

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has now, and will continue to have, at his Brewery, a supply of

### Rich flavored Ale.

The present price is one shilling per gallon, for immediate payment. The admirers of extra strong bottled Ale are respectfully informed that as soon as possible he will provide a stock that will satisfy the most fastidious critic.

He thinks it will not be amiss to remind the Farmers (who are the main of the people) that if they wish their grain to command Cash, they must absolutely make malt Liquor their common beverage, and thus support the Canadian Brewers instead of the West Indian Distillers. It is of serious consequence, both to themselves and to the whole country, that they should immediately adopt so praiseworthy a resolution.

Orders sent to the Brewery, or left with Mr. John Russell, at Smith Bartlet, Esq's will meet with due attention.

THOMAS DALTON.

Kingston Brewery, Oct. 26, 1819.

N. B. Grains at all times for sale, 7½d per bushel. 44

## NOTICE.

Montreal Fire Insurance Company's Office }  
30th July, 1819.

THE Company having extended its business and protection against losses or damages by Fire, to Upper Canada now inform the public, that the following persons are authorized Agents of the Company in that Province:

At Kingston. Wm. MITCHELL, Esq.  
York. Wm. ALLIN, Esq.  
Queenston, Messrs. GRANT & KIRBY.  
Amherstburgh. Wm. DUFF, Esq.

The Directors of this infant Institution have themselves, from the reductions lately made on their tariff, that their rates of premiums will be found as reasonable as at any other Office, and they respectfully solicit the patronage of all who wish well to Local Establishments.

By order of the Board.

37m3 J. BLEAKLEY, Sec'y.

ALEXANDER ASHER,

### Merchant Taylor.

HAS received from Montreal a most choice and excellent assortment of the best West of England superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, with Trimmings, and every thing complete.

A. ASHER informs his friends and the public that he is now working up these Cloths, &c at his old stand, where orders will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms for Cash, or short approved credit. Kingston, Sept. 10, 1819. 37f

## Removal.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his former stand to the large stone store lately occupied by Messrs. W. McCuniffe & Co. a few doors from the Market Place in King Street, where he has just received a well selected and extensive assortment of

### HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

consisting of several tons of

English and Swedish Iron,  
Steel, Nails, Window Glass,  
Putty, Paints, Oil, Spikes,  
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Truce  
and Log Chains,

Hollow Ware of every description,  
Frying Pans, Spades & Shovels,  
Anvils, Vices, Grindstones,  
&c. &c

With a large assortment of shelf goods, consisting of most articles asked for in his line, which he will sell low for cash, produce, or short approved credit.

J. WATKINS.

Kingston, August 16th, 1819. 35f

## NOTICE.

It is hereby given, that I, William Taylor, as heir at law and administrator to the estate of the late Allan Taylor, deceased, have this day assigned all the real and personal estate of the late Allan Taylor, and all the interest in the concern of Taylor & Parker, and Thomas Parker, unto John Kirby, Alexander Oliphant Peirce and Thomas Parker, as trustees, for the benefit of the creditors.

William Taylor,

Administrator of the estate of the late Allan Taylor.

Kingston, August 28, 1819. 36f

## 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

Executive Council Office,

York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting Locations subject to Settling Duties being revised, it is ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land subject to Settlement Duty made prior to this date, be rescinded, and the Land otherwise disposed of, if Certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General within the time limited in the Ticket of Location, and the Patent sued out within Three Months thereafter: and that all Locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded, and the Land otherwise disposed of, if Certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General within Eighteen Months of the date of the Order for such Location, and the Patent sued out within Three Months thereafter.

JOHN SMALL, C. E. C. 36m6

## NOTICE.

It is hereby given, that William Taylor, Esq. at law and administrator of the late Allan Taylor, hath assigned all the real and personal estate of the late Allan Taylor deceased, unto John Kirby, Alexander O. Peirce and Thomas Parker, in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons having any claims against the late Allan Taylor, Taylor & Parker, or Thomas Parker, are requested to present the same for adjustment and payment, and those persons indebted to either the late Allan Taylor, Taylor and Parker, or Thomas Parker, are requested to make immediate payment to the above trustees; who are fully authorized to give discharges for the same.

John Kirby,  
A. O. Peirce,  
Thomas Parker.

