather tras little. To a feeling thy, friendship, or cordiality, for conversation is sensity of the following pas age, "I comment junction with all that is amiable, and all that is and the whip cord of contempt. an act of injustice to a parselve: to credit hir. Ad- more inclined to engage in it. When subjects of N twithflanding the feverity with which As far as we understand his meaning, we certainly attention, men have little inducement to exchange agree with him, that Mr. Addison has no longer ideas, for they anticipate nothing new or anucom-all the condit now belongs to Philologos careless about meeting together-indifference nimedf. If our modesty has been unassuring, succeeds—the ties of social life are weakened; a are sorry that we are not enabled to say the and tordightly is destroyed by the encroachments same of our ferend's; he thus proceeds, " having of sellshness. But when they take delight in admirred this? himself truly !!! Undoubted! he lie importance, the effect produced is very differlas left the notion a see mus, but not before he ent. Every one then values more or less the soha attempted to till a little in it himself.

> the te . of truth is rid, rule," we have to observe ment; while the desire of exhibiting himself to has be has scarcely head proof that it is so; we advantage, and communicating importance to his persons. beg to remind minister we have not been long opinious, induces him to cultivate his mind, and enong before the partie to make this sufficient- enlarge his ideas, by the acquisition of knowlwe you as we him, that we shall be cautious how tain his part in it, and if he acquire himself well, we expended and a gamen; upon those, who will his triumph is equally flattering to himself, and of or callion combined and it; and whenever we advantageous to others. perceive this to be the case, ridicule will be the samusous de to the held.

ed so successful in our imitation of the style we sole purpose of conversing. presumed to consure, nay we have some intention pupils in the sum set ool.

readers' pathace, to request Philologo, to turn his lucabiations to some more promable pursuits.

FOR THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC RECREATIONS.

No. 2.

I has occasionally occurred to me, since I first ance, that as we did not commence, so we shall would perhaps afford but little amusement-not b cause they will want variety, or embrace mat-Philologus begins his second letter with ac- ter- unconnected with existing circumstances, knowledging our "tidelity in printing co correct - ho, from the idea I have, that the majority of my " mistake of one type for another," it was a "slip that the hunted theatre of Upper Canada, affords of the pen." So might we have thought, had not marrow scope for the exertions of an essayist. The never offered an opinion. Certainly he may be hold, are not so important, as to render them obwithout doing injury to the public taste. We would soon be paralysed by a conviction of the assure him, that we did not predict that a single fetility of her enorts. The domestic events and The habits and manners of its people present tittle As Philologos disputes the correctness of our variety, and as far as regards improvement, seem use of Mr. Addison's role, and asserts that it has neither to advance nor to reprogade. Retrospec-

Thus, the whole extent of Upper Canada, does In treating of metaphor, thus speaks Dr. Blair, not afford matter enough for the discussion of the

Strained hard by a stout journeyman, estatore, and sensible qualities. To produce this and here lies the difficulty—one would naturally effect, however, a delicate hand is requisite; for suppose, that its inhabitants, possessing such a by a bode inaccuracy we may introduce confusion limited fund of domestic interest, would feel an instead of profunding perspecuity. Several rules extreme desire to ascertain what was passing in ty. How dare you. Sire, to confure with ting the words to be thus " imprinted therefore must be given for the proper manage- other parts of the world; but this is not the case, the rod of your criticism, the happy tropes ment of mein phors."-Then follow the various for they display an uncommon apathy with resrules, and towards the close of one of these he pect to the general concerns of mankind. The adds (almost iff the words of Mr. Addison) " In political struggles of nations, the efforts of patri-If we were to strike out of that meta- examining the propriety of metaphore, it is a ots, the conventions of Sovereigns, and the ad- is stamped on the adamantine pinnacle of good rule to form a picture of them, and to con- vances made in arts and sciences, are subjects siderhow the parts agree, and what kind of fig- which they treat in the most cavalier manner, are the whole presents, when delineated with a They excite no interest, no enquiry, and consequently no discussion. The man who should go Now in the first instance we find it asserted, to Europe, afterhaving resided twenty years in this the never to be changed opinions of his (and that by an author to whom Philologos has Province, would feel himself in a state of confuhimself referred, and to whose opinion, of course, sion and ignorance. The prople there, might illies, and consequently they do more "than ad- bly have passed away, and have been replaced by mit of a comparison with sensible objects on their one unterly different, and very superior. His find that the rule is to be applied indiscriminate- taking a part in some physical and scientific dis-

