

Processions, had passed the first, and we believe, the second reading. These form the principal features in last week's parliamentary proceedings, and we refrain from any comments upon the nature of such measures at present.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—We are glad to have it in our power to inform the public, that this Bill is progressing through the House of Assembly with great rapidity. The preamble was adopted after a spirited debate, on Monday last, by an overwhelming majority, only three voting against it, viz: Messrs. Attorney General, Ketchum, and VanKoughnet.

We refer our readers to Lord Aylmer's manly, modest and unassuming speech, upon the opening of the Lower Canada Parliament; the most important feature in this document refers to the finance question, which His Lordship is persuaded will now attain a decisive adjustment. Mr. Papineau has been re-elected Speaker—His Lordship's health by the last accounts, was rapidly improving.

By the Quebec papers, we learn that Mr. Christie, the member for Gaspe, has been again expelled from his seat in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. This is now the third time this gentleman has been rejected.

THE WEATHER.—On Thursday, for the first time this season, we could boast of a regular and unobscured fall of snow, unalloyed by rain or any other impediment to its provincial progress. It descended with incessant speed & continued until yesterday morning without any material abatement—this useful appendage to the domestic, as well as commercial interests of our town, is now firmly fixed, and we have no doubt that both will be materially benefited by this welcome harbinger of recompense to the Housekeeper, the Farmer and the Merchant.

SIR JAMES KEMPT, Master General of the Ordnance, has been sworn in a member of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Council.

A General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir John Colborne is president—will speedily assemble at York.

The following communication will appear in our next paper: "An authentic narrative of the career of a Pirate Chief, who was executed at Gibraltar, 21st January, 1831." Being extracts of "Letters from Gibraltar," as appeared in the United States Journal of April and May, 1830; and also a detail of circumstances connected with the horrible piracy committed on board the ship *Morning Star*, on her passage from Ceylon to England, which led to his conviction and execution.

For the Chronicle.
Extracts from a Work, entitled
BORRALIA
AND
HER RULERS.
[Continued.]

Is the bill which was brought forth with great pomp, it was not openly attempted to dispossess the Sultan of his revenues as before, but it was held out, in the Lower Forum, and insisted upon, that the Emperor should be considered as bound by the votes which were recorded in the Journals, in the due application of the sum granted, and in the manner there pointed out.

The Upper Forum did not fail to perceive the indirect attempt of the Lower Chamber to control the permanent revenues of the Emperor, and they did not hesitate to inform Franco, that they were determined to oppose the bill in its different stages; but the members being assured by him, that he denied the right of the Lower Chamber, in any way, to appropriate the funds of the Sultan, and that it was his intention to view the bill without reference thereto, and to pay every officer of the government, including those who appeared unprovided for, on its Journals, and that, indeed, the sum voted was beyond the sum asked for by him in the estimate: the bill was passed by the Upper Forum, and eventually became law.

How far Franco redeemed the pledge he had solemnly and gratuitously made, is on record. It is true he deceived the Upper Forum, and that he kept no faith with them; but it is no less true that he tricked the Lower Chamber, and endeavoured to impress upon the Vizier that they had acknowledged the right of the Sultan to dispose of his own revenues. The shuffling of Franco, who, in attempting to play off the two Forums and the Sultan's government against each other, was amusing enough; and shallow as his capacity was, reflect an intriguing humbug lustre on his administration of the government of Borralia, which few were prepared to give him credit for.

The bill was afterwards stamped as being a most objectionable one by the Vizier, in the name of the Sultan, and Franco received a severe reprimand for having accepted, a censure which was in part recalled, as it was found that a despatch, in respect to which the nature of what should constitute a supply was defined, had not been filed, of record, in the archives of Borralia.

Franco had hoped to have ingratiated himself with both parties, and to have so secured the confidence of his Sovereign, as to have supplanted Noboh in his government; but the parties saw too clearly that his object was his personal aggrandizement, and the Sultan, that Franco was prepared to sacrifice the vested rights of the crown when his private views interfered with them. In respect to the perspective which the abandonment of these revenues held out, Franco cared little—he was one of those amiable philosophers, holding the opinion, that though we were every day doing a vast deal for posterity, posterity had as yet done nothing for us.

