

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

19th February, 1819. DIVERS applications having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for Grant or Lease of certain Lands situate in the District of Newcastle, and in the Midland District, with a view to establish Iron Works thereon; it is thought proper to afford an open competition for Lease; and it is therefore this day ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council; That Proposals will be received until the first Day of May next, by the Clerk of the Council, from any individual, for Lease of certain Tracts on or near the Crow River, which empties itself into the River Trent, and for Licence to dig Iron Ore.

JOHN SMALL, Ck. of Ex. Council.

To Officers on Half-Pay in Canada.

It is desired that Officers receiving Half-Pay, or Military Pensions, through the Commissariat, in Canada, shall transmit to their several Agents, at Quebec, their Affidavits in Triplicate immediately after the 24th of the period when their Half-Pay becomes due; so that the Affidavits of Officers residing in Lower Canada shall arrive at Quebec before the 10th, and those of Officers residing in the Upper Province before the 2nd of the following Month, at which period the returns will be made up. As more than sufficient time is given for Communications to reach Quebec from the most distant Posts, those Officers' Affidavits which do not arrive in time to be incorporated in these Returns, must remain over till the ensuing period of Payment.

Commissary General's Office, Quebec, March 1, 1819.

Aux Officiers a Demi-Paie en Canada.

LES OFFICIERS qui reçoivent la Demi-Paie ou Pension Militaire, par le canal du Commissariat en Canada, sont requis de transmettre à leurs Agents respectifs, à Québec, leurs affidavits en triplicata, immédiatement après le terme du paiement de leur Demi-paie, de manière que les affidavits des Officiers qui résident dans le Bas-Canada, parviennent à Québec avant le 10me. et de ceux qui résident dans la Haute Province, avant le 2ème. du mois suivant, auxquels périodes les retours se font. Comme l'on donne plus de tems qu'il ne faut pour transmettre les communications à Québec, des Postes les plus éloignés, les affidavits des Officiers qui n'arrivent pas à tems pour être incorporés dans ces retours, resteront jusqu'au période du paiement suivant.

Bureau du Commissaire-Général, Québec, le Mars, 1819.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST, on Saturday night, the 6th ultimo, a silver Hunting WATCH, with a Gold Seal and Key attached to it by a black Ribbon, near Mr. Aykroyd's build; g. or at the back door of the Hydrographic Office, Kingston. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. Macaulay, at the Post Office, shall receive the above reward.

March 12, 11 TEN POUNDS REWARD.

LAND FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 3, half No. 4, and No. 5, 4th concession, containing 500 acres; North part Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, in the 5th concession, containing 700 acres; and Nos. 5 and 11, in the 8th concession, containing 400 acres; all in the Township of Edwardsburgh, District of Johnstown.

The Timber may be had separate. Application to be made to Mr. Alpheus Jones, Prescott, by whom the above REWARD will be paid to any one who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of persons cutting Timber of any description on the above mentioned lands.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

A LARGE Commodious two story dwelling House, with Kitchen, out Houses and Garden, No. 1, Front street. For particulars apply to Laurence Herchmer, Esq. Kingston, December 20, 1818.

TO LET.

FOR one or more years, on reasonable terms, and possession given on the first day of May next, that large and commodious house, two stories high, situate in King Street, cornering the market place, and opposite to D. Washburn, Esq's Office. The house contains four large rooms, well finished, and an elegant shop, complete.—Kitchen in the rear, two stories,—good Stone House for the repository of Merchandise and Produce; also a Stable.—The premises are suitable for the reception of any decent family and for mercantile business, being one of the first stands for that line in Kingston. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

A. MACDONELL, Kingston, March 11, 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Montreal, a very extensive and general assortment of GOODS (so numerous to specify) which will enable them to serve those who may be pleased to call at their Store, on more reasonable terms, than the usual mode of doing business in the country establishments. This system they are determined to persevere in, and humbly hope it will meet with that approbation and support which it may merit.

FOWKE, WEBSTER & Co. Smith's Creek, 15th March, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned request all persons indebted to the estate of the late NICHOLAS HAGERMAN, Esquire, to make immediate payment, and such as have accounts against the estate, are requested to present them for adjustment.

Chas. A. ex Hagerman, Daniel Hagerman.

Kingston, 15th March, 1819.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and Farm, together or separate, as also his Horses, Carts, Sleighs, Cows, Hogs, Oxen, Grain, Hay, Potatoes, and Implements of Husbandry, situate on the River St. Lawrence, overlooking the beautiful village of Ogdensburg, and within half a mile of Prescott, Upper Canada.

