

Executive Council Office,
York, 25th August, 1819.

THE Order in Council of the 18th instant, respecting Locations subject to Settlement 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the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that all Locations of Land subject to Settlement Duty made prior to this date, be rescinded, and the Land otherwise disposed of, if Certificate of the Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General within the time limited in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sued out within Three Months thereafter: and that all Locations subject to Settlement Duty hereafter to be made will be rescinded, and the Land otherwise disposed of, if Certificate of Settlement Duty being performed be not lodged with the Surveyor General within Eighteen Months of the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

Is hereby given, that William Taylor, heir 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. Petrie 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. Petrie,
Thomas Parker.

Kingston, August 28, 1819. 36tf

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 CHAS. 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 Fredericksburgh, or Lot No. 27, in the 1st concession of Richmond, from the Heirs or Assignees of Davis Hefs, 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 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. 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 Ameliasburgh, 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 McDUGAL,
Kingston, or to
McDUGAL & McLELLAN,
Bellville.

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 bodied 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 mass of the people) that if they with 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. ALLAN, Esq.
Queenston, Messrs. GRANT & KIRBY.
Aberstburgh, Wm. DUFF, Esq.

The Directors of this infant Institution flatter 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, Secy.

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. 37tf

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.

English and Swedish Iron, Steel, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Oil, Spikes, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Trace 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. 35tf

NOTICE

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 Olichant Petrie 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. 36tf

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Courier.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

The Concord, fitted out by a most respectable house in London, for a three years voyage to the South Seas, arrived off Valparaiso early in 1818. She carried 16 guns for protection against pirates, who commit sad depredations on the Spanish Main, taking and plundering all vessels they can overpower without respect to flag.—Having escaped by her superiority of force a number of those marauders, they came in the night upon a large ship, mounting twelve six-pounders. The Captain of the Concord hailed her, and was answered in English. He desired the Captain to come on board; he obeyed, and made it appear that he carried guns for his own safety, but it was evident he was a pirate, with a crew half English. It was the intention of the captain of the Concord to take him to New South Wales, but he was finally induced to let him go. The same night he went into a small bay to get water, where seven Spanish guard-boats took possession of the ship and murdered every soul on board. After this specimen of Spanish ferocity, the Concord made sail for New Zealand. Approaching a small cluster of islands, which had not been discovered by former navigators, they observed several large canoes coming off with the symbols of peace. The chief being admitted upon deck, presented to the captain a piece of paper which he regarded with enthusiasm. The curiosity of the captain and crew was much excited by the appearance of European writing paper, delivered by one of the natives of an island, which they supposed to civilized persons had before visited. He opened it, and read the following words written in English:—

“Let the navigators who reads this, on no account dip anchor near the coast, and west of the island with the bay. Steer for the East point of the small island, with a low bench stand for the bay, and you will meet a pilot. I will come off and conduct you in.”

AN ENGLISHMAN.”

The courses and soundings to the harbour were laid down and other information necessary to navigate the ship to the island recommended. It also directed the Captain to fire a gun when he wanted to get rid of the natives. The Chief would not consent to quit this precious scrap of paper, which he considered some attribute of divinity. The Captain, therefore, with due solemnity returned it to his hands, having first made the clerk of the ship take a copy. This unexpected communication induced the Concord's officers to run for the island. They first fired a gun over the heads of the natives, and in a few seconds the Chief and his followers were overboard, swimming to their canoes, in which they paddled off.