Kingston, August 28, 1819. 36f

## NOTICE.

AN assignment having been made to the subscriber of all the Lands, Goods, and debts, belonging to the late firm of James Ranken & Co. of Ernest Town, Merchants, as well as those belonging to James Ranken individually, for the benefit of creditors. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said firm, or against the said James Ranken, to present them forthwith, duly authenticated; and such as stand indebted are desired to pay their respective accounts to CHR. A. HAGERMAN, Esq of Kingston, on or before the first day of December next.

JOHN KIRBY.

Kingston, 1st September, 1819. 36

## TO LET,

AND possession given the 1st August next, that HOUSE and STORE, in Store Street, opposite the Post Office, lately occupied by Mr. Edward Jones.—For particulars apply to the subscriber.

NEIL McLEOD.

Kingston, 15th July, 1819. 29

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing Lot No. 22, in the 7th concession of Frederickburgh, 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

## 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.

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. 27

## To Axemen.

THE subscribers will receive proposals from any person or persons willing to engage to clear sixty acres of new land on their premises in Amherstburgh, Bay of Quinte, ready for seed by the first day of August next. The Ashes on said land will be required to be collected and carefully secured. Teams and Provisions will be furnished if required. For particulars apply to

OWEN McDOUGAL,

Kingston, or to

McDOUGAL & McLELLAN,

Bellville. 6

## Bank Call.

THE Stockholders of the BANK OF UPPER CANADA are hereby required to pay into the Bank, in Specie or Bills of the Montreal Bank, an Instalment of six per cent. of Six Dollars on each Share, on or before the first day of December next.

S. BARTLETT, Cashier.

Kingston, Oct. 14, 1819. 42

## To the Farmers.

THE subscriber being supplied with as much BARLEY as his Stores will conveniently hold, begs that the Farmers will withhold bringing any more for Six Weeks, when he will be prepared to receive it again at the same price.

THOMAS DALTON.

Kingston Brewery,  
September 30th, 1819. 40

## MRS MARY BARNET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she has fitted up her House in Store Street, opposite the Store of John Dowling, in a convenient manner for the reception of genteel Boarders, where every attention will be paid to their comfort and accommodation. She will have good warm SOUPS and Coffee ready made, at the shortest notice, at all hours, for travellers, and gentlemen of the town, who may please to favor her with a call.

MARY BARNET.

Kingston, 14th October, 1819. 42

## For Sale,

THAT valuable Farm, known by Lot No 8 in the first Concession of Frederickburgh, in the Bay of Quinte, upon highly advantageous terms to the purchaser. There is a large two story House upon it that may be converted into a comfortable residence, at a trifling expense.—There are also various outbuildings attached to it, with a well of excellent water.—An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made known at Mr. D. Hagerman's office in Bath, or on application to the proprietor.

JOSEPH BERGON.

Frederickburgh, 8th Oct. 1819. 42

## DAY & MARTIN

To the Merchants and Traders of Upper Canada.

THE Subscriber has received per the Louisa, from London, a fresh supply of the

## REAL JAPAN,

In Casks of about six dozen; Which will be sold, immediately, at fifteen shillings per dozen, for the largest sizes.

BENJAMIN HART.

A agent to Day & Martin.

Montreal, St. Paul St.

28th September, 1819. 41

## F. B. SPILSBURY,

SURGEON, R. N.

Late Surgeon of H. M. S. Prince Regent, on Lake Ontario.

Intends practicing in the various branches of his Profession, at his residence, next door to John McLean, Esq. Sheriff.

Kingston, Oct. 6th, 1819. 41

## For Sale at this Office.

FEW copies of a SERMON, preached at Quebec, on the 12th of September, after the death of His Grace the DUKE OF RICHMOND, by the Reverend G. J. Mountain, A. B. Bishop's Official in Lower Canada, and Rector of Quebec.

GEORGE SCOUGAL.

Late Master Smith in the Engineer Department.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business next door below Mr. George Douglass's, Store Street; where every article in his line may be had on the most reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice. The following rates of charges are submitted.

Horse Shoeing, all round 6/8

removes, 2/6

and all other work in proportion.

Kingston, April 5th, 1819. 15

## NEW MEDICINAL STORE

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kingston and vicinity, that he has opened a

## MEDICINAL LABORATORY

In Front-Street, opposite to Mr. Kirby's; where they may be supplied with every article in his line. W. WILLIAMS.

