

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...

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

YORK, 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...

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has Lost three Notes Signed by Freeman S. Clinch, 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...

February 11th, 1819. THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he still keeps a PUBLIC HOUSE, in the Township of CRAMAHE, formerly called GOODWIN'S CORNER...

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 Lun, a very Extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and STATIONARY.

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...

FOREIGN NEWS.

VIEW OF INDIA.

On the 30th of July last, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, presented an Address to the Marquis of Hastings, the Governor General of India, to which a long and interesting reply was made, of which the following is the concluding part:—

It remains now to be seen, what is the change effected in our situation. In England, there are continual declamations against the propensity of the Honorable Company's Government here to add to territorial possessions already too large. It is forgotten that a tendency to expansion amounting almost to direct necessity, is the inherent and inseparable drawback on the advantages of a power established so anomalously as that of the British in India.

It would be a visionary confidence to suppose that your strength would not excite jealousy, that your riches would not stimulate cupidity, and that your humiliation of those Noble families which held sovereignty when you first got footing in this country, would not be brooded over with a deep spirit of revenge.

YET a belief in the non-existence of those impulses is the ground on which they must stand, who insist on the progressive increase of our sway as a proof of constant ambition in the Honorable Company's Local Representatives. There may have been cases, though I might find it difficult to indicate them, where prospects of gaining political ascendancy, or too hasty apprehensions of meditated attack, have misled us into hostilities otherwise capable of being avoided.

But the general history of our Indian Empire is, that we have been wantonly assailed, that we have conquered the unprovoked enemy, and that we have retained simply as a legitimate conquest from him, and the peril and exorbitant compensation for, the home of our confederates, brought to us by the violence just offered to us. What did you, my brother, do of this eventful contest with us against a treacherous and a rather absurd and unquiescent foe whom you had but on that footing would as effectually pull his means, as if by the restoration of the advice in terms you had given him through the augmentation it may be said that involve any thing of territory may not the less to be reprehensible, it is not a notion of frontier extension—since the extension of new enemies, brings you in contact with widening the circumference of your strength, and leaves advanced it all, a wider occupation of Territory, and a formidable adaptation of your Military charges.

The argument would examine whether assumptions admitted. Undoubtedly, your they ought to be. busily extended by sway has been prodigic Indus is now in the late operations. Thank Heaven that of the arrangement, 1: between Calcutta it is so. What is the

and that boundary? Nothing but states bound by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against you. The Mahatta Power is wholly and irretrievably broken. Scindiah, by having been kept in port, while the barks of his neighbours provoked the tempest and perished in it, presents no exhibition of shattered fortunes—But he stands insulated and precluded from any extraneous assistance. I am satisfied of his conviction that his existence depends on his being in amity with the British Government, and of his consequent resolution to cultivate our good will. That inclination had been and will continue to be unfeignedly encouraged by us—Were his disposition different, it would be a matter of no concern to us.—He is now girded round by States which we have raised without our aid, by our having allotted to them most of the territory taken from Holkar—and their political views never can coalesce. You will not forget the direct and heavy defalcation from Scindiah's strength in the extinction of the Pindarees. Where is that host the half of which was to wear us out in fruitless pursuit, while the other was to get behind us, and lay waste our provinces? Gone, vanished, multitudes of them slain in a number of defaultory actions, still more of them massacred by the Peasantry, as (abandoning their Horses and Arms, to escape from us through the Jungles,) they endeavoured to make their way through the country in small parties of travellers. There then remain only States which have spontaneously and earnestly prayed to be received as feudatories under the British banner. It is not conquest that has extended our rule, we have beaten down nothing but the lawless violence which had for so many years made those regions a scene of unparalleled wretchedness. It is not the awe of our power which has made all the Rajpoot States solicit to be united with us. A distinct perception, that the misery under which they had so long suffered could not be prevented but by their identifying themselves with us, was the sole motive for the anxiety with which they sought the connexion. In the terms of it there is nothing to affect pride or wound convenience, so that the confederation carries within it no natural seeds of dissolution—With their internal government we profess to have no right of interference. Mutual support in the field is of course plighted—but the price of our superior contribution to that contingency is an engagement that the Feudal States shall not disturb the general tranquility by attacking each other. Their differences or claims are to be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government, and this provision, which extinguishes the necessity for their resorting to the sword on petty points of honor, heretofore enforced by the prejudices of the country, is hailed by them with a just conception of its utility.

Thus your enlarged sway is nothing but the influence arising from reliance of the several States on your moderation, your good faith, and your honest desire to promote their welfare.—Should it be said that to counterbalance this obvious political gain, we must take into account the disadvantages of extended positions and the charges attendant on increased establishments, I answer that when the multiplication of points of defence is urged, the diminished means of annoying us are also to be contemplated. I have shewn to you that scarcely any continue to exist. Our new situation has not brought us into contact with any thing that can have the wish, or had it the wish, could have the power of giving us trouble. All within the Indus is attached to you. The Indus would be a barrier against contact, were there any State on the other side of it adverse to you in its interests. Should any such hereafter appear, it is not your influencing the Governments in the vicinity of the Indus that would be the cause of quarrel—and I cannot conceive any stronger dissuasive to enterprizes against us from beyond the river, than the knowledge that all within it are linked with us in the bonds of cordial union. In this view, I deceive myself egregiously if any augmented military charges will not be light indeed in comparison with the large additional resources, secured to meet such eventual demands. This is our benefit in the arrangement.—What is that of the Rajpoot States. Deliverance from an oppression more systematic, more unremitting, more brutal, than perhaps ever before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established where nothing but terror and misery before existed—nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings on millions. Nothing can be more delightful than the report I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachment of our troops cannot pass through that country, without meeting every where eager and exulting gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes

of people have even in this short interval come from the hills and fastnesses in which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their ancient deserted villages. The ploughshare is again in every quarter, turning up a soil which had for many seasons never been stirred except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry. Here there is a display of general advantage on an exhilarating promise of public quiet. Every one of the facts on which I have founded the representation is capable of being disapproved by each of you, with little trouble of enquiry, if I have advanced them incorrectly. I have strangely hazarded my character if they are liable to refutation—If they are not, what we have done, is befitting the policy, the equity the benignity of our country.

