

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM B. LAMB
Respectfully informs his friends & customers, that he has removed to the Brick Store opposite St George's Inn, where he has on hand as usual, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

and in addition to which he has received a quantity of
GROCERIES & CROCKERY,
which he will sell as low as can be purchased in the place for Cash or Produce.

ALSO
a quantity of very superior Madeira, Old Port, and L. P. Tenerife Wines.
Kingston, 21st March, 1823.

FOR SALE CHEAP for Cash.

A good Durham Boat, with all necessary equipments.

ENQUIRE OF
J. R. ARMSTRONG, in Kingston, or B. B. RANNEY of Hallowell.
August 4, 1823.

CASH FOR BARLEY.

FOUR Shillings per bushel will be paid in Cash, for good Barley delivered at the Kingston Brewery, by

ROBERT COLEMAN,
Who begs to inform his friends and the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish as good Beer as can be supplied in the Province.
October 27th, 1823.

THOMAS MURPHY,

Manufacturing Jeweller & Silver Smith,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former stand to the stone building in Market Street, lately occupied by Doctor Murray, where he offers for sale an extensive and elegant assortment of
JEWELRY, PLATE, PLATED AND JAPAN-ED WARE, &c. &c.

The whole of which will be sold at very moderate prices.
Kingston, Sept. 4, 1823.

Straw and Leghorn Bonnet making, &c.

MRS. NORRIS desires to inform her friends, with the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that she attends to the above specified business in Store Street, between Water and King streets, next door to Mr. Mair's store. From her long practice and complete knowledge in this business, she hopes to give general satisfaction to those who favor her with their goodwill.

Leghorn bonnets and hats cleaned, stiffened, and stains taken out. Straw do turned, repaired, and cleaned. Straw & Leghorn coloured black and Glazed; all of which she warrants shall be done in the neatest manner.

Dresses made in the most fashionable manner; Fur Bonnets and Caps made; and Furs of all kinds dressed in the neatest style.
Kingston, Dec. 2d, 1823. 6m048

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 400 acres of land, being lots Nos. 21 and 22 in the 10th Concession of the Township of Zorra, county of Oxford, District of London. The land is of a good quality, well watered, and surrounded by thriving and flourishing villages, and the settlement duties are performed. It is advantageously situated for Emigrants. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

WILLIAM MERRIEL.
Kingston, 2d December, 1823.



COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE high reputation that **ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS** and **PECTORAL POWDERS** have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof

of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, who have used them in cases of long standing; and some of them, where their physicians had given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have not been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been much greater than at any former period is also a strong argument in their favour. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labour or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labour, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

ELISHA DAVIS.

Hudson, May 20th, 1823.

This is to certify that I the subscriber had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the *Asthma* I was advised to try *Anderson's Cough Drops*, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of a paroxysm of the *Asthma*, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the *asthma*, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider *Anderson's Cough Drops* a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSKOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1st, 1821.

FOR SALE BY

E. W. ARMSTRONG,
Surgeon & Druggist, Kingston.
October 28th, 1823.

COMMUNICATION.

Constitution and Regulations OF THE Dorcas Society in Kingston.

DEEPLY sensible of the importance of giving to all the youth the means of education and religious instruction, and seeing many orphans and destitute children, who, for the want of suitable clothing, are deprived of the privilege of attending school and divine worship; therefore, we, whose names are subscribed, do cheerfully engage to lend our influence and pecuniary support to a society, which, it is hoped, may save thousands from temporal ruin, and render them useful members of society.

I. All females, of good moral character, who may subscribe their names, and annually pay two shillings and six pence, in advance, or four pence each month, shall have the privilege of voting in the meetings, and recommending destitute children to the patronage and support of the society; but no child shall be recommended to this society, who will not promise to abstain from every immoral practice, and with consent of parents or guardians, attend some sabbath school and place of worship.

II. The members of this society shall choose annually four Directresses, a Treasurer and Secretary, to whom shall be entrusted the management of the institution; but no money shall be applied, or any property disposed of, without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present at a regular meeting.