The Dwelling house, which has lately been erected, consists of two sitting Rooms, 4 Bed rooms, a Kitchen and Cellar, well finished.

The Farm contains 107 Acres of choice Land, well fenced, upwards of 60 of which is Pasture and meadow, the remainder tillage and Wood Land, with a young Orchard and good Barn, Stable and Root-house, and a small Tenement for Labourers.

To a Gentleman of speculation, the above Premises which extends 3 Acres in front of the River, must prove of great advantage, as it is one of the best situations in the neighbourhood for the erection of a Wharf, Brewery or Distillery, &c.

Part of the purchase money, may remain on Mortgage, if agreeable to the Purchaser. Application to be made to Henry Forest Esq Montreal, John Macaulay Kingston, or the owner.

PETER O'BRIEN, Prescott, 26th Oct. 1818.

FOR SALE.

THREE valuable FARMS, two of them lying in the Township of Kingston, 3d concession: one containing 50 acres, being a part of Waterloo, with a good House and Barn, Tan House, Bark Mill, and eleven good Tan Vats.—a good situation for a Distillery, there being a constant supply of water; the other lying about half a mile East of Waterloo, in the 3d concession, containing 153 Acres and one third, being the East and West halves of Lots No. 20 and 21, with 40 acres of improvement, well fenced, and cuts 25 tons of Hay yearly; the other part well timbered, and a small creek running through the middle of the Lot. It is a handsome situation for a Dairy.

For particulars enquire of JOHN RYDER, Jun. Waterloo, Jan. 20, 1819.

For Sale or to Let,

A TWO story framed House, and a large and commodious Stone Store, situate on the water's edge in the centre of the Village of Prescott, on exceedingly advantageous terms to the purchaser or lessee. Enquire at the Office of CHR. A. HAGERMAN, Kingston, 26th February, 1819.

Leather.

THE Subscribers are manufacturing an extensive Stock of Leather, of every description, and now offer for sale 1000 Sides Sole Leather, 600 Do. Upper Do. 200 Do. Harness Do. 400 Do. half tanned for vessels, or other use, And a large quantity of Calf skins and Morocco Leather; All manufactured in the best manner, and is of a superior quality.

J. V. BACON & Co. Sackets Harbor, March 1, 1819.

For sale on Commission,

A FEW Barrels of Prime Onandaga SALT. JOHN KIRBY, Kingston, 17th March, 1819.

BANK OF CANADA.

THE Subscriber being appointed agent for the Bank of Canada, he will negotiate bank notes for bills on Montreal, Quebec, or for specie. Wm. MITCHELL, Kingston, Oct. 13th, 1818.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the fourth west Quarter of Lot No. 29, in the first Concession of the Township of Ernest Town, containing about 70 acres, 30 of which are under improvement, with a log house and barn thereon; a good Title will be given; only a small part of the Purchase money will be required down, the remainder by installments as best suits the Purchaser.

For particulars, inquire of the Subscriber Wm J. McKAY, Ernest Town, 27th Feb. 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has Lost three Notes Signed by Freeman S. Cluch, viz. one of 25 Dollars on demand, one of 25 Dollars six Months after date, one of 50 dollars, payable in Joiner's or Cabinet work; the endorsement according to the best of my knowledge is as follows, viz. 4 or 5 Pounds on the first Note, the above notes were given the 26th of March 1818.

DANIEL REYNALDS February 11th, 1819.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he still keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE,

in the Township of CROMBIE, formerly called GOODWIN'S CORNER, where Gentlemen and Ladies may find good Entertainment. Also Travellers shall not be disappointed of finding good quarters for themselves and their Horses.

THOS. D. SANFORD, Crombie, 24th Jan. 1819.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the Public, that they have now received and just opened in Market Street, just below Mrs. Patrick's Inn, a very Extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and STATIONARY. Likewise—a great quantity of Classical Books, the whole of which will be sold very low for Cash and approved Credit.

McDONALD & AYKROYD, Dec. 1, 1818.

NOTICE.

ANY person or persons desirous of entering into an agreement for clearing from 15 to 40 acres of land, will receive liberal encouragement, by applying at the office of the Kingston Chronicle—where the terms of the agreement may be seen.

Winston, U. C. 23d November, 1818.

A FARM FOR SALE;

ADJOINING Bay Bay, in the Township of Fredericburgh, the East half of Lot No. 2, in the second Concession, containing 100 acres, and having about 40 acres under cultivation, with a log house and barn upon it. For the terms apply to Daniel Washburn, Esquire, Kingston.

