

top of the dome which is left untouched for the benefit of respiration. Nothing is more charming than the agreeable coolness of this delicious place, while the extreme fervour of the sun boils on the surface of the freshest fountains.

QUEBEC, December 7. The Anniversary Festival of St. Andrew

The patron of Scotland was kept with high glee by the disciples of that Saint, in the Neptune Inn, on Tuesday last, the 30th November. At 6 o'clock, P. M. the chair was taken, and the company fat down to an excellent dinner. Scotch kail—the *fonfe* faced haggis—“great chieftain of the pudding race”—the *veel finge* sheep's head and trotters—and several other Scotch dishes, well cooked, were not wanting—*ait bannocks*, and a *wice droppie ogude fer-intoft real reek* enlivened the moment, and gave edge to the appetite.

The dinner was plentiful and elegant—the wines were *prime*—and both were done ample justice to by the company. A Highland piper, in full national costume, gave the company some excellent specimens of his art in ancient Scotch music—many songs, characteristic of the nation, and the day, were *lihit* with Scotch *kail brose* at their head—a number of loyal, national and patriotic toasts were drunk—among which the following may be offered as a specimen:

- The King. The Prince Regent. The other branches of the illustrious House of Brunswick. The Duke of York—and the Army. Lord Melville—and the British Navy. The memory of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, our late lamented Governor. The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Nova-Scotia—the friend of Scotchmen, and the patron of Agriculture. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor of Upper Canada. To the memory of St. Andrew, the Patron of Scotland. Scotchmen all over the world, united to Englishmen and Irishmen; by the designation of Britons. May the Scotch Fur Companies of Upper-Canada and Hudson's Bay, soon be united in the firmest bonds of brotherhood. The British interests in the Canadas. May the Canadas soon take the noble example of Nova-Scotia, as it regards Agriculture and Education. The Benevolent institutions of Quebec, their Founders and Supporters—may they increase in utility. May the independence of Englishmen—the energies of Irishmen—and the perseverance of Scotchmen, be united in every Briton. The whole evening was spent with all the mirth and hilarity so natural to Scotchmen on these occasions.—It would be injustice to Mr. W. C. Batchelor (who now possesses the Neptune Inn) not to mention the high satisfaction the company felt in all his arrangements for the evening—and it does by no means require the *second sight* to predict success in his new establishment, and sufficient encouragement both from the sons of Neptune, and the earth—if he continues (by his assiduity) to deserve it, in the same manner he has begun. At a late hour the company partook of *doob an dorish* in the ancient style, and separated—highly gratified with the manner in which they had spent the evening.

From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 11. Montreal, 2d Dec. 1819.

MR. EDITOR, Annexed I transmit for the information of your readers, but more especially those who are interested in the prosperity of the Canadas, an abstract of the principal articles of Import and Export (with the exception of a few for 17 and 18) for 1817, 18 and 19. For me to make remarks of the increasing commerce of these Colonies is useless, as every individual can judge by comparison.

Your most obedient servant, MER.

Table with columns for Year, No. Vessels, and various goods (Imports and Exports) for 1817, 1818, and 1819.

A few days ago, two Canadians driving their Carts, near the Current St. Marie, with their accustomed negligence, the one ran violently against the other. The flock was such as to throw one of them over the bank, by which means the horse was killed, and the man severely bruised.

M. Herald.

From the Can. Courant, Dec. 11. BOUNDARY LINE.

A friend who has had every opportunity of being acquainted with the operations of the commission of which Colonel Barclay is the superintendent, has had the goodness to communicate to us the following particulars, prudential considerations forbidding a disclosure of the complete detail, previous to the termination of the survey. At Highgate, the first station, nearly one mile of territory is gained to us, by the deviation of the recent from the ancient line. At Richford Mills, we lose nearly half a mile.—At Derby we gain about half a mile. Finally, at the intersection of the line with the Connecticut River, we have the advantage, by nearly half a mile. Our correspondent speaks in very high terms of the ability, information, and gentlemanly conduct of Doctor Tiarks, our astronomer, who intends, he flates, to depart immediately for Europe, and return in the spring.