The ship running upon the course directed, soon discovered a man in a canoe endeavoring to weather the point of the small island, but again lost sight of him. They did not find the pilot mentioned in the letter, and consequently did not attempt to explore the entrance to the bay or harbor that night. The next morning at day-break, the watch were surprised by hearing a man alongside ery out in English, “Throw a rope! throw a rope overboard, and pick me up.” The chief more supposed one of the crew was overboard, and instantly called the Captain, but before any orders could be given, a strange white man, wearing the dress of the natives, was upon the deck; at the same moment he darted upon the Captain, threw his arms round him, and exclaimed, “Thank God, I have at last seen a countryman.” The first transport of the man having subsided, he declared himself the writer of the letter sent out by the Chief. He added, “I came out to pilot you; my canoe was swamped, and I was obliged to swim to the rocks five miles to windward of the point. I remained there until the weather grew more moderate, and three hours since I swam for the ship.” This extraordinary person was soon refreshed with grog, and having again expressed his gratitude to Heaven, for once more bringing him to converse with Europeans and Englishmen, entered upon a statement of the remarkable circumstance which had brought him to his then situation. He said his name was Wilson, and that having, with four others, ran away with the boat of the Olive Branch, a ship of 490 tons, at Otahite, where they had touched for provision; they were driven by a current to the eastward. After being five days at sea, they landed upon the island which he had warned the Concord not to approach. They had no sooner set foot on shore, than the natives rushed upon them, and killed his companions. While they defended themselves, he ran along the shore, and getting into a canoe pushed off to sea. It was night, and the next morning he found the canoe on the shore of another island to the eastward. He at first saw no savages, and flattered himself that it was uninhabited. He laid down to rest, overpowered by suffering. About an hour after he awoke and found himself surrounded by savages, several of whom looked upon him with terror and

astonishment. The chief among them, after making strange gestures, gave a signal, and they all fell down to worship. They considered him, as he afterwards understood, a supernatural Being, that had come from the skies. They supplied his wants, made him their chief, and gave him for a wife a female, by whom he had 3 children living when the Concord arrived. He acquired a knowledge of their language, civilized them, and instructed them in the history of Europeans, their manners and customs. He was acknowledged King of the Island, and assumed among his subjects the sole rule. He gave the chief the letter, which was presented to the Captain of the Concord, telling him it would bring every big canoe with Europeans to the island. The chief on that account honored it as a charm or talisman. Wilson pretended that he had no desire to leave the island, and told the Captain of the Concord that he need not fear losing his men, as he certainly would order every man to be put to death who might run away and seek refuge among the natives. He added, that he would be the only king. The Concord was taken into a fine bay, where the crew met with kind treatment from the natives, who supplied them with hogs, water, and bread fruit in abundance. Notwithstanding the promise of Wilson, not to suffer the men to desert from the ship, four men ran away and could not be found. It was thought the real object of this petty Sovereign was to entice all the men he could to remain in the island, and the Concord, to save the rest of her crew, made a hasty departure.

The above narrative was made by one of the mates of the ship, who arrived in England a few months since. There is in this account, it is true, an instance of savage cruelty; but the manners of the natives of the Friendly Islands, and the general conduct of the South Sea Islanders, is mild and amiable, compared with the cruelties and barbarities committed by what are termed enlightened Europeans, carrying on war and commerce in the same part of the world.

From the Detroit Gazette.

The Yellow Stone Expedition.

In relation to the objects which this project has in view, there exists, among politicians, some difference of opinion. The great end to be answered, is, by some, thought to be the protection of the settlements as they advance up the Missouri, from the depredations of the Indian tribes residing on the borders of that river and in its vicinity; while other politicians, believing that the Indians in that quarter are pretty generally imprefixed with a dread of the American arms, inasmuch, that little or no danger is to be apprehended from them, hold up to our view as the main object of the expedition, the protection of the fur trade from the numerous interlopers from the British provinces; by doing which, it is said, a highly valuable traffic will be secured exclusively to American citizens, and an important revolution effected in the minds of the Indians, who have been by these interlopers much prejudiced against the citizens of the United States.

However important or requisite may be deemed the establishment of military posts, as a barrier to Indian depredations on the settlements of the Missouri, it can not be thought, after a little reflection, that our government, in the contemplated establishments, had that object in view. As a justification for this opinion, it is only necessary to call to mind the manner in which Indians commit depredations and carry on war—the vast distance which will separate the most advanced settlements on the Missouri and the military posts which are to be established, and the number of savages that occupy the country lying between them. It is more than probable that if depredations should be made on our settlements in that quarter, they would be by Indians who inhabit the country a considerable distance below the military posts, on the Missouri, and to the north and south of it—that they could make depredations, and escape without punishment from the troops at the contemplated stations, or without being intercepted by them in a retreat, cannot be doubted. Little, however, is to be feared from the Indians in that quarter; and nothing is so convincing of the absurdity of fearful apprehensions on account of Indians at this time, as the circumstance of our government having sent so small a body of men at such an immense distance from any support, and in the heart of a savage country. The time, it is believed, has arrived, in which wars with the Indians have ceased.—They have learned by direful experience that their prophets are false, that their incantatory rites and enchanted medicines cannot render them invulnerable to the blow of the long knife, and now think, with reason, that to oppose the progress of the white men is to rush to certain destruction. If our government had any thing to fear from the hostility of Indians to our distant settlements up the Missouri, and wished to provide for their protection military posts, instead of being pushed at so great distance beyond, would be established but a short distance in advance of them, and these posts would be advanced in proportion as the country became settled.

