



The Steam-Boat

FRONTENAC,

JAMES MACKENZIE, Master,

Will in future leave the different Ports on the following days—

Kingston, for York, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of each month.
York, for Queenston, 2d, 13th and 23d days of each month.
Niagara, for Kingston, 5th, 15th and 25th days of each month.

RATES OF PASSAGES.

From Kingston to York and Niagara, £3-0-0
From York to Niagara, - - - - - 1-0-0

Children under three years of age, half price; above three and under ten, two thirds.

A Book will be kept for entering the names of Passengers, and the births which they may choose, at which time the passage money must be paid.

Passengers are allowed 60 lbs. weight of baggage; surplus baggage to be paid for at the usual rate.—Gentlemen's servants cannot sleep or eat in the Cabin.

Deck Passengers will pay 15s. and may either bring their own Provisions, or be furnished by the Steward.

For each dog brought on board, 5s.

All applications for passages to be made to Captain Mackenzie, on board.

FREIGHT

Will be transported to and from the above places at the rate of ds. per barrel bulk, and Flour at the customary rate, delivered to the different consignees. A list of their names will be put in a conspicuous place on board, which must be deemed a sufficient notice—and the Goods when taken from the Steam-Boat, will be considered at the risk of the owners.

For each small parcel, 2s 6d. which must be paid on delivery.

Kingston, April 28th, 1819. 181f

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 triplicate, immédiatement après le terme du paiement de leur Demi-paie, de manière que les affidavits des Officiers qui résident dans le Bas-Canada, puissent 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 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, } 11
Quebec, 1e. Mars, 1819. } 6m

Anchor & Cables.

WILLIAM BUDDEN,

Will receive by the earliest Spring vessels, and keep constantly on hand at Quebec, an assortment of Patent proved Cham Cables of all sizes,

ANCHORS do.

Well worthy the attention of those engaged in the Lake and River navigation. Quebec, 1st April, 1819. 141f

PORTRITS Done in MINIATURE. Inquire of JOHN MACAULAY, Esq. at the Post-Office. May 21st, 1819. 21

Notice, THE late partnership of Robert Graham & Co. having dissolved itself this day by the death of Frederick Mackay Esq. the business in future will be carried on by the Subscriber, to whom all persons, who are indebted to the above firm, will please pay their accounts without delay, and those who may have claims against that concern will please present them for adjustment. ROBERT GRAHAM, Point Frederick, 21st Sept. 1818. 29

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; 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. 3

NOTICE, A NUMBER of Lots of One Hundred Acres each, situated on Public Roads now laying out, running through the School Townships of Southwold, Yarmouth, and Houghton, will be sold by Public Auction, for actual settlement, to the highest bidder, at ROSS's Tavern on Talbot Road, on the first of July next; one fourth of the Purchase Money to be paid down, and the remainder by three equal instalments, with interest. By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Executive Council Office, York, 26th February, 1819. 11

NOTICE, ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing Lot No. 22, in the 7th concession of Fredericksburgh, or lot No. 27, in the 1st concession of Richmond, from the Heirs or Assignees of Davis Hef, as the Subscriber holds an indisputable title to the same. GILBERT HARRIS, Sidney, 4th Dec. 1818, 3

THE Magistrates having thought proper to discontinue the appropriating any part of the funds of the Midland District for the maintenance of Paupers: It now becomes the duty of each County and Township to make provision for their support. A meeting therefore of the Inhabitants of the County of Frontenac is requested at the Court House in Kingston, on TUESDAY, the Fifteenth day of JUNE next, for the purpose of providing the necessary means for their Subsistence. Kingston, May 28, 1819. THOMAS MARLAND, J. P. PETER SMITH, J. P. LAWRENCE HERCHER, J. P. WILLIAM MITCHELL, J. P. G. H. MARLAND, J. P. 22

MASON'S WORK. ANY person or persons desirous of contracting for finishing the Walls round the Naval Yard, according to the plan which may be seen on application at this place, to be completed by the 30th day of September next, will send in sealed tenders to the Naval Storekeeper's Office, on the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, expressing the rate per toize, with two sureties for the performance and proper execution of the works. NAVAL YARD, KINGSTON, 1st June, 1819. 23w3

NOTICE, A 3 depredations have been committed on Lots letter E, and No. 1 in the first Concession of the Township of Pittsburgh, the proprietor hereby cautions persons from cutting timber, or any wise trespassing on the said lots. Pittsburgh, 1st June, 1819 23w4