Noboh returned to the government of Borralia in 125, and Franco, who had reasons which weighed heavy with him, took advantage of the conveyance which brought Noboh, and proceeded to his native country, having previously obtained the permission of the Sultan.

The party in the Forum and its adherents, who had to a certain extent made use of Franco, and Franco, who had also, to a certain extent, made a convenience of them, mutually condescended with each other on the separation which took place, and with much insincerity they took an apparently affectionate and affecting leave of each other. The imbecility and duplicity of Franco had well nigh proved fatal to the rights of the Sultan, and to his being superceded at this important juncture in the charge with which he had been entrusted for one short twelve-month, may be attributed their preservation at the eleventh hour.

Noboh, on re-assuming his functions, evinced the same disposition of conciliating, by every constitutional means, the party by whom he had been opposed during his past administration of the government of Borralia; but the leaders in the Forum, urged on by pretensions which could not be admitted, and by a vindictive personal hostility to Noboh, were determined to observe no terms with the man whom they had lost all hope of ever reaching, and whose upright and untainted integrity was proof against being shaken by corruption. The Session of 126 was opened by Noboh, and a hope was entertained that a better feeling would pervade the popular body—False expectation! The same spirit which had prevailed was found to be predominant.

The Borralian Act, in so far as it related to tenure, was taken up by the Lower Chamber, and a string of violent resolutions introduced by a committee, on which it was intended to have based an address to the Sultan, fell to the ground only from the proper sense which the Prolocutor and others of his adherents had for the suppression of the Home Witenagemot.

An amusing scrutiny was had into what was called an impertinent decision of the Cads, or interpreters of the law, who had presumed to decide that the language of certain writs issued in Borralia should be made in the language of the Sovereign Emperor. This decision had given great umbrage to the party—the Cads were accused, out of doors, of being in league with the government, to abolish the language of the Borralians, and the Forum, on the occasion, erected itself into a tribunal of *honour* resort, to expound the law, a task which, by the Constitution, is specially delegated to the Cads. The pages of history were went much turning over, and a brilliant report, concocted by the luminaries who formed the board of enquiry, was given to the world, and now stands on the Journals of the Lower Chamber an imperishable monument of all that is most profaned in the profundity of reasoning and research. The Cads were declared by insinuation to be unskilled in the interpretation of the law, and the Borralian language was declared to be the proper tongue of the Sultan, although unintelligible to him.

The Sultan, desirous that the Cads should be made independent of him, as they were already of the Forum, expressed, through Noboh, his wish that a law should pass to such effect, promising, at the same time, his assent to it; and it at, provided a permanent and proper provision was made for their support, and their allowance granted after a certain term of service, that their commissions should be held during good behaviour, instead of as heretofore during his sovereign's pleasure. But although the Forum had no objection to discharge the Cads from all dependence on the Emperor, they were by no means disposed to render them independent of the Chamber. The Cads had been long obnoxious—several of them had seats in the Upper Forum, and were distinguished for their zeal in upholding the constitution as it had been established. They had hitherto been the determined opponents of the republican spirit which prevailed below, and to their abilities and exertions was mainly attributable the very little progress that had been made by the Lower Forum in bringing about that state of things which that body and so deeply at heart. The decisions of the Cads in the courts of law had been arranged; and, at a later day, enquiries were instituted into the lives and conversations of these judicial functionaries, and a door was opened by the Forum to every struggling litigant & slandering adventurer, to impeach their judgments, and call in question their integrity.