The security of the fur trade, within the territory claimed by the United States, to American citizens, and the consequent gradual diminution in the minds of the Indians of prejudices unfavorable to them, are objects justly deemed important by every one; and in reflecting upon the manner in which these desirable objects can be effected, we naturally turn our eyes to the many avenues through which interlopers pass into our territories, and withdraw from them laden with the proceeds of illegal traffic, and endeavour to convince ourselves that these avenues can be guarded, by a judicious distribution of a small force at posts which may be established at or in the vicinity of the most important ones, as materially to effect the wishedfor results. But if we consider the little, which the contemplated military establishment of the Yellow Stone and the few others on the Missouri, will effect towards the accomplishment of a protection and monopoly of trade with Indians inhabiting our territory, we cannot want other reasons to convince us that government could have in view these objects when it planned the expedition alluded to. It is very evident that other, and, perhaps, far more important ends are to be obtained by these distant military establishments, than the protection of the fur trade.

Such a development, however, of the intentions of our government, in reference to the expeditions to the sources of the Missouri, has been made by the manner in which they took their rise and have been thus far pursued, as to justify the opinion, which is now, perhaps, the most prevalent, that the great object to be effected is the establishment of a permanent and safe communication between the head waters of the navigable streams on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and those on the west side which communicate with the Columbia river; from the mouth of which, as is asserted by many political prophets, there will in a few years be opened a direct and valuable trade to the East Indies. No reason, perhaps, can be advanced to show that these grand objects will not, in the course of time, be effected; but a vast disaffection as to the length of time necessary to accomplish them, will exist even among those who have the best knowledge of the means requisite therefor.

Few will hazard the assertion that these grand schemes of our government are visionary or merely experimental, and doubtless the number of those is still less who would carp at the projects of our statesmen, which, although no immediate benefit be reaped from them by the nation, have in view the interests of generations yet unborn. Notwithstanding the language anticipations of some politicians, it cannot be reasonably expected that any portion of the present generation will derive benefit from a trade to China from the mouth of the Columbia river. This certainly is cause of some regret, yet as an objection to the projected communication, it cannot be admitted.

Viewing the ease with which a communication can be carried on from all parts of this territory to the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, it is very evident that if ever the people residing in the vicinity of those rivers, enjoy any great advantage from the results of the present schemes of our statesmen, a large proportion of like benefits will be received by the inhabitants of this territory. It is hoped, however, that the splendor of the objects now in view in the Missouri territory, will not wholly attract the attention of the heads of the departments of the government from this portion of the United States' territories, which, though among the first in importance as a frontier, appears recently to have received less attention from government than any other frontier of the union; and numbers will be mistaken if measures are not found to be much more efficient, when taken in this direction, for the prevention of illegal trade with, and undue influence over the Indians, than if they were attempted further to the west.

A. MARSHALL, Surgeon, has just received at his Apothecary shop, opposite the Bank, a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

Spirits of Wine, Cheltenham Salts, Salts of Lemon, Spice or worm destroying nuts, Bateman's drops, Balsam of Honey and Pectoral Balsam for coughs and consumptions, Asthmatic candy, Refined Liquorice, Balsam of Life, Aromatic Vinegar, Henry's Magnesia, Balm of Gilead, Anderson's Female Pills, Barclay's Anti-Bilious Pills, British Oil, Macassar and Russia Oils, English Pickles and Ketchups, Indian Soey, Soda Powders—with a large addition to his assortment of Perfumery.

N. B. Medical Practitioners may be supplied with Drugs to any extent, and upon reasonable terms.
Kingston, 10th Nov. 1819. 46w4

The subscribers being duly nominated Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Lawrence Herchmer, Esquire, Merchant, request all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said estate to bring them forward without delay.

JOHN KIRBY,
GEO. H. MARKLAND.
Kingston, 9th Nov. 1819. 46