You justly appreciate the admirable energy of the officers commanding the division to which the more active part of the service fell—And the zeal of the whole of the troops, with the splendid gallantry of those who were on any occasion engaged, merits all the praises which you have offered. I concur ardently with you in the sentiment you express, of our obligation to aim at rendering what we have done, still more beneficial to the inhabitants of India. The main obstacles to our insuring improvements are removed—and we may certainly disseminate useful instruction, without in the slightest degree risking dissatisfaction, by meddling with the religious opinions of the Natives. Information on practical points is what is wanting to the people—for, from the long course of anarchy in those parts, all relations of the community are confused. This Government will not lose sight of the object. We may surely succeed in inculcating principles of mild and equitable rules, distinct notions of social observances, and a just sense of moral duties, leading perhaps in God's good time, to a purer conception of the more sublime claims on the human mind. At least, let us do what is in our power.—Let us put the seed into the ground, and Providence will determine on its growth. Should it be in the will of the Almighty that the Tree should rise and flourish, and that the inhabitants of those extensive regions should enjoy security and comfort under its shade, we shall have done much for many of our fellow-creatures—but we shall have done well also for that in which our liveliest interest is fixed.—The cherished memory of our forerunning beneficence will remain to future times in India, the noblest monument of the British name."

Copy of a letter from an Officer of the Yellow Stone expedition, to his friend at Belle Fontaine, dated Martin's Cantonment, 14th January, 1819.

Sir—The conduct of the Kanias, since our arrival at this place, has been cautious and even outrageous, as to induce Capt. Martin, the commanding officer, to seize their chief, with several of the principal offenders, and confine them to the guard house in irons.

These reputed, unsophisticated beings, are deeply versed in intrigue and deceit, although the style of the bar is a language as little known to them as that of China. After a punishment of a few days confinement, the commanding officer assigned them before him, specified the charges exhibited against them, and admitted them to plead in their own behalf.

They were charged 1st, with their stealing both public and private property from the garrison, while permitted to encamp near it. Thus repaying our civility and hospitality with insult and ingratitude. 2d. With having repeatedly robbed our hunters of their game, ammunition and wearing apparel, thereby breaking those bands of peace and friendship, which they had pledged themselves to observe. Thus proving themselves false and treacherous, unworthy either our protection or confidence.

In reply to these charges, their chief rose, and after casting his eyes over the guard of soldiers which invested him, thus addressed the commanding officer. "Father—Your young men are prescribed within certain bounds; not one of them can pass that chain of sentinels without your permission, thus ever within your power you govern them with ease. My warriors impatient of restraint as the wild horse in the coils of the hunter, brook no control, free as the air which they breathe, light and impetuous as the Antelope, they bound over mountain and moor, in the pursuit of pleasures which nature has ordained they should enjoy. To confine them to one valley would deprive them of their subsistence, they would pine and die in penury and want.

Father—These woods and streams are ours; the beaver which inhabit this river, and the buffalo which range in these forests are ours, their skins afford us clothing and a shelter from the rude blast of winter; their meat a luxurious subsistence. Shall we then, who are birds of the forest, quit the pleasures and the advantages of the hunt, and like you, confine ourselves to

To Officers on Half-Pay in Canada.

It is desired that Officers receiving Half-Pay, or Military Pensions, through the Commissariat, in Canada, will 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 20th 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, } m6
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 Agens 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, pourrout arriver à Québec avant le 10me. et de ceux qui résident dans la Haute Province, avant le 20me. du mois suivant, auxquels périodes les retours se feront. Comme l'on donne plus de tems qu'il ne faut pour transmettre les communications à Québec, 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, } 11
Q ébec, 1e. Mars, 1819. } 6m

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 11w8

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 Store House for the repository of Merchandize 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. 11w

A FARM FOR SALE; ADJOINING Hay Bay, in the Township of Fredericksburgh, 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 KOUGHNET.
Cornwall, Dec. 7, 1818 3p

NOTICE.

THE Board for MILITIA PENSIONS, will meet on the last 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. 6

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. Ch. Alex Hagerman, Daniel Hagerman, Executors.

Kingston, 15th March, 1819. 12

THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and Farm, together or separate, also his Horses, Carts, Slighs, Cows, Hogs, Oxen, Grain, Hay, Potatoes, and Implements of Husbandry, situate on the River St. Lawrence, overlooking the beautiful village of Ogdenburg, 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 Glass 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. 6f

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 Land, Tan House, Bark Mill, and a large quantity of 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 15. Acres and one third, being the East and West halves of Lots No. 20 and 21, with 40 acres of improvable, 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, Junr.
Waterloo, Jan. 20, 1819 5ff

For Sale or to Let.

A TWO story framed House, and a large and commodious 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 9

Leather.

THE Subscriber is 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. 10w6

For sale on Commission.

A FEW Barrels of Prime Onandaga SALT. JOHN KIRBY.
Kingston, 17th March, 1819. 12

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. 20