> part of the manaphor, as in the instance "engra- reign intelligence, and if its inhabitants were at ven in adament upon the common sense."-The all interested in any thing unconnected with test of quality residing in the term " memory" - tend the range of the ideas, so do they open a the general concerns, sufferings, and joys of hu-Philologos is extremely successful in misun- manity, throughout the world; while the illite-

> mankind, and the country, which they inhabit, With respect to his proof (which he thinks so is so barren with respect to local events and cirdrawn from an analysi of a passage in the instructive can be drawn from it. I am there-Biole we have to remark, that he must test con- fore placed in a critical situation, and in avoidince us that the prepositions "upon" and "of" ing Seylla, I may perhaps fall into Charybdis. -Not so with "engraven in adament upon the to what is local, I shall find some difficulty in col-

> At hist glance, the indifference respecting sut a that "every metaphor employed in a moral or rial, and be considered as circumstances that intellectual subject is hable to similar "ridicule" concern the inhabitants alone, and defects which that works the mest subtains and poetical are ex- view the thing in a very different light, and am justed to the same danger-But what then? Are anxious to point out to my readers, the evil conthere are such wicked wags in the world who sequences which it infallibly produces upon so-

Conversation, or the reciprocal communica- ance. dinate principle upon which the existence of so-We wish we also our kind friend some return biery depends. Without it, men would indeed for his commen factor of our modesty, and we be induced to assemble together. And from comof irritation we are obliged to attribute the ob- the means of eliciting the minor virtues, in con- your heads broken with the lash of feorms your ona-uning modesty. But a friend may, endealing to humanity. The greater scope there without boating, a sent your claim, and ay it is is for conversation, people will of course be the dison for the improvement in the act of criticism." interest neither occupy the mind, nor attract the ary claim to the improvement in the art of criti- sing from the mutual communication-they feel eres in the fallow of your argument" who has examining and canvassing every subject of pubciety of others, because he is aware, that they in-With respect to all assertion, that "our favor- dividually co-operate towards the general amuseapparent. However, if it be any satisfaction, edge. He thus enters society prepared to main-

The drift of the remarks I have made, and the weapon we shall use, and especially when he limited range which the conversation current in this Province at present embraces, must be ap-We beg pardon for not having excepted Philo- parent to every one. This circumstance is unlogos and all the Quakers in our sweeping opinion doubtedly injurious to the interests of society, of it - American nation. Judging however from upon the principles I have just mentioned, and the dandy like appearance of some of this grave cannot be too severely animalverted upon, as it sect in the U. S. we are not quite sure that their proceeds in a great measure from the imperfecminds are along ther free from this natural frail- tions of the people, who at present, certainly have ty. We are deligated that we have been adjudg- very little inducement to meet together for the

The state of the weather, the condition of the to apply to our new Correspondent Timothy roads, and a few superhelal ideas respecting trade, Trope, for elew lessons in the art of compounding form the foundation of their talk, day after day; metaphors, in order that our success may be com- but during a dry season, the first two subjects are plete. We take this opportunity of requesting a often so completely exhausted, that I have seen further acquamitance with this unknown person- a shower of rain afford as much relief to the rackage. Perna, at Indulogos may be able to procure ed brains of a convivial party, as it did to the as an interview with mem, as no doubt they are soltry bosom of the earth. But I have omitted mentioning one never failing subject of conver-We have now, solely out of consideration for our vation among the good inhabitants of this Province-I mean the war. This event certainly forms an zera in the existence of the generality of people, to which they continually refer-yet although they have talked upon the subject during three years, very few have been able to concentrate their ideas upon it, or are qualified to describe the different actions that took place, or the effect which they collectively produced upon King Richard the Third, the country. Those individuals who engaged in the war, will tell you what hardships they suffered, and how the Indians ran away, and the e who remained at home, can mention most accurately the number of dollars they received at their stores, in the course of a day or week .- I hope some of my readers will take these biats good-humouredly, and talk less about the war, and if I and that my remarks have had the desired effect, I YOUNG WILDING, Mr. FREDERICK BROWN. may perhaps hereafter regale them with an essay upon their favorite subject.

I conceive the art of conversation to be of such importance, that I may probably resume its consideration at some future period, and I shall now take leave of my readers, lest they should suspect from the manner in which I have encroached upon their attention, that I prefer the practical, to the theoretical part of my subject.