Kingston Chronicle

KINGSTON, DECEMBER 17, 1819.

We are in possession of New-York papers dated as late as the 7th Inst. and have made a few extracts from the very scanty details of foreign intelligence which they supply.

On looking over some late files of English papers, we have met with several essays on the subject of emigration. The writer very justly recommends it as the most effectual means of providing for the redundant population of the Mother country, and of affording to enterprising individuals the certainty of permanent employment, and of a comfortable subsistence, with a prospect of wealth in the Colonies. They give us a description of the settlements of New South Wales, of the Cape of Good Hope, and of that on the Red River by Lord Selkirk. In speaking of these places a reference is also made to Nova Scotia and the Canadas. The climate of the latter is compared to a cold and rigorous one, and though that of Upper Canada is admitted to be more mild and salubrious, the labour and expense of clearing the lands are held out as serious objections against emigration to these Provinces. But were we told that a settler arriving at the Cape of Good Hope in September, and commencing his operations of burning or cutting the coarse grass, and digging the soil beneath it, may look forward to reaping in twelve or thirteen weeks an abundant harvest, from the wheat, the rye, the barley, or the Indian Corn which he has sown, and in eight or nine weeks from the potatoes which he has set. In the territory belonging to the Cape, settlers are blessed with a climate which exposes them to none of the privations and hardships against which the emigrants to Nova Scotia and Canadas have to struggle sometimes for years, and with a soil that will produce the tea tree of China, the Sugar Cane of the West Indies, the tobacco of America, and all the European fruits in the greatest abundance and perfection. This account of the country seems certainly a very pleasing one, and is well calculated to draw the attention of Emigrants towards it. But when we are informed that out of seventy different kinds of forest trees, and these but thinly dispersed in the Colony, "none have as yet been discovered fit for building or domestic furniture," we are inclined to consider the forests of Canada, notwithstanding the labour and expense of clearing them away, preferable to a country destitute of these kinds of timber, so essentially necessary to the use of the emigrant in commencing a settlement. The climate of Southern Africa may be mild and healthy, the soil fertile, producing in abundance all the European fruits; but if the emigrant cannot procure timber to build himself a habitation until he shall have reared "British Oaks and Elms" in that country, he must at least suffer one very serious privation which is not known in Canada or Nova Scotia. If the indigenous timber of the Cape, from its liability to early decay, is unsuitable for building, we can scarcely suppose that it is very well adapted either for fencing or other agricultural purposes. A tract of land without a sufficient quantity of timber suitable for building, fencing, &c. would be considered but of little value in Canada or Nova Scotia. Indeed the timber upon the lands situated near our towns and villages not only often repays the proprietor for clearing his ground but yields him a handsome profit over and above for carrying it to market, and in the more remote parts of the country the ashes when preserved and sold greatly lessen the expenses of cutting down the wood and burning it: and it may be added that for the first two or three years after the lands cleared neither digging nor ploughing is required to obtain a crop; it is only necessary to scatter the seed upon the ground and pass the harrow over it to cover the grain.

Whatever may be the supposed advantages of settling in open plains and prairies we believe that Canadians are in general better pleased to live surrounded with their woods and waters, and that the Emigrant, if he is only industrious, may arrive at comfort and independence quite as soon in Canada, as he can reasonably hope to do in any of the other Colonies.

Upon the whole we have no objections that the advocates for Emigration, from Britain to the Red River, the Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales, should set before the people fair and correct statements of the advantages of these different points of settlement; but we do consider it exceedingly unjust in those writers that they should attempt to promote their own particular views by detracting from the advantages offered to the Emigrant by Canada. And it is not a little surprising that even some of the Ministry at home, who should be better acquainted with this country, its resources and immense capability of improvement should be heard declaiming against our climate and soil.