Baking for the Troops. TENDERS for baking Bread for His Majesty's Troops stationed at Kingston, Point Henry and Point Frederick, from Flour to be supplied from the King's Magazine, for six months from the 26th instant, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock at noon on Friday the 11th inst. The Bread to be delivered at the above places as it may be required. The tenders to state the number of pounds, in wards at length, the parties will engage to deliver for every 112 pounds of Flour, and the names of two respectable persons to be inserted, as sureties for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into. Commissariat Office, Kingston, 1st June, 1819. 23

Valuable Lands for Sale in the Township of Hamilton. LOTS No. 6 and 12 in the 3d Concession containing 400 acres. ditto ditto 11 and 13 in the 4th Concession, containing 475 acres. Ditto ditto 10, in the 6th Concession, containing 200 acres. The above Lands are all lying in the Township of Hamilton, Newcastle District and will be sold on the most liberal terms. For further information, enquire of Elias Jones, Esq. Hamilton, or the subscriber in Kingston. Thomas S. Whitaker. Kingston May 28, 1819. 22f

Stray Cow. STRAYED from the Commons, in the vicinity of Kingston, on or about the 1st of April, a light colored brindle Cow, marked in the ear, has but three teats, had on when she went away a common sized bell, hung with a leather strap. Whoever will return said Cow to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found shall be generously rewarded. ROBERT YOUNG, Gaoler. Kingston, May 28, 1819. 22

To be Sold, A NEAT and commodious House in Store Street, with a good Stable and Garden, in which there is a good Well and all other conveniences required. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the Subscriber on the premises. ANTHONY BURK. Kingston, May 28, 1819. 22-1f

For Sale, on reasonable terms, THE East half of Lot No. 22, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Ernest Town, adjoining Col. J Perrot's, there is a good Dwelling House & Barn on the premises, a Well, Orchard, sixty acres of improved land, well fenced.—Enquire of the Subscriber, at the Village of Waterloo, near Kingston. GEORGE BARRHAM. Kingston, May 22, 1819. 22-3o

To Let, AND immediate possession given, that pleasantly situated HOUSE and PARK, the property of the Rev. Aalex. McDonell. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. DUNCAN McDONELL. Also—A small HOUSE in Store Street, opposite Messrs. Monjeau & St. Germain's. Apply as above. Kingston, Dec. 8th, 1818. 29

Almanacs for 1819 For sale at this Office.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Philadelphia Union.

On the Culture of Potatoes. Upon the advantages of cultivating potatoes in comparison with that of wheat, we make the following extract from an article written by Dr. Ives. "In a good season an acre of suitable land, well cultivated, will produce 400 bushels of potatoes.—In Woodbridge, a town adjoining New Haven, a crop of 600 bushels of potatoes has been obtained from a single acre. A bushel of potatoes weighs 56 lbs. Multiply 400, the number of bushels, by 56, the weight of a single bushel, gives 22,400, the number of pounds of potatoes produced upon one acre.

Thirty bushels of wheat are considered a good crop as the produce of one acre of land. About five sixths of wheat may be considered as nutritious matter.

Sir Humphrey Davy observes, that one-fourth of the weight of potatoes, at least, may be considered as nutritious matter.

One-fourth of 22,400, the product of an acre of ground, cultivated with potatoes, is 5,600. The whole weight of a crop of wheat calculated at 50 bushels to the acre, and at 60 pounds to the bushel, gives 1800. Deducting one-sixth from the wheat as matter not nutritious, and the weight is reduced to 1500.

The nutritious matter of the crop of potatoes to that of wheat, is as 5,600 to 1,500, or as 56 to 15.

The starch might be obtained by a very simple machine, recommended by Parmentier; and, in seasons when potatoes are abundant, the potatoes might be converted to starch, and the starch preserved for any length of time, and used as a substitute for wheaten flour.

The machine alluded to is a cylinder of wood about three feet long and six inches in diameter, covered with sheet tin, punched outward, so as to form a coarse grater, and turned by a crank.

This cylinder is placed in a box of boards whose sides slope a little inwards upon the principle of a hopper, and a tub of water is placed beneath. The potatoes are thrown into this box, and as the crank is turned they are crushed, and the starch or fecula subsides to the bottom of the water. It is well known that potatoes are largely used in England mixed with flour to form a very good bread; the starch of the potatoes would of course answer much better.

