

to lamentable a manager upset the integrity of the Upper House on a recent occasion.

There are some who go so far as to say that even Sir John Colborne in some degree participates in the well-known jealousy and dislike of the people of York towards our good old Town: but for my part I believe not a word of it—Sir John's mind is altogether too elevated and too honorable to lead itself to such paltry considerations.

The worst part of it is, that Kingston is not true to its own interests; and you know, Mr. Editor, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. There are some among us who attempt to throw cold water on the Commercial Bank, because they say that the promoters of that institution are actuated solely by interested and personal motives in urging on the measure. Now, even supposing for a moment that this is the case, the argument is surely a weak one. The true point for consideration is, whether the measure, if carried into effect, would be beneficial to the community generally, and, in an especial manner, promote the interests of the Town of Kingston, without reference to the private motives of individuals. And that this would be the result to a disinterested person will deny. But the truth is, there are some among us who are somewhat like the dog in the manger—they do nothing themselves to advance the prosperity of the town, nor will they (if they can help it) allow others to do so.

ALBERTO.

Kingston, 26th March, 1831.

For the Chronicle.

(Continued from our last)

3rd Class, 2nd Division (Secondary Rocks.)

The 2nd division of the 3rd Class is the Red Marble, or New Red Sandstone series: it includes numerous marly and sandy beds intermixed with conglomerates, derived from older rocks, containing gypsum and rock salt. Beneath these, but intimately connected with them, is a calcareous formation, containing a large proportion of Magnesian, and in consequence denominated Magnesian Limestone.

There are several characters which serve to distinguish this division, and, indeed, all above it, from the lowest or first division of the same class, as for instance their unconformable position—their organic remains—their mineral contents, and their more loose arenaceous structure.

The terms conformable and unconformable have been frequently employed in this sketch, and require explanation. Rocks are said to be conformable when their planes of stratification, whether dipping or horizontal, are parallel to each other, or nearly so—unconformable, when these planes form a considerable angle with one another. Now the stratified rocks of Europe below the Magnesian Limestone of the 2nd division, have, in general, a considerable dip, and appear to have been thrown up subsequently to the deposition of the Magnesian Limestone, and all the formations above it have usually a horizontal, or nearly horizontal position; the edges of their strata abutting against the planes of the former, where nearly on the same level; or the planes of stratification of the former, overlying the baset edges of the latter, when at a greater elevation.

This remarkable phenomenon, so generally admitted by Geologists, marks a very important era in the formation of the crust of the earth, as the power, whatever it might be, which disrupted the strata of the older rocks, must have exhausted itself previously to the deposition of the Magnesian Limestone. This, although not the only instance, is the most striking of the unconformable character: we shall have to mention other instances under the head of trap rocks.

It has been insinuated, that the strata found on the opposite sides of elevated ridges of the older rocks, usually dip away from their flanks, in a high case, if their strata were produced, they would obviously form a considerable angle with each other; but this, or similar appearances, offer scarcely instances of unconformity, as, although the strata, on the opposite sides of these ridges, are not parallel to each other: they are both parallel among themselves, and probably of contemporaneous origin, which is not supposed to be the case with unconformable rocks.

This unconformable position of the Secondary Rocks above the coal formation is not more remarkable than the fact, that the organic remains which characterize them are no longer of a vegetable origin, but consist, for the most part, as among the transition series and Carboniferous Limestone, of marine animal exuviae, but of very different genera: the remains of vertebrated animals occur for the first time in the Magnesian Limestone, which is the lowest rock in this division.

It is in the Red Marble that extensive beds of hydrous gypsum and rock salt are found, and of course, therefore, whenever they are met with, they are indicative of its presence: it is the Red Sandstone, or uppermost portion of this division, which is associated with these deposits. No metallic minerals, except ores of iron and mercury, have been found in abundance in deposits above the Carboniferous Limestone, with the exception of alluvial or alluvial deposits, which sometimes contain gold, mercury, tin and iron, obviously derived from a much older source; and it is still further remarkable, that few of the metalliferous veins which so frequently traverse the Carboniferous Limestone, penetrate the formations above it.

There is no certain information whether the Red Marble division occurs in Canada or not; it has been supposed to do so (as has been before said) in the Niagara District, from the circumstance that gypsum and salt springs are there met with in some abundance; but the geology of that portion of Canada is too little known to allow the forming of any satisfactory opinion upon the subject.