III. The persons chosen Directresses of the Society shall each preside in the meetings one quarter, proceeding in alphabetical order. And should any thing prevent the attendance of the Directress, she must appoint for the day, some person to officiate in her place.

IV. The meetings of the society shall

be holden on the first and third Thursday in each month, absence from which, without a reasonable excuse, will expose the individual to the fine of one shilling.

V. All that may be received by fines, and one fourth of the funds, should it be thought expedient, may be vested in Tracts Magazines, and interesting Publications, to be left at the place, where the society shall hold their meetings; and at each regular meeting, every member shall have the liberty of taking one, and returning it, at the next meeting. And when such tracts and magazines shall have been read by the members, they shall be put into some Sunday School Library, in this town or vicinity, or sent to destitute parts of our country for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of similar institutions.

VI. That, all may be reminded, that, without divine assistance nothing acceptable can be performed, or ought to be attempted, therefore the Directress, or person appointed by her to preside, is expected to open and close each meeting with prayer. After the meeting shall have been opened, and the necessary business for the day arranged, every member present shall have liberty to relate any thing interesting, or important, which she may have heard or read, since the last meeting. And, at each meeting, the Directress for the day, will read, in some useful book or magazine, whatever she may judge best calculated to interest the feelings and promote the improvement of the others, who, like *Dorcas* of old, are to be employed in making garments for the poor.

VII. It shall be the duty of all the members of this society to search out destitute children, and send their names and places of abode to the Secretary, who shall report them at the next meeting, provided such an application be accompanied with a promise of punctual attendance at some Sunday School and place of worship.

N. B. Any addition, alteration, or amendment can be made to the above with the concurrence of two thirds of the members at a regular meeting.

Should any be disposed to aid the funds of this institution, without becoming members, the token of their benevolence and good wishes to poor children may appear in the column marked for donations; therefore donations in cash, books, or materials for clothing, are respectfully solicited from the benevolent of both sexes. And it is hoped that no person will refuse the widow's mite, and it is expected, that the rich will cast in of their abundance.
12th December, 1823.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

Port Hope, Saturday 15th Nov. 1823.

Present, David Smart, and John D. Smith Esqs. } Commissioners

John Brown, Esq. Plff. }
vs. }
Jacob Odell, Deft. }

This was an action of some importance to the Plaintiff, and excited much interest in this neighbourhood.

The Plaintiff is a merchant, rich and independent, and withal a Magistrate, and it is whispered that he is to be the successful Candidate at the next Durham Election.

The Deft. is "a poor old man," worn down with care and misery. The cause occupied much time and was calmly investigated by the Magistrates, who were compelled to pronounce a verdict for the Plff. of Two pence half penny.

The Plaintiff's full demand was 25 shillings—thus he has suffered a loss of 24 shillings and nine pence half penny—a sum of some consequence to a person in common circumstances; but as Mr. B. is rich, it is to be hoped he will surmount this serious drawback.

DURHAM.

Port Hope, 17th Nov. 1823.

For the U. C. Herald.

In the debate upon the sufficiency of the Lenox and Addington Election Petition, as reported, Mr. Crooks, the solitary Nay, urged the following matter-of-fact argument, in favour of Mr. Ham's Election; "The Returning Officer could not keep the poll open on Good Friday; he was forbidden by a magistrate at the Hustings, in presence of the other Candidate, not to go on."

The report does not mention, on whose authority he thus stated the fact. It may, however, be supposed to be on that of the sitting member himself, whose cause he endeavoured to maintain by it. But he did not state, probably his friend did not authorise him to state, that the same Magistrate hosted himself on the Hustings, to brow-beat and drive back the Electors of one candidate, and bring up those of the other; and, when reprimanded for it by the Returning officer, and requested to desist and retire from the Hustings, he replied that he was there in the exercise of his office of a magistrate, acting as a constable!

As Mr. Crooks did not argue from that additional fact, we will not at present comment upon it; but the fact, which he did state, and on which he appears to have relied, as the foundation of his argument in support of Mr. Ham's election, was a most bare-faced prostitution of official authority, for the unlawful purpose of influencing and even coercing the Returning officer to trans-

gress his duty and disobey the law.