N. B. Physicians' prescriptions and orders from Merchants in the country, will be received and carefully attended to.

Kingston, Oct. 4, 1819. 41

## 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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Edinburgh weekly Journal,

June 23.

A blunder of *The Times* newspaper has occasioned a good deal of discussion in Parliament lately, upon a question of privilege. One of the reporters of that journal had mis-stated, in his report of a debate in the House of Commons, the speech of one of the Members; and so hotly was this felt by some others of the Members, that the old story was raked up of the reports of the debates being illegal, and merely connived at, in order, as it would appear, that heavier vengeance might fall on the offending reporter. This person, however, explained the causes of his mistake so much to the satisfaction of the House, that after a confinement of 24 hours in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, he was dismissed on payment of his fees.

We should hardly have thought it worth while to have made any remarks upon this matter, had it not been for the singularity of the attempt made by so respectable a member as Mr. Williams Wynne, to dig up from its long rest the obsolete plea, which unfortunately is still law, that the reports of the debates in Parliament are only connived at, and are in fact a nuisance. Good Heavens! what a plea to bring forward at this period of our history and in the present advanced state of the human mind. The Courts of Justice are appointed to be held with open doors—and why? Because it is most fit, that where the life or property of any one member of the community is brought into question, all other members of the community should have the right to be present; that so the stream of justice may not only be pure, but may be seen and known by all the world to flow purely. This being the case, most unquestionably the interest of the public is far greater that the Houses of Parliament should be held with open doors; because, while, in the one case, the interests of any one individual are immediately concerned, in the other, the concerns of the whole community are at all times under discussion. But it could not be said that Parliament was held with open doors, if only the limited number which the scanty galleries accommodate, had access to know what was going on within its walls. It is, or it ought to be, the right of the public to be present; and this right should be carried into practical utility, by the unfettered freedom of the reporters being provided for by a positive enactment; such freedom being of course exercised at the peril of the individual claiming it. Or, if this is not to be the case—if it is to continue to be the law that it is against the law for the sentiments of the representatives of the British people to be made known to their constituents by fair and honest reports of their speeches, at least let so barbarous an anomaly in the history of the freest country under heaven, be permitted to rest in a slumber as dead as the despotism and ignorance which concur to give it birth.

The great difference between the French who visit London and the English who visit Paris is, that the former generally make the trip to get money, and the latter to spend it. The great nation must suppose England a land flowing with milk and honey, for they come here without money, friends or resources of any kind; in the modest expectation of getting some provision or other immediately. One reason for this is the facility with which a Frenchman can travel in France; if he wants for instance, to go to Paris from one of the provinces, he goes to the *roulage*, that is, the waggon office, opens his portmanteau, tells the clerk he has no money, and asks the loan of what he wants to carry him to Paris, on his clothes, or any valuables he may have. They examine his things, and in general give him what he wants. The portmanteau is then forwarded, but it is not delivered to him till he repays the sum advanced.

## The Horse of Columbia River.

The following description of the fine animal above mentioned, is from the *St. Louis Enquirer*.

The Horse of the Columbia River will rank with the finest of his species in the known world. His size is fifteen or sixteen hands, even in a state of nature, unprovided with food or shelter by the hands of man. His form exhibits much strength and muscle, but not the mass of flesh which is found on the fat European horse. His limbs are clean and slender; the neck arched and rising; the hoofs round and hard, and the nostrils wide and thin. He is equally distinguished for speed and bottom. He runs rapidly, and for a long time; rivaling in this respect all that we have heard of the English hunting horses. In other respects, in the docility of his nature, in his capacity to sustain hunger and hardship, in his powers to provide food for himself and his matter, he is wholly unrivalled. He is readily trained to the business of his master's life, that of hunting, and pursues the game with all the keenness of the dog, and with equal sagacity and more success. He will run down the deer in the prairies with, or without his matter on his back, and when overtaken will hold it with his teeth. When rode after game he needs no guiding or the bridle to direct him. He will pursue a drove of buffaloes, and coming up with them, will stop one by biting him with his teeth. The animal bitten immediately wheels to defend himself with his horns; the horse wheels at the same instant to avoid it; and at this moment when the side of the buffalo is presented, the Indian lets fly an arrow which often passes entirely thro' his body. The wounded animal always turns out of the drove to lay down and die; the horse and his rider pursue the gang to make flesh slaughter. A other horse, trained to a second part of the game, with other Indians, take the trail of the wounded buffalo, which is butchered and carried into camp.—These things seem incredible; but we have them upon the authority of Lewis and Clark, and a great number of traders who have been upon the Columbia river since the time of their discovery; some of whom are now in this town.