A salt spring has been discovered lately near Hallowell, about 40 or 50 miles westward of Kingston, but it appears not to have

* While alluding to the Carboniferous Limestone in the last paper, we omitted to mention the fact, that although vegetable remains are characteristic of that division of which it is a member; those which characterize the limestone itself are of animal origin, closely analogous with such as are met with among the transition rocks, on which account many Geologists, particularly of a foreign school, consider it and the Red Sandstone beneath it, to be members of that series.

proved so abundant as was at first supposed. Upon taking the specific gravity of the water, and proceeding after the manner pointed out by Kirwan, to determine nearly and exactly the proportion of salt in any of these saline waters, we ascertained that the one in question should afford about 100.4 oz. of brine, which is something more than one-ninth the weight of the latter.

As it may be thought useful to be acquainted with one way in which this proportion may be determined, we here insert it.

Equal quantities of snow water, (having no distilled or rain water) and brine, were carefully weighed; the former gave 23.4 grains, the latter 25.2 grains.

Now, 23.4 : 25.2 :: 1000 oz. avoird. (weight of cubic foot of distilled water) : 1076 oz. avoird. (weight of cubic foot of brine); or :: 1 : 1.076 (sp. gr. of the latter).

Kirwan's rule, modified by Ure, is, "Multiply by 140 the decimal part of the number representing the sp. gr. of the saline solution, and the product is the dry salt in 100 grains."

Therefore, .076 x 140 = 10.6, which is somewhat more than one-ninth of 100, or the proportion of salt to brine.

Ure considers this rule very empirical, and only calculated to determine nearly the presence of the salt which exists in solutions of nitre or common salt—for other saline solutions the rule is fallacious. A more obvious method, which will in general be followed, is to evaporate a certain weight of brine, and compare this weight with the weight of the concrete salt obtained; but this method also is only an approximation, and gives a maximum influenced by the presence of other salts besides the muriate of soda.

It is frequently the case that salt springs are destroyed by the very means which are had recourse to, to increase the quantity of brine—thus the goose is murdered with the hope of augmenting the number of her golden eggs. Like other springs, these are usually held up by retentive strata, or beds of clay, which, if pierced, a passage is often afforded to the waters to flow through, and dissipate themselves among the more porous strata, which generally alternate. We cannot pretend to say that such has been the case in the present instance, but it is not improbable.

3rd Class, 3rd Division. (Secondary Rocks.)

We now arrive at the Oolitic series, which form the 3rd Division of the Secondary Rocks. The members of this very extensive series have been subdivided by Phillips into three systems.—1st. The Upper Oolitic.—2nd. The Middle Oolitic.—3rd. The Lower Oolitic. They are all characterized by the frequent occurrence among them of calcareous strata, which have often a very peculiar structure, bearing a resemblance to the roe of a fish, whence the name Oolitic. Our views upon this class, not indeed upon any other, but there is one formation in the lowest sub-division of it, called "Lias," which is worthy of particular notice, from the circumstance of the extraordinary organic remains which are found in it for the first time, and occasionally upwards to the Green Sand below the chalk. It appears that when these formations were depositing a tribe of animals of the Saurian or Lizard species, greatly exceeding in size any animal with which we are acquainted, infested the seas and the dry land. Some idea of the magnitude of these monsters may be formed when it is stated, that the orbit of the eye of one of them in the collection of Mr. Johnson of Bristol, is 10 inches long and 7 broad—"Imagine," says Bakewell, speaking of one of these creatures, "Imagine an animal of the lizard tribe, three or four times as large as the largest crocodile, having jaws with teeth equal in size to the incisors of the rhinoceros, and crested with horns.—Such a creature must have been the *Iguanodon*!" the remains of which have been found in the slate quarries at Stonesfield, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

It is worthy of observation, that some of these animals being herbiferous, others amphibious, prove that dry land must have existed at that period in the vicinity of the place where their remains occur; and indeed, a more decided proof of that fact is the frequent occurrence among the strata of this division of the remains of gigantic plants, similar to those which characterize the coal fields, and even fresh water shells; whereas, all the rocks in the interval between the coal and the Lias, seem, with perhaps a single exception or two, to announce the quiet dominion of Neptune during the period they were depositing; all their "medals of creation," as organic remains have been beautifully called, being of marine origin.