P. VAN ROUGHNET, Cornwall, Dec. 7, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Board for MILITIA PENSIONS, will meet on the 1st Monday in February, and continue so to do, the same day in each Month, until the business of this District, as regards the same is finished.

JOHN FERGUSON, Kingston, Feb. 1st, 1819.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1. An agricultural friend has favoured us, by sending to our office, a branch of a blackberry bush, plucked the day before Christmas day in a meadow, Town Green, Aughton. It has on it a considerable quantity of blossom, the unripe red berries, and a number of fine ripe blackberries. It was accompanied by a few primroses, got from the same meadow.

In the will of the late lamented Sir Samuel Romilly, just published, we remark a codicil, dated Oct. 9, 1818, of which the following is an extract. From this it is evident that he anticipated the dreadful calamity which led to terminate his valuable existence.

"I am at the present moment of perfectly sound mind, and in full possession of all my faculties; but I am labouring under a most severe affliction, and I cannot but recollect that instant is amongst the evils which mental afflictions sometimes produce, with us, blessing to myself that unhappy lot may possibly, at sometime, be mine. If I ever should become insane (which God forbid,) it is my earnest desire that while I continue in that state, the following bounties may be paid to different relations out of my income, during my life and may be considered as part of the expenditure which I certainly should have made, if I had continued capable of managing my own affairs:—To my brother £150 a year, and to my nephew, Peter R. get, £150 a year; to my nephew, Cuthbert Romilly, £100 a year; to my nieces, Caroline and Margaret Romilly, £30 a year a piece. All these payments I desire may be made during the joint lives of myself and the several annuitants respectively." Sir Samuel, in the body of the will,

states, that "It is his earnest and anxious wish, that none of his sons should be educated at any public school; by which he means such schools as Eton, Westminster, Winchester, and Harrow."

The late Lord Ellenborough died worth upwards of £240,000. By his will he has left £2000 for life to his widow; £10,000 a year to his eldest son, the present Lord; and £15,000 to each of his other children. He has directed the house in St. James's square and the villa at Rochamont to be sold—the former cost £18,000.

Translated from a Havana Paper. Island of Cuba.

The Royal revenues arising from this Island, in the year 1818, amounted, according to the official statement of 4,104,666. doll's exceeding those of the year before, by 891,471 doll's. So flourishing is this Island at present, to great has been its progress of late years, and so promising are its future prospects, that (with the exception of Mexico and Peru) it may be safely pronounced the most important possessions of His Catholic Majesty on this side of the water. Indeed, when we call to mind the immense revenues which those two great Vice Royalties formerly yielded to the mother country, but which from revolutions and civil discord they no longer yield, and recollect that prior to the Spanish revolution, Cuba was a burden instead of a benefit to the royal treasury, we cannot help considering her "the brightest gem" in Ferdinand's diadem.

From the Washington City Gazette, Feb. 16. English settlement in Illinois.

From some secret cause, it appears another settlement is growing out of the prairie settlement of Morris Birkbeck. Several who went to join him, have now formed a "New English Settlement," about fifty miles distant from the prairies, and within ten miles of the Ohio river. A Mr Currie, from Wellingbro' England, has purchased 10,000 acres of land, and intends going to England early this spring to bring out a number of agriculturalists, to settle upon it. Thirty six quarter sections are also entered by Pennsylvania friends, (quakers) near the spot, and a great number of families are going out to settle thereon. The account states, that there are almost daily arrivals of persons emigrating or migrating into these western wilds.

From the New-York Spectator. (CIRCULAR.)

As flour is one of the staple articles of our exports, it is of great importance that it should be properly manufactured, in order that its credit may at least be equal to the same article made else where. That New York flour should in foreign markets, be considered of inferior quality to that made in other States, or that it should not command an equal price in this city, is a circumstance much to be regretted.

Several causes have operated to produce these effects. One is, Millers are apt to grind with too heavy feed, which obliges them to lay the stones so close together, in order to clean the bran, as thereby to injure both the quality, and colour of the flour.

Another practice which many Millers have adopted of grinding the middlings, and mixing it with the flour, is very injurious.

Again, another difficulty in making good flour, is owing to a large portion of our wheat not being as clean as it ought to be. May not this difficulty be removed? If purchasers of this article would make an adequate difference between the price of clean wheat, and that which is not so, it would, I presume, induce the farmer, from motives of interest, to be more careful in cleaning his grain.

But, if all other obstructions to making good flour were removed, and the mill stones are not rightly hung, balanced with accuracy, and dressed properly, it will be difficult to make good flour, however pure the wheat may be.