The capacity of this horse to sustain fatigue and to provide food for himself, is equally astonishing. He is galloped all day, sometimes eighty or ninety miles in the space of ten or twelve hours, and is then left to shift for himself during the night. In the spring, summer and autumn he finds no difficulty. The short and sweet grafs of that country gives him an abundant and nutritious repast. In the winter, and towards the mountains, where the snow is several feet deep, his unerring instinct tells him where to search; he scrapes away the snow with his hoof till he come to the ground, and rooting there with his nose finds wherewith of moss and grafs to sustain his life. On the borders of the creeks and rivers, he feeds on the boughs of willows, and other soft wood which his matter has sometimes the kindness to fall for him with a hatchet.

This fine animal is found on the banks of the Columbia, in latitude 46, in the great plain which lies on the borders of this river, between the upper and lower range of mountains. His origin is traced to Mexico; thence to Spain; thence to the north of Africa, where the Arabian barb is found in all the perfection of his species. His fine form, his generous spirit, and his noble qualities are preserved upon the Columbia river; and certainly it is worthy the experiment to endeavor to transplant him into other parts of the United States.—Many citizens have attempted to do so, but have always been robbed by the Indians of the Rocky mountains. Lewis and Clark procured seventy-three, paid by Gov. Clark to be the most beautiful collection of horses that he has ever seen together before or since; but the whole number was stolen from them by Indians who followed their trail and never ceased their operations until they had carried off the last. It is to be hoped that the military establishments forming on the upper Missouri will facilitate the attempts which will no doubt be renewed to introduce this fine breed into the settled parts of our continent.

French and English travellers.

The great difference between the French who visit London and the English who visit Paris is, that the former generally make the trip to get money, and the latter to spend it. The great nation must suppose England a land flowing with milk and honey, for they come here without money, friends or resources of any kind; in the modest expectation of getting some provision or other immediately. One reason for this is the facility with which a Frenchman can travel in France; if he wants for instance, to go to Paris from one of the provinces, he goes to the *roulage*, that is, the waggon office, opens his portmanteau, tells the clerk he has no money, and asks the loan of what he wants to carry him to Paris, on his clothes, or any valuables he may have. They examine his things, and in general give him what he wants. The portmanteau is then forwarded, but it is not delivered to him till he repays the sum advanced.

This practice has led many of the poor fellows newly arrived, into a sad scrape, as they supposed, if they could multer themselves of the same resource here. The other day a very ludicrous scene happened through this money lending plan. A Frenchman, who had just arrived, being desired by a clerk at one of the diligence offices to pay something, drew out, with an air of great *sang froid* the sum of six fous.—“These,” said he, “are all I have; but here is my trunk, and I will thank you to lend me something on my clothes.” “D—n your clothes!” replied the affronted clerk, “what have I to do with your clothes? d’ye take me for a pawnbroker?” “Pardon, Sir, we always do so in France; you will not refuse.” “Indeed I shall!”—“Sacre” but I have no money; if you don’t lend me some, I can have no dinner.” The clerk turned from him muttering, “You should have thought of that in France.” A gentleman present felt for the poor fellow’s situation, slipped a trike into his hand, and enquired what he could do to gain a livelihood. The answer was concise. “I can do every thing, Sir.” Upon closer enquiry, it turned out that this universal genius could fight, dance, make straw baskets, plead law, and play a little upon the fiddle. London paper.

TO FINE OR CLARIFY BEER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Put in a piece of soft chalk, burnt, about the bigness of two hen’s eggs, which will disturb the liquor and cause it afterwards to be fine, and draw off brisk to the last though it were flat before.

A few days ago, an Irishman deserted from the British garrison at Fort George, and swam across the Niagara river. Having divested himself of those articles which would impede his swimming, he exclaimed on reaching the shore, “By Jafus I’m an American born—I’ve just come stark naked.”—*Ojavego, October 11.*

A young man was recommended to Bishop Burnet for ordination. As his Lordship flattered a little, he desired his chaplain to examine the candidate.—The first question proposed was, “why did Baalam’s ass speak?” “Because his master had an impediment in his speech,” answered the young man, which put an end to the examination.