The establishment of a British Colony in the Cape territory is unquestionably an object of great importance to the nation, and as such we wish to see it encouraged, but it certainly cannot be necessary or just, in order to direct emigration to that point, to disseminate incorrect statements respecting the soil and climate of Canada. It is a misfortune that so much ignorance still prevails in Great Britain with regard to this country. It is to be hoped that ere long this ignorance will be dissipated, that some friends to the Province, possessed of leisure and ability to execute the work, will be found patriotic enough to

give to the inhabitants of the mother country a fair and impartial statistical account of this part of His Majesty's dominions, for until this shall be done we may never look to see Canada rise to that degree of importance which her natural advantages might warrant, and her latent resources, when fully developed, would ensure.

We understand the following Circular has been addressed to the Sheriffs of the different Districts of this Province.

(CIRCULAR.) Lieutenant Governor's Office, YORK, 8th December, 1819.

SIR, Representations having been made to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from various quarters, that it has been found necessary in many instances to resort to Courts of Law, for remedies against the Sheriffs of certain Districts in this Province, to compel them to pay over money which they have received for Suits, His Excellency considers that scarcely a greater grievance can exist than that the delay and expense of such proceedings should be thrown upon the people by the misconduct of Officers whose appointment is not, as in England, merely annual, but may be for life, and whose responsibility and that of their sureties may prove insufficient to indemnify the King's subjects against a series of such defaults. His Excellency has commanded me to apprise you, without reference to any particular representation, that in all cases where such evils are found to exist, it will be deemed necessary to take the most effectual means to guard the welfare of His Majesty's subjects by dismissing the public Officer whom it may be found necessary to compel by legal process, to the correct discharge of his duty.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) GEORGE MILLER, Esq. Sheriff of the District.

COMMUNICATION. The Grindstone.

Let a plane be passed vertically thro' the centre of the Stone, it will cut it into the frustum of a Triangle. Let the base of this frustum (corresponding to the breadth of the exterior rim of the Stone) = 2d: and consequently the upper side of the frustum (corresponding to the breadth of the interior rim) = l.

Let the height (corresponding to the depth of the Stone) = b. Let x = any portion of this height. And y = corresponding breadth at that point.

then y = (d-x)/b \* d + x, by similar triangles. Now let us suppose the Solid of the Stone to be generated by the motion of the varying Area of the inner surface upon the line x.

In order to find this Area, let a = circumference of a circle to radius r c = the radius of the hole.

then will a x c + x x y = the Area of the inner surface =

(as y = (d-x)/b \* d + x) a x c + x x ((d-x)/b \* d + x) =

The fluxional expression of the solid is therefore

a x c dx + x dx x ((d-x)/b \* d + x), or by expansion

acdx + acdx + (ad^2 x^2)/b + adx^2 x

the fluent of which is

(acdx^2)/2 + (ad^2 x^3)/3b + (ad^2 x^2)/2 + (adx^3)/3

when x=b, gives the solid contents of the whole stone—which therefore let be = p.

Now let q:r be the ratio of any one or more shares (of money paid) to the whole monies.

Then per question

q:r :: (acdx^2)/2b + (ad^2 x^3)/3b + (ad^2 x^2)/2 + (adx^3)/3 : p

consequently,

(acdx^2)/2b + (ad^2 x^3)/3b + (ad^2 x^2)/2 + (adx^3)/3 = qp

from which the value of x may be deduced.

If the above solution for want of a diagram should not be sufficiently clear to your Mathematical Querist, I should be very happy to give him a verbal explanation; and therefore you will oblige me by inserting for his information the following Equation, the roots of which duly compounded by the rules of Notation and Multiplication, and with the aid of the Alphabet, will give him my name.