To this extraordinary argument of Mr. Crooks, Mr. Nichol made the following reply, which, for its spirit and good sense, and accordance with the true principles of our free and well-balanced constitution, deserves to be printed in letters of gold:

"Mr. Nichol was astonished at the doctrine laid down by the hon. member from Halton. Who ever heard of a discretionary power being vested in a Returning Officer? The law was mandatory and he was bound to obey it. The officer should not have allowed himself to be bullied by a magistrate. If he (Mr. N.) had been the Returning officer on that occasion, he would have put the magistrate in jail for his illegal conduct. He hoped the magistrate would be struck out of the Commission of the Peace, for his illegal conduct in this case. If he (Mr. N.) had five hundred or a thousand votes on the occasion, he would give them in support of the motion."

The magistrate alluded to by Mr. Crooks will hardly thank his friend for causing the interference with the late election to be produced before the House of Assembly, in the face of the whole Province, as a sample of the official means used to control elections in these Counties, which have been so long deprived of their rightful representation, and subjected to such vexatious trouble and expense.

A Freeholder of Ernest Town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Dean of Canterbury, remarkable for holding a great number of church preferments, travelling slowly in his chariot to that city, was overtaken by a poor parson, who had somehow procured the loan of a good horse. The parson, on passing, bowed most respectfully to the Dean, who desired him to stop, begged he would call at the Mermaid, at Rochester, and order him a dinner, to be ready at a certain hour. The parson accordingly called on the host, told him he would be honoured with a visit at such a time, and most provide a good dinner. "For how many, an please you honour?" says Boniface. "Why," replies the parson, "I can't well say how many persons the whole company will consist of, for I only saw the Dean of Canterbury, the Canon of Winchester, the Provost of Litchfield, the Rector of Orpington, the Vicar of Romney, and one of the King's Chaplains." The parson then proceeded to his own home, which was within a few miles; and the landlord began to make ample provision for the numerous guests he expected to entertain. Accordingly, when the Dean arrived, a large table was set out, and the cloth laid; "How's this?" cried his Reverence, "you have shown me the wrong room; this surely is intended for a large company." "An please your honour," replied the landlord, "Parson Singlechurch called about an hour and a half ago, and told me I must provide for your honour, and the Canon of Winchester, and the Rector of Orpington, and one of the King's Chaplains too, and I don't know how many more; and so I thought, an please your honour, I'd get enough." "Oh, very well," coolly answered the Dean, who now recollected himself, "I ought to have asked Mr. Singlechurch to have stayed and dined with me."

National Contrasts.—In a noisy mob two handsome young women, who were very much alarmed, threw themselves into the arms of two gentlemen standing near for safety: one of the Gentlemen, an Irishman, immediately gave her who had flown to him for protection, a hearty embrace, by way, as he said, of encouraging the poor creature. The other, an Englishman, immediately put his hands in his pockets to guard them. Two officers, observing a fine girl in a milliner's shop, the one, an Irishman, proposed to go in and buy a watch-ribbon, in order to get a nearer view of her. "Hoot, mon," said his Northern Friend, "there's nae occasion to waste siller, let us gang in and speer if she can give us two shillings for a shilling." It is notorious, that in one of the Duke of Marlborough's battles the Irish brigade on advancing to the charge, threw away their knapsacks, and every thing which tended to encumber them, which were carefully picked up by Scotch regiment that followed to support them. It was a saying of the old Lord Tyravet, at a period when the contests between nations were declared by much smaller numbers than by the immense masses which have taken the field of late years, that to constitute the beau ideal of an army, a General should take ten thousand fasting Scotchmen, ten thousand Englishmen after a hearty dinner, and ten thousand Irishmen who have just swallowed their second bottle.

FOR SALE.

THE small commodious dwelling house in the rear of Orange Hayes's back front building south side of the market For particulars apply to

WILLIAM HAYES.

Kingston, April, 1, 1823.