The Forum seized with avidity the opportunity which they conceived was afforded, of expelling the Cads from their seats in the Upper Forum, and in the Divan of the Sultan, where their talents and influence appeared an insuperable barrier to the ambitious views of the party. A bill was passed by the Lower Forum, manifestly securing the salaries heretofore enjoyed by them, the payment of which was provided for, not from the unappropriated monies at the disposal of the Chamber, but out of the private revenues of the Emperor, and a retiring allowance was also voted to be borne out of the same fund, but it was also stipulated in the bill, that they should be banished from the councils of the Province, and rendered incapable of being called thereto. The bill met with the fate which it merited—it was rejected by the Upper Forum, as being a direct attempt to encroach upon one of the prerogatives of the Emperor, that of calling to his councils those who might appear to him best fitted to advise.

The object of the Chamber was to transfer a fair dependence of the judiciary upon the crown to an unfair dependence on that body. The Cads once their dependants, they would, as the occasion might require, keep them in such a state of thralldom, as would at least intimidate them from a fearless upright discharge of their duties in the Courts of Law.

To be continued.

Cataragui Bridge Office.
Kingston, Jan. 31st, 1831.
At the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cataragui Bridge Company, held this day agreeable to the Act of Incorporation, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:
JNO. R. GLOVER,
JNO. KIRBY,
JNO. MARKS,
JNO. MACAULAY, and
STEPHEN YARLOW, Esqrs.
G. F. CORBETT,
Sec. & Treas. C. B. Co.

At a Meeting of friends of Religious Liberty, held in pursuance of public notice, at the residence of Wm. J. Fox, in the Town of Kingston, 28th Jan. 1831. Mr. James Fox being called to the Chair, and John Ashley appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed, considered, and unanimously adopted.
RESOLVED, That the sense of this meeting—That a union of Church and State in our Provincial system of Government, would tend to sanction abuses of power, and to secularize and corrupt the religion of our Lord and Saviour, whose Kingdom is not of this world.
RESOLVED, That the establishment of any Church, and especially a minor Church or Churches, with privileges, emoluments, and rights, from which Churches embrace a large majority of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, are excluded, would be unjust, and productive of serious and lasting injury to the Province.
RESOLVED, That the endowment of a University, founded upon sectarian and exclusive principles, with funds which ought to be applied for the common benefit of the whole Province, appears to us a measure of such a nature, and of such a tendency, that we think it our duty to remonstrate against it, and pray that it may not be carried into effect without material amendments.
RESOLVED, That the claim of ministers and members of the Church of England and Kirk of Scotland to a joint or several monopoly of the income of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, originally provided "for the support of a Protestant Clergy," generally, is contrary to the principles of justice, sound policy, and Christian benevolence, and ought to be resisted by the people and their representatives by all lawful and constitutional means.
RESOLVED, That to remove such a source of dissatisfaction, contention, discord, and envy, and to relieve the Province from the necessity of accumulating debt and taxation, the Clergy reserves ought, in our opinion, to be sold, and their proceeds appropriated to the improvement of roads, bridges, canals, works of public utility, and means of education in the Province.
RESOLVED, That the deprivation of the right of marriage, or the infliction of any other penalty or disability, on account of religious faith, is a species of religious persecution, against which the friends of religion and free government should unite their prayers and efforts.
RESOLVED, That in consequence of the late change of His Majesty's Ministers, the present appears to be a favorable time to appeal to the Imperial Parliament for the protection of our civil and religious rights.
RESOLVED, That we approve of the Petition to the House of Commons, proposed by the friends of religious liberty at York, and now in circulation throughout the Province, and now give it our cordial recommendation and support.
RESOLVED, That the following persons be appointed a Committee to promote the said Petition in the County of Frontenac:
Jacob Shibley, Esquire, and Robert Abernethy, Esquire, Priests of the Holy Trinity, Kingston.
James Foxley, Dr. Horace, Yeomans, Toronto.
Duncan Van Alstine, Barnabas Brennan, and Sylvester Holton—Town of Kingston.
Alexander Cowan and Basil Rorison—Pittsburgh.
Mosier and Isaac T. Barrett—Wolfe Island.
RESOLVED, That the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Kingston newspapers.
JAMES POWLEY, Chairman.
JOHN ASHLEY, Secretary.

DIE.—At the Carrying Place on the evening of the 29th ult. Mrs. Hannah Weller, widow of the late Asa Weller Esq. aged 69 years. Also on the evening of the 31st ult. Catharine Young, wife of James Young Esq. and daughter of the late Asa Weller Esq. aged 44 years.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.
STEAM-BOAT TRANSPORT.
NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until 12 o'clock of Monday, the 7th day of March next, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the Transport of Government Stores, (Gunpowder and Heavy Ordnance excepted,) Troops, Baggage, Horses, Parcels, &c.

From Prescott to Kingston,
From Kingston to York, Port Dalhousie, Niagara and Queenston; Also,
From York to Port Dalhousie, Niagara and Queenston;
And from those places back again respectively, during the ensuing period of navigation: and it must be clearly understood, that whenever required, the Contractor must forward Passengers and Stores by the earliest conveyance, without detension, to favour the interest of any particular Boat.

All Ordnance Stores must be landed or received (as relates to Kingston,) at the Ordnance Wharf at Point Henry. The Tenders must state the several rates in Sterling, agreeably to a prescribed form, to be obtained at this Office, where the conditions of the Contract may be seen, and must have reference to two respectable persons as Sureties, whose real signatures will be required.

Payments will be made in British money, or in other specie, at the rate of four shillings and four-pence sterling per dollar; or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's treasury, at £100 for each £101 10s. Sterling due upon the Contract.

JNO. HARE, A.C.G.
Commissariat, Kingston,
February 3d, 1831.

BARRACK CANTEENS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Barracks are to be Let upon the following conditions, for 12 months, from 25th March next.

No person but of an unexceptionable character, nor any person for more than one Canteen; or who will not undertake, bona fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved, and two sureties will be required for the regular payment of the rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the lease.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his sureties, must execute the Indenture and Lease of Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying to this Office, or to the Barrack Masters at the several Barracks.

The names of two respectable persons with their Christian Names, professions, and places of abode, who will join the tenant in executing the Indenture, as his sureties must be inserted in the proposals, and the tenant is to pay for the stamps, and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the tenant a License.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the respective Officers at Kingston, with the words "Tender for Canteen" written on the outside cover, will be received at this Office, on or before 12 o'clock noon, the 8th March next, after which hour, any proposals received cannot be noticed.—By the Mutiny Act, Canteens are not liable to have troops billeted on them.

All persons making Tenders for Canteens are to take notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the Covenants of their leases, and full payments of their rents, without any remission or reduction further than the covenants of the lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:
I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at _____ for 12 Months, from the 25th March next, the rent of _____ Pounds per annum for the House as a dwelling, and the further rent of _____ per Month for every ten Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period; and propose Mr. _____ of _____ as my sureties for the same.

The Rents of the Canteens as dwellings are to be proposed at the sums stated opposite to each in the following list; therefore, the bidders will be upon what is offered for every ten men occupying the Barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's monthly returns, which are made up on the first day of every month; and no changes in the occupations of the Barracks which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated; thus, if the Barracks should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month; the bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed, nor will any tender be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above form.

KING—Tote de Pons, £4 0 0
Point Henry, 2 0 0 } Sterg.
" Frederick 1 10 0 } pr. ad.
YORK, ————— 5 0 0
PORT GEORGE, —————
AMHERSTBURGH, —————
Office of Ordnance, Kingston, U.C.
4th February, 1831.

Having also established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery in any part thereof respectively, will be received and efficiently attended to in behalf of Americans as well as Foreign claimants.
Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canal Loans of the States of N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.
Applications addressed to this Agency in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same, and all letters must be post paid.
AARON H. PALMER,
Counsellor at the S.C. of the U.S. Attorney.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE Farm formerly the property of the late Andrew Kimmerly, Esq. of Richmond, Bay of Quinte, Upper Canada, will be sold at Myer's Hotel, in the Town of Kingston, on Tuesday, the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock.
This farm is situated on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, is 35 miles from Kingston, 25 from Belleville, and 5 from the Napane Mills. The King's Highway from Kingston to York runs through the Farm. A Store has been kept on the premises by the late proprietor for the last twenty-five years.
Terms—Cash. One third on the day of sale—one-third in six months—and one-third in twelve months.
For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
D. BETHUNE.
Kingston, Feb. 1, 1831.
Cataragui Bridge Office.
Kingston, Jan. 31st, 1831.
At a Meeting of the Directors of the Cataragui Bridge Company, held this day for the purpose of choosing by ballot, a President agreeable to the act of Incorporation. John R. Glover, Esq. was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.
G. F. CORBETT,
Sec. & Treas. C. B. Co.
The right of the Ontario to the privilege in question.
Mr. Ketchum said he was of the same opinion as his honorable colleague—he was for having all sects enjoy equal privileges: he did not like to have the names of some sects put in the bill, and others left out.—"If I," said the hon. member, "was on a jury, would I say that a marriage was illegal because it was performed by a minister not named in that bill? No; I would not say so such thing!"
Mr. A. McDonald would not risk the chance of losing the bill by introducing the names of any other sects than those contained in it, when it formerly passed the Legislature. He would have no objections to granting the privilege to Unitarians and others hereafter, but he would not endanger the passage of the measure by adding their names to the present bill.
The Attorney General said he should propose his clauses, granting the right to "all denominations" in amendment to that of Mr. Perry.
Mr. Mackenzie.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COCHRAN, K. C. B. &c. &c.
THE above Society has been formed in this Town for the purpose of investigating the Natural and Civil History of the Colony and the whole interior as far as the Pacific and Polar Seas throughout the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms, and to promote the cultivation of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and other Scientific and Literary pursuits.
This Society will be formed into classes, each having a Chairman and Secretary, professing Lectureships on the several objects of the Society.
Dr. Doolop, Mr. Fothergill, and Dr. Rees form a committee to draw up rules to carry the objects of the Society into operation.
A Museum and Library are commenced, and the Society are particularly anxious to procure every existing and probable record of the Aborigines and their language, Minerals, Fossils, Animals, Plants, Birds, Fishes, Paintings, Books, and every other object of interest.
In prosecution of the views of the Society, it is proposed to grant honorary rewards and pecuniary considerations according to circumstances, at the same time hope to meet the aid of every person interested in the welfare of this Province.
The annual subscriptions of each member is \$5, who together with the officers will be elected by ballot.
The names of gentlemen desirous of becoming Members and other communications, addressed, postage free, to Dr. Rees, will be laid before the Society at their first General Meeting.
York, 22d January, 1831.

THE co-partnership between the undersigned, under the firm of John McPherson & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved; the subscribers are severally authorised to settle the affairs of the late co-partnership, all persons having demands are requested to present them at their office at Prescott.
Signed, JOHN MCPHERSON,
ALEX. McMILLAN,
SAMUEL CRANE.
Prescott, 12th January, 1831.

NEW FORWARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada and the public in general, that they have entered into co-partnership under the firms of McMillan, McMillan & Co., at Prescott and Ogdensburg, and that of McMillan Link & Co., at Montreal. They will be prepared on the opening of the navigation with good Durham boats and bateaux, manned with experienced masters and conductors, to transport any produce or merchandise that they may be favored with on as favorable terms as that of any respectable House in Upper Canada. The business at Prescott and Ogdensburg, will be carried on at the old stands formerly occupied by the late firm of John McPherson & Co.
ALEX. McMILLAN,
ANGUS McDONELL,
MATTHIAS LINK.

KINGSTON ASSEMBLIES.—The next Assembly will take place at the Kingston Hotel on Friday Evening the 4th February.
Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Jan. 29th, 1831.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Subscriber, on or before the 19th February next, for 3,000 Feet of OAK, and RED CEDAR TIMBER, suitable for the building of a Steam Boat for the Rideau Canal. The Timber to be delivered at Mississauga Point, in the Town of Kingston. Specifications to be seen by applying at the Office of the Subscriber. Tenders for the Oak and Cedar will be received separately if required.
DAVID J. SMITH,
Treasurer.
Kingston, 21st January, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Post Office Kingston.
1st January 1831.
THE following arrangements, relative to the Mails, will take effect from the 5th instant.
The Mails for the East and West will be made up on SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY.—Hour of closing, 4 o'clock, P. M.
The Mails for the line through Prince Edward County commencing at Bath and ending at the River Trent will be made up on MONDAY, and THURSDAY.—Hour of closing, 4 o'clock, P. M.
The Mails for the United States, forwarded via Cape Vincent, will be made up on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—Hour of closing two o'clock P. M.
The Office will be open on Sunday between the hours of 8, and 10, o'clock A. M.
JOHN MACAULAY,
Postmaster.

RAFFLE.—To be Raffle, when a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, a handsome MARE, 7 years old, and a Single sided DENNET, with all its appurtenances. The number of Subscribers to be Thirty-Two, at 6 dollars each—The best of three throws of three dice—The subscription papers will be left at the Mansion House Hotel, the Kingston Hotel, and the Chronicle Office.
Kingston, 24th December, 1830.

JOHN BOOTH, MERCHANT TAILOR, most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to Market Street, next door to Mr. W. Binley, Druggist, where he continues his employment in all its varieties, and executes work in the latest fashions.
He also embraces this medium of conveying to his friends and the public his sincere thanks for the patronage he has received, and now solicits a continuance of that support, with the assurance that his utmost efforts will be used for the satisfaction of all who may favour him with their custom.
He likewise begs leave to intimate, that having received a large and fine assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings of every description, &c. &c. he is enabled to furnish any quantity on the most reasonable terms.
N. B.—Constantly on hand, a very fashionable assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING.
Kingston, 11th November, 1830.

OLD KING'S HEAD, MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON.—James A. Smith, begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has lately made considerable alteration in his establishment in Market Square, which enables him to add much to the comfort of travellers. He has lately erected extensive Stabling, and provided the means of insuring the best accommodation for horses.
Kingston, December 6th, 1830.

PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH.
A NEW LINE OF STAGES has commenced running from Kingston, via Cape Vincent, Belleville, Pulaski, Sackets Harbour, Oswego, Syracuse, to Utica, EVERY DAY, except Sundays, leaving Kingston at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the Stage House, Old King's Head, Market Square, by JAMES A. SMITH.
ROBERT NICKLES,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
DANIEL MCCOLLOCK,
SAMUEL HINKLEY,
Proprietors.
Kingston, 27th January, 1831.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
The Token,
The Atlantic Souvenir,
The Pearl,
Affection's Offering,
with a number of other literary gems, elegantly done up for the present season, for sale at
LESSLIE & SONS.
Store Street, Kingston, Dec. 1830.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.—The Subscriber having rented this extensive and well known establishment has now opened the same for the accommodation of the public.
The Mansion House is pleasantly situated on Store Street, being the principal and most central street in Kingston; and the establishment of the kind, in the province, can surpass it in the excellence and comfort of its apartments, in regard both to parlours and bed rooms; all of which are furnished in the very best style.
The subscriber having kept Tavern for several years, has acquired experience in that line—and he trusts that with unremitting attention to the comforts of his guests he will merit a share of the public patronage.
In rear of the Mansion House is a large yard—in which there is an extensive and commodious range of stables—and where a Livery Stable will be constantly kept for the accommodation of the public.
S. CARMINO.
Kingston, 24th October, 1830.

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THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.—The Subscriber having rented this extensive and well known establishment has now opened the same for the accommodation of the public.
The Mansion House is pleasantly situated on Store Street, being the principal and most central street in Kingston; and the establishment of the kind, in the province, can surpass it in the excellence and comfort of its apartments, in regard both to parlours and bed rooms; all of which are furnished in the very best style.
The subscriber having kept Tavern for several years, has acquired experience in that line—and he trusts that with unremitting attention to the comforts of his guests he will merit a share of the public patronage.
In rear of the Mansion House is a large yard—in which there is an extensive and commodious range of stables—and where a Livery Stable will be constantly kept for the accommodation of the public.
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