I am, therefore, Messrs. Editors, Yours and the Querist's most obedient servant,

Ecce nomen! {x^5 + y^5 - 5=0 } {x^2 + y^2 - 275=0 }

my expulsion from the Kingston fire companies. With respect to the discharge of my trust as a fire-man, I believe I can safely say, it has been faithfully performed and fulfilled, so far as circumstances would permit; what could have induced Mr. Nickalls, thus wantonly to sport with my character and reputation, I am really at a loss to conjecture. He has wounded the feelings of my friends, and shamefully transgressed the laws of truth and honour.

That I was somewhat hally and violent, [not without cause however] is not untrue, but that Mr. Nickalls was authorized to make the publication which he has, in the name of the fire companies I totally deny. If my name was erased at all it was done at my own particular request; there were but few of the members of the companies present at the time, and when Mr. Nickalls left Mr. Walker's, not a shadow of authority was then allowed him to publish the note which appeared in the Chronicle under his signature, and no person then present will say so.

I am Sir, your obt. Servant, DANIEL BROWN

Kingston, December 14th, 1819.

We do certify that Mr. D. Brown's name was erased from the list of the Kingston fire companies at his own request, and that Mr. J. Nickalls had no authority from said companies to publish the note which appeared in the Kingston Chronicle under his signature.

Kingston, Dec. 14. L. NORTON. JOSEPH DELAY.

We do hereby certify, that we belong to the Fire Engine Companies of the Town of Kingston, and that we never gave sanction to J. Nickalls to publish any thing respecting Mr. Daniel Brown in the Kingston Chronicle.

Thomas Murphy, Afa Norton, Arch'd M'Donnell, Duncan M'Donald, Alex. M'Donald, James Stoughton, Benj. O'cott, John Moore, David Morrison, Wm. Tackebury, Wm. Randal, Kingston, Dec. 13, 1819.

We are compelled to inform our Postal Correspondent, that his Echoes are inadmissible, because they are too pointed and sarcastic.

MARRIED.

At Brockville, on Saturday the 27th ult. by the Rev. William Smart, Mr. Parker Webster aged 65 years, to the most amiable and accomplished Miss Baker, relict of the late Ira Baker, of the same place, deceased, aged 25 years.

On Sunday the 12th inst. Mr. Thomas Davis to Miss Mary Conklin, of the same place.

DIED.

This morning, after a short illness, Francois Vallee, a Shoemaker, from Quebec, aged 21 years.—The Editors of the Quebec papers are requested to insert this, for the information of his friends.

GOVERNMENT Team Work.

ANY person or persons desirous of furnishing the necessary Teams and drivers, with Carts and Carriages, for the ensuing year, will send sealed tenders to this place on the 1st January next, at 12 o'clock, according to the following form.

- One Span of Horses, } per day. and one Driver, }
One Yoke of Oxen, } per day. and one Driver, }
Two Span of Horses, } per day. and one Driver, }
Two Yoke of Oxen, } per day. and one Driver, }

ED. LAWS, N. S. Naval Yard, Kingston, } 13th December 1819. } 51

FOR THE NAVY.

A CROSS the two Portages from Lake Ontario to the Nottawasaga Creek on Lake Huron. Any person or persons willing to furnish the necessary conveyance for Stores and Ordnance, required for the Navy, between the 1st February, 1820, and 31st January, 1821, are requested to send sealed tenders to this place on the 15th January next, as follows.

Table with columns: Articles, Rate, per cwt. 12 cwt. & under 16, .. 16 .. & .. 20, .. 20 and upwards, ..

It is also requested that the addition to these rates for conveying Stores across Lake Simcoe by Sleighs will be stated in the tenders.

Two sufficient sureties must be had. ED. LAWS, N. S. Naval Yard, Kingston, } 13th December 1819. } 51

FOR SALE.

A T a very low price for Cash—the south or front half of Lot No. 12, in the first concession of Loughborough.—For particulars, apply at this Office. Dec. 7, 1819. 50

THIS is to inform the public, that about nine years ago I was married to William Woodard; and that about two years ago he turned me off, without any provocation, and now lives with my sisters daughter, the wife of Jerry Manters.—Here is the difference between a poor man, and one possessing plenty of Cash; after trading upon my money, and making a fortune he is ashamed of me, and so turns me off.