It is in the Lias formation that good lithographic stones are met with for the first time, and they do not appear to occur below it; the German stones, however, at least those from Soleahofens, so generally made use of on the continent, are from a much more recent formation. It has been recently reported that an article, every way suitable for lithographic purposes has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Kingston; and we have seen specimens both of the stone and impressions from it, but we consider neither of them decisive, as the former, although pale and tolerably compact in its structure, are far from possessing that homogeneous appearance which is so characteristic of the German slabs. On the contrary, the smallest pieces of those specimens we have seen exhibit flaws, dry and natural joints, and it is not therefore likely that stones of the proper size could be procured without them. It is true, that these specimens are said to have been taken from the surface, but after all, it is not the character of the best of the transition limestones, of which they are portions, to possess a structure uniformly hard and compact, free from flaw or crystalline lamina, and which it is necessary they should be to afford the best impressions. Those we have seen, though small, do Mr. Tazewell credit, inasmuch as he has had the want of practice, and, as we think, an indifferent material to contend against. It will afford us pleasure, however, to find ourselves mistaken, when experiment, the only satisfactory test of its qualification, shall prove the stone to answer Mr. T.'s most sanguine expectations.

3rd Class, 4th Division. (Secondary Rocks.)

This division includes the Iron Sand, Green Sand, Chalk Marble, and the Lower

and Upper Chalk, which succeed one another in the foregoing order, the Iron Sand being the lowest; there is also a bed of clay usually interposed between the two sands; all these formations are connected with one another by strong geological analogies, and, although some questionable appearances are met with among the lowermost, indicative of a fresh water origin, their greatly predominating character throughout is Marine. The Iron Sand, as its name implies, consists of several strata, of a ferruginous sand or sandstone, occasionally alternating with subordinate beds of clay. The iron in this formation is sometimes so considerable, as to give it the qualities of an iron ore, and as such it has been smelted: the iron is in the state of the red oxide, and gives its colour to the strata, by which they are readily distinguished from the Green Sand above, in which the iron is supposed to be in the state of the green oxide, particles of that colour being thickly disseminated throughout. The Chalk Marble may be considered as an incipient stage of the more decided chalk formations above, and an intermediate stage between the latter and the siliceous and aluminous deposits below. As its name indicates, it is composed of variable proportions of siliceous, argillaceous, and cretaceous matter, and passes imperceptibly into the rocks which either overlie or underlie it. The Lower Chalk, which is next in sequence upwards, is distinguished from the Upper by a greater degree of induration, and by the absence of those horizontal layers of flints which are so characteristic of the latter. This character of induration is sometimes so considerable, as to allow of portions of the Lower Chalk being employed as a building material.

It is not necessary to describe a substance so well known to all of us as the Upper Chalk. The organic remains in this division are very characteristic of it, particularly those occurring in the chalk, & very few of them agree in species with those now known to inhabit the ocean. The Echinus or Sea Egg, is very characteristic of the chalk formations.

It is worthy of remark, that as we approach the more recent deposits, the strata become less and less consolidated, and it will be found that a want of consolidation, or, perhaps better, a want of induration, is characteristic of most of the formations which succeed the Secondary Rocks.

For the Chronicle.

SIR,—My communication which appeared in your paper of the 5th inst. relative to Militia appointments, seems to have created much uneasiness in a certain quarter. I little expected that it would go home with such force, for there were neither name nor place mentioned, so obvious is truth!

In that article it was not my intention to drag any person before the public, to gratify malice, for I possess none towards the individuals, but to expose an intrigue, that was formed several years ago, and which was fast consummating to the injury of many honorable men, whose services, loyalty and respectability entitled them to preference; but alas! my warning voice came too late! they have obtained their zenith! but it will not resound to their glory! it will prove a stumbling block.

I have a higher opinion of Sir John Colborne than to think, that he made those appointments with any other impression than that of perfect justice, what is to be lamented in such cases generally, is the want of common honesty in some officers of militia, they do not look through the county with an impartial eye, to fix upon the most respectable, qualified, and meritorious, no, they select their own particular friends, or such as will answer their own purposes best; without any regard to justice, or the feelings and right of individuals, as in the present case, which is generally felt, and will be long remembered; a fig for the popularity of a certain Knight, after the display of his cunning and arrogance, his most brilliant qualities!!