NOTICE, THE Partnership under the firm of Alexander McDonell & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted thereto must make immediate payment to Alexander McDonell, to whom all having claims against the said firm must present their accounts, he being duly authorized to settle all the affairs of said concern. Alexander McDonell, Allan R. McDonell. Kingston, 29th May, 1819. 23w12

TO LET, A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, near A Doctor Keating's, two stories high, with seven rooms a Kitchen, and a Cellar under the whole, a good yard and stable; also a very good Spring near the house.—For further particulars apply to JAMES ROBINS. Kingston, 4th June, 1819. 23

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

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

A good Bargain! FOR Sale, the House and Premises, in the Town of Kingston, at present occupied by the subscriber. For particulars apply to SAMUEL ANSLEY, Jun. Kingston, May 5th 1819 19

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 F.erguson. Kingston, Feb. 1st, 1819. 6

Remarks on the Periodical Criticism of England—continued. Mr. Gifford is a mighty bigot, both in religion and politics. I fear that this is almost necessary in one who is brought up in the midst of a country so rent and tortured by the spirit of sect as England. We Germans have no idea of the extreme to which these freemen carry their animosities. They are, after all, agreed upon most matters of any serious moment, so that the whole of their contentions turn on things which we should consider as quite unworthy of much attention. The Quarterly Review is a work of high talent, and the political opinions of its conductors are, I think, in general such as you and I approve. Put every thing is strained to a point of bigotry, which has a mighty tendency "to make the better appear the worse reason." They deserve well of their country, and of Europe, for the tone of decided opposition which they always maintained towards the ambitious schemes of the common enemy of Christendom. But surely the effect of their truly English speculations in regard to him and his projects, would not have been at all lessened, had they learned to treat his personal character with a little more candour. Napoleon was a wicked and unprincipled monarch; but who is so blind as not to see that mere wickedness, and extraordinary luck, could never possibly have elevated the son of an obscure gentleman of Ajaccio to the elevation which this prince of adventurers attained in the centre of civilized Europe? Nations yet to come will look back to his history, as to some grand and supernatural romance. The fiery energy of his youthful career, and the magnificent progress of his irresistible ambition, have invested his character with the mysterious grandeur of some heavenly apparition; and when all the lesser tumults, and lesser men of our age, shall have passed away into the darkness of oblivion, history will still inscribe one mighty era with the majestic name of Napoleon. It is very likely that some of the clever and farcical wits of Athens thought and spoke of Alexander as a madman and a fool. So perhaps might the loungers of the Roman porticos think and speak of Julius in Gaul. But the world has grown wiser since those days, and it is an insult upon common understanding to tell London in the nineteenth century, that Bonaparte is an ordinary man. Now, above all things, that the danger is gone by, is it not extremely offensive to hear Englishmen railing against a fallen enemy, insulting one who seems to have been raised up by the finger of Providence, to stand for ever in the frontispiece of fame, as the symbol of fallen ambition and ill-directed genius? We have suffered more from Napoleon than ever Englishmen did; we have seen our plains fattened with the blood of our heroes; we have seen our monarchs insulted, and our sanctuaries outraged; but scarcely, even in the very moment of our most hostile fury, did we ever speak of our enemy in such terms of exaggerated and insulting rancour, as this grave Journal perpetually pours forth upon the captive of St. Helena. There is something dignified and sacred in human genius, even although it be misapplied. The reverence which we feel for it is an instinct of nature, and cannot be laid aside without a sin. He who is insensible to its influence, has committed sacrilege against his own spirit, and degraded himself from the height of his original elevation. It is clear, that they who think Napoleon a man of a secondary class, do not belong to the first order themselves. The optics of a Lilliputian cannot take in the dimensions of a giant. I may venture, before I dismiss Mr. Gifford, to notice just one other of his bigotries,—it is one which to German ears must, I think, appear still more extraordinary. His prejudice against Napoleon is founded in justice, and we can pardon his transferring some portion of a legitimate aversion from the ambitious schemes to the personal character of the conqueror. But no apology can be offered for the indiscriminating hatred he seems to feel towards a whole nation of his fellow-countrymen,—the Scots. The Tweed, to be sure, flows between England and Scotland, but in government, constitution, laws,—and above all, in literature,—these two rival countries have long since become entirely united. To revive the feelings of those old warlike days which have been immortalized by a series of poets, not in the world of politics, but in that of letters, is an idea worthy only of an old woman on the Border. The literature of Great Britain forms a whole of exquisite variety, and among modern nations, of unrivalled excellence. It has been reared by the hands of English, Scots, and Irish; and to disturb the union of their labours is in vain. What should we think of an Austrian, who should be insensible to all the merits of Saxon literature? and yet the Austrian and Saxon are brethren only in one respect, while in no point whatever, that I know of, has the Englishman different interests from the Scotsman. It is a shame that the good sense of the English should have been so long insulted by such miserable trash, as the abuse of Scots universities, Scots religion, and Scots learning, in the Quarterly Review. It is no wonder that the northern wits are sometimes tempted to retaliate