Hence, the necessity, that the manufacturer should use every precaution in these respects, as well as spare no pains in cleaning his wheat, and bolting his flour carefully. And, in short, it is highly important, that nothing should be wanting, either on the part of the farmer, the miller, or the inspector, to have the reputation of our flour such, both at home and abroad, as to make it equal in demand, to that made in any other State.

To accomplish this desirable purpose, the subscriber requests the particular attention of the manufacturer, and hopes that the flour of this State may be so manufactured, that the duty of his office may not lay him under the disagreeable necessity of defacing the brand when it is offered for inspection.

And it is requested that the barrels may be well made, and of the size the Law directs.

ADAM MOTT, Flour Inspector, New-York, 3d month (March,) 1819.

The number of convicts in the state prison at New-York, as appears by the late return of the keeper, is 618.

LONDON, 26th Dec.

Emigration.—This subject is so interesting to the middling and lower classes throughout the United Kingdom, that we feel it our duty to extract the following letter from the (Dublin) Correspondent. The letter is stated to have been written by a young man of a very respectable family in Somersetshire, who was misled by Mr. Birkbeck's illusive assertions:—

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1818.

"I informed you in my last from Littleburg, August 1, that we were that far on our way to Birkbeck's Settlement, which we have since visited, and which I shall presently describe. Mr. J. I. self, and three other young men, left that place in a small boat, 14 feet long, early in that month, and proceeded down the Ohio for Cincinnati; the water at that time, unfortunately for us, was very shallow, which obliged us to be continually rowing—hard work, especially to us, who were unacquainted with the art of rowing, and of managing a boat. The views down the river at first were grand, but the high mountains on each side the river, covered with trees, presented a great sameness of scenery. The weather was very warm, and in an open boat we were exposed to all its force. There are many small towns on the banks, some thriving, others the contrary. The number of boats, arks, and craft of different descriptions, is really surprising,—some in a trading capacity, others (like our own) conveying emigrants to the west. We did not reach Cincinnati till we had been on the water 11 days, to us a long time, as we were obliged to sleep on the ground seven nights. We made a good fire, and laid down, Indian like, wrapped up in our great coats. In the morning we resumed our daily labor, refreshed by our night's repose.

"On our arrival at Cincinnati, I waited on Mr. M. who received us kindly, and accommodated us till we proceeded further west. He had a nice house and good business—a general merchant. Cincinnati is a fine thriving place, the nearest I have seen west of Philadelphia. Were I a mechanic, I would settle there. It seems full of bustle, and is, I believe, as healthy as any part of the Western States, but at present it does not meet my views. We left it on August 21, on horseback, having purchased two horses and equipments, for about 90 dollars, each of us. Our route was through Indiana, a very young State, the road principally through woods of large extent, and in some places very boggy. We had to ford many creeks. The timber is the stoutest I have seen in America, or elsewhere; the soil is of a black rich nature, a kind of clay. The objections to this State are, the want of good water as well as the sickness of its inhabitants, occasioned by so much stagnant water. The country in general is level, and there are several improving towns.

"The day after our leaving Cincinnati, we fell in with two gentlemen who were going to Birkbeck's, one of them from England, the other from Ireland: this made our party strong, four in number. We reached Vincennes on the 20th, a dull place; the inhabitants appeared to be a mixture of Indians and French. I saw here several Indians with their squaws, having their children at their backs; some of the men are fine looking, but they disfigure themselves with paint, &c. We found, on our arrival here, that Birkbeck's Settlement lay about 60 miles Southwest of us, and that we should have to travel principally over prairie land, which was an agreeable change, we having rode 200 miles thro' forests, &c. We reached Birkbeck's settlement the second day after leaving Vincennes, about four o'clock in the afternoon. Previous to our arrival at this prairie, we had seen and travelled over some very fine land, but unhealthily situated, and void of spring water. These disadvantages, we had reason to expect, Birkbeck had guarded against; but he seems to labor under the same disadvantages as his neighbours. He appears to be a very reserved kind of being.

"On our arrival at his cabin we made known our business, and presented letters of introduction. The reception we met with was very cool. He lives in a small log cabin.—There is a long row of cabins for his labourers. His cabin being so very small, he told us he could not accommodate strangers, but a cottage about a mile distant would. We reached this cottage late in the evening; we could procure no grain for our horses, and were obliged to feed them with rough grass; hard fate after such a journey. Our fare was not much better. This family consisted of a man, his wife, five children, two lodgers, and, with us four, made 13 persons, who were to lodge in one small room.

"The next morning we called at the Settlement, and found two young men going over the land Birkbeck has to dispose of, and we accompanied them through their day's excursion. His land in general is not of the first quality, a great deal is wet prairie. I do not think he has made a judicious choice.