O P Q.

For the Chronicle.

Mr. Editor—being a great admirer of your useful paper, and having an exalted idea of your humanity, I am assured you will do your utmost, to aid a person circumstanced as I am.

It is my misfortune, sir, to live rather near the River side, and my feelings are daily, nay, hourly tortured, almost beyond endurance, at the cruelties I see inflicted upon those useful, but unfortunate animals, horses and oxen: they are compelled to drag loads far beyond their strength, up the rugged banks of the river, while their brutal Drivers flog, shout at, and tear the mouths of the generally half starved creatures, in such a revolting manner as to prove, how very devoid they are of that sweet Christian feeling, humanity, for "a merciful man will be merciful to his beast."

I am an old Maid, Mr. Editor, and old Maids are accused of being somewhat quarrelsome, and really scenes like these put me sometimes beyond myself; some days, from nervousness, after seeing the most peaceable brute of the two, so abused, I am rendered totally unfit for doing any thing, which, as I have to earn my bread by my labour is very hard upon me; at other times I feel as if the power were given me to sally out and avenge the outrage done the poor animals and every kind feeling, by letting the inhuman Drivers feel (not a little of the pain they inflict, which you know Mr. Editor would not look decent in a Maiden of my respectability.

Now my dear Mr. Editor, will you be so good as to let me know if there is any law in this country to prevent cruelty to animals? or if this is not a matter for the Magistrates notice? but perhaps there are none here, and indeed I suppose there cannot be, as if there were they never could look tamely on such barbarity.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, Your very obedient servant, CHARITY LACKMAN.

BY AUCTION will be sold, on Mr. A. McDonnell's wharf, Barrack-street, on Tuesday, 29th inst, 4 kegs lead col'd. paint each 56lb. net, 14 kegs green paint con'g. 724lb. net, 12 canners green paint each 28lb. 14 do. lead col'd. do. 28lb.

The whole will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon. Kingston, 26th March 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office, until the 24th April next, from any person or persons willing to rent the property well known as the Kingston Tannery, containing upwards of 3 acres and a quarter of land, now the property of Government, situate adjoining the Town of Kingston, comprising a substantial Brick Dwelling-house, Currying Shop, Stables, Sheds, Bark-mill, sixty-two Vats, 25 of which are under cover, with an excellent garden, a constant run of water through the premises, laid out and adapted to an extensive scale of business in the Tannery and Currying line.

The above property will be let from the 1st May next for a term of seven years, subject to be resumed by Government during any part of the said term, should it be required for the public service upon giving twelve months notice; and it may be rented either with the dwelling-house which is separate from the Tannery premises or without as may be required, or it will be let for gardening, for which the ground is well calculated, or for any other purpose for which it may be suitable, should no eligible offer be made for it for a Tannery.

For further particulars apply at the Ordnance Office, Point Henry, or at the Royal Engineer Office, Kingston. The rent to be paid quarterly to the Ordnance Storekeeper, at this station, in British Silver. The names of two persons willing to become security for the due performance of the conditions of the lease will be required to be inserted in the Tender. Office of Ordnance, Kingston, March 25th, 1831.

WELLAND CANAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Welland Canal Office, at St. Catharines, on the 20th day of April next for enlarging the Canal from the Deep Cut to Helm's, about four and a half miles—thence to about the centre of the large Cranberry Marsh, 12 miles—thence to Lake Erie, about one and three fourths miles an entire cut, and for the completion of the Harbor. Also, from near Helm's to Lake Erie, about seven miles, an entire cut, and for the completion of the Harbor. After receiving proposals for both routes, the Directors will determine on the one they intend to adopt, and enter into contracts accordingly.—Plans and Specifications of the different sections will be exhibited at the Canal Office.

By order WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, Agent W.C. Co.

The different Newspapers in York, Kingston and Brockville and the Montreal Gazette will give this three insertions. 15th March, 1831.

LETTERS in the Post Office at

Hallowell, on the 10th March, 1831.