For the Kingston Chronicle.

fay, effervefce, when I read your faucy in the fift Concession of the Township of ment of Mr. Secretary Adams. How did 30 of which are under improvement, with I then chuckle, when I saw his defence by a log house and barn thereon; a good the learned Philologos-and I thought it Title will be given ; only a small part of unanswerable. Guels my furprise, which the Purchase money will be required down, was only equated by my rage, when I came the remainder by installments as best suits to your impertinent replication. Some the Purchaser. road of error. But if I had the pen of a ber Junius, I would try to lash you into a fense Erneft Town, 27th Feb. 1819. 1918

of your folly, its gall should be made to fmart across the shoulders of your audaciof the late Professor of Harvard College? I would have you to know, that his fame American literature, and it is in vain you firive to extinguish the indelible fabric of his renown-it is too deeply engraved on countrymen. He hath written a Book!!! yea, even upon Rhetoric and Oratory !!-he hath failed up the hill of renown, and hath feeled the fea of adverle opinion. Ite hath floated over the barriers, which have wrecked fo many in the race for diffinetion-and shall his judgement be summoned before the Bar of Canadian critics? shall it be made a football to be shot at by fuch witlings-shall his taste be kicked about as a shottle cock of nonsense? Though you have provoked me more than I am able to carry, yet, Sirs, I will give you from the purie of my prudence, a mouthful of advice. " When the whip of your criticifm, next takes its flight, let it pelt, h me one deeper in the mud than the Honorable sense, and not upon the adamant, and hence ari- informed, and an infinitely more entertaining Secretary, the eloquent Ex Professor of Harvard College in the United States. A kick or two bettowed on wifs (I beg Earl of Selkirk at Fort William, in Au rable, the table confifted of some harder lectual idea common serse, is represented to us fore it cannot be expected, that they should feel her pardon) Mrs. Curley and Mafter Canaif you value your own fame, touch not with the paw of your centure either the Secretary himself or his erudite defender, the profound Philologos. O wonderful Philologos, thou haft, like another (I forget his name, but it matters not) I fay thou halt in the defence of thy malter crowned thyfelf with heaps of celebrity. What depths of relearch in the Storehouse of Metaphor hath not this giant of literature displayed! The for de of his knowledge of the English language, are astonishing, be-Co's property at Fort William, amounting you would misapply it, by extending the corel sive) of our misapplication of the rule, constances, that nothing at all entertaining or cause they are bottomless. Not content tionary learning, he has actually overflowed the hedge, which dull Lexicographers, had heaped up a sinft the inundating propenfity, of our versatile language .- and has hereby flewn, that with him"its progressive improvement is a favorite object." O noble Philologos, go on in thy praifeworthy courfe, and if thou fhouldit once in a while break thy thin against fome ugly word, . - nay we will venture a step further, and say they will remedy when they feel inclined; but I hard to spell, give it a rub and jog onwards till thou hall completed thy talk of enlightening with the flights of thy vrilliant genius the gloom of Canadian ignor-

And as for you, Melits Editors, if your prefume again to gnaw with the teeth of tour feating criticism the productions of the elequent Secretary, or the arguments of his ingenious vindicator, you shall have

Yours in challition,

TIMOTHY PROPE. P. S. Beware of carping at my figures, I care not a fig for Mr. Additon nor his arbitrary rule.

Metaphor Hall. Isle of Sky, Monday 1st March.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Compassionate Society, on the first of the present month, it was reported by the Visitors, that the sum of twelve pounds had been expended in the relief of nine

Visitors for the present month, Mr. Nett McLeon. Mr. ROBERT RICHARDSON.

MARRIED.

At Glengary, on the 8th ult. Capt. ALLAN III. McDonell to Mrs Catherine Fraser, daughter of Donald Frager, Esq. of the same place. On Thur day, the 4 h inst, by the Rev. Witt-IAM MACAULAY, Mr. JAMES STOUGHTON to MINE MARY LOUISA BLANCHARD, hods of this place,

THEATRE.

Benefit of Mrs. Brown.

And politively the LAST NIGHT but ON'S of her and Mr. Brown's performance

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1810. Will be presented Shakspeare's Historical Tragedy of KING RICHARD the THIRD;

The Battle of Bosworth Field. RICHARD, Duke of Glofter. 7 FREDERICK afterwards. BROWN. LADY ANNE, Mrs. F. BROWN.

After which, an elegant Comedy, in two Acts, called,

THE LIAR!

(For Characters see Bills.)

NOTICE. HE Affembly advertised for Monday next, is postponed until Thursday 11th

Kingston, thursday 4th March, 1819.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the The pot of my indignation did, I may fouth-wost Quarter of Lot No. 20. flictures upon the able and lucid docu- Ernest Town, containing about 70 acres,

men are never to be beaten out of the high For particulars, inquire of the Subscrie WM J KAY.