CATHARINE WOODARD. Kingston, Nov. 20, 1819. 50w2

Cord Wood.

900 CORDS required for His Majesty's Naval Yard at this place, and to be delivered by the 1st day of April next. Any person or persons willing to supply the same, or part thereof, not less than 300 Cords, will send in sealed tenders on the 1st January next, at 12 o'clock. ED. LAWS, N. S. Naval Yard, Kingston, } 13th December, 1819. } 51

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At H. M. Naval Yard, Kingston, On 1st Feb'y. 1819.

- Junk, Old rope, old twine and nets, old and damaged hammocks, Leaf Tobacco, Damaged Clothing. ED. LAWS, N. S. Naval Yard, Kingston, } 13th December, 1819. } 51

Cotillon Party.

MR TOBIAS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, that a Cotillon Party will take place next week on Wednesday Evening, at Mr. Darley's Assembly Room. Tickets to be had at Mrs. Patrick's—drawing to commence at half past six o'clock. English Country Dances will also be practised during the evening. Kingston, 16th December, 1819.

NOTICE.

SHIPPED by the subscribers at Prescott, some time in the month of August last, for the Upper Province, by mistake, a Crate of Crockery, marked H I B

containing, besides the Crockery, three Japanned Cruet Stands, and a few bottles of Sweet Oil. Any person who may have received it, will oblige the subscribers by giving information where it can be found. If required an Invoice can be produced of all the different articles contained in the crate. JONES & VANSLYCK. Prescott, Dec. 13, 1819. 51

NOTICE.

A CHARITY SERMON, in aid of the Funds of the Kingston Compassionate Society, will be preached in St. George's Church, by the Rev. G. O. Stuart, on Sunday 2d Jan. 1820.

CAME into the enclosure of John McLean, Pittsburgh, about the 9th of October, an Iron Grey HORSE, of a small size, with several marks about him, which the owner must describe; and who can have him by so doing and paying expenses. SAMUEL McLEAN. Pittsburgh 7th December, 1819. 50w2

PERTH, December 3d, 1819.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint JOSTAS RICHNEY a Surveyor of Lands in the Province of Upper Canada.

For Sale or to Let.

A TWO story framed Houfe, 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 CHAS. A. HAGERMAN. Kingston, 26th February, 1819. 9

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Letters of AGRICOLA received at this Office.

Justice of Frederick the Great.—Copied from the protocol kept by his Majesty himself, in the cause of the Millar Arnold:—"For you must know that the meanest peasant, nay what is still more, the beggar, is as much a man as his Majesty, and to whom all justice must be done: as in the eyes of justice all men are alike, whether it may be a Prince who makes complaint against a peasant, or the contrary; the Prince is, before justice, the same as the peasant, and on such occasion, strict justice must be done without respect to persons and to ranks, but, lose sight of natural equity, they shall have to do with his Majesty. For a tribunal that acts unjustly is more dangerous and worse than a gang of thieves, against whom people can defend themselves; but against rogues, who make use of the mantle of justice to indulge their wicked passions, no man can defend himself; they are worse than the greatest villains in the world, and deserve a double punishment."

"Berlin, Dec. 11th, 1779. (Signed) "FRÉDÉRICK."

An affecting anecdote is related in the French Papers:—A young man took a dog into a boat, rowed to the centre of the Seine, and threw the animal over with intent to drown him—the poor dog often tried to climb up the side of the boat, but his master as often pushed him back, till overbalancing himself, he fell overboard. As soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the stream, he left the boat, and held him above water till help arrived from the shore, and his life was saved!

A cabbage, of the early Battersea kind, was cut last week in the garden of Mr. David Beck, Maryport in Cumberland, which, when the outer leaves were taken off, measured in circumference four feet six inches, and weighed thirty pounds. London paper.