Charles Alger. Abraham Bull, Wealthy Bishop, W. C. Burker, Geo. Baxter, James Brannan, Rd. Benedict. R. G. Clute, John Cairns. David Donaldson, James Deacon. Mary Erwin, Publius V. Elmore. Hezekiah Ferguson, Arra Ferguson. Margaret Gorom, Isaac Garratt Jun. David H. Hill, Robert Hill. Joseph Jacobs. Charles Kellogg, Edward Kelly. Robert Leavens. Robert McFarland, Samuel Molineaux. Timothy Nihane, Thos. Nash. Jas. Rankin, Thomas Robinson. Abram Snyder, Richard Sayers, Phillip Shorts. Jacob Vandusen. Bartholomew Walsh, Jas. Wilson, John Weller. Wm. Yerkes.

If not redeemed in six weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, Quebec. Wm. RORKE, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE BAZAAR BALL.

For the benefit of the Female Benevolent Society, will take place on the evening of the 8th April next.

MANAGERS. John R. Glover Esq. Naval Store-keeper. James Johnston Esq. Medical Staff. John S. Cartwright Esq. Donald Bethune Esq. H. DUPUY Esq. Treasurer. Kingston, 18th March, 1831.

N. B. The Subscription List can be seen at the Montreal Bank Office.

LYON.

A YOUNG ENGLISH BULL, imported by Commodore Barrie last Fall, will serve a limited number of Cows this season—at one Dollar each. Lyon is two years old, and is allowed by competent judges to be a remarkably fine animal; he is part of the real Durham, and part of the noted Lancashire breed; he was selected by a first rate Grazer, and recommended as better calculated to improve the Stock in this climate than the thorough Durham kind. Point Frederick, } March 25th, 1831. }

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Wet Nurse.—Apply at the Chronicle Office. Kingston, 19th March, 1831.

NOTICE—The Stockholders in the Steam Boat *William the Fourth* are requested to pay ten per cent on each share, on or before the 1st day of May, 1831.

A. McDONNELL, Agent & Treas. Prescott, 4th March, 1831.

LIST of British Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Kingston, on 8th March, 1831.

John Allen, William Adair, Alexander Anderson, Mr. Arnold, M. Ayckroyd. William Burrow, Abraham Boice, Brier Bull, Eliakem Brown, L. Boyes, William Bowden, Mary Blyth, Stephen Boice, William Boice, John Brewer, Peter H. Brown, John Bates, Henry Bader, Andrew Balfour, John Baker, Tyler Barret, Philip Bayn, Alva Bennet, Peter H. Brown. Alexander Cowan, Denis Crowley, David Courter, Joseph Clement, George Clark, Francis D. Cochrane, William Cunningham, John Crafts, John Coyle, Amos Culler, Archibald Chambers, Samuel Campbell, Peter Case, Thomas Cantwell, John Cassan, Timothy Calahan, William Caswell, Nathan Caldwell, Bridget Calaghan, Margaret Carr. Catharine Doran, Elias Dulmage, John Duncan, Cornelius Donoghue, James Doyle, John W. Dora, Bartholomew Dignan, Charles Demers, Henry Davis, Henry Diamond, Eliza Denis. John Egan, Thomas Emery, Patrick Egan. James F. Fraser, William Frost, Thomas Fraser, James Forsythe, Benjamin Fraileck, Willet Ferries. James Graham, William Gordon, John Grunisen, Susannah Griswold, Abraham Gramer, John Grandle, Owen Gilroy, William Gibson. Abel Hawley, William Hawley, James Harrison, Valentine Heelin, Daniel Hickey, John Heams, John Hourigan, John Hall, 2. Robert Johnston, John Johnston, Jacob Jackson 2. Jesse Kenward, Joseph Kerr, A. Kerr, Mrs. Kyle, Edmond Kirby, Michael Killeen, 2. John Kilborn, Michael Keon, Alexander Ketchum. Pat Lanigan, J. B. Lavigne, Frances Latimore, James Lairde, John Lyons, Daniel Lyon, Nicholas Lake, Nancy Long, Robert Love, Mrs. A. Leonard. Lieut. MacDonell, Andrew McWain, Duncan MacDonell, Joseph Mark, Captain MacKenzie, 2. William McGruer, William MacLean, Mary McClusky, John McCan 2. James McKeuzie, Mrs. McGleam, Michael Matthews, Bernard Mason, Anthony McGuin, Roderick McSween, William Mainus, John Macbean, Daniel McTaggart, John McMillan, Doctor John Mac Rae, Ann Macnamara, William Miller, Alexander Mayberry, John Morrow, James Murphy, David Morton, Thos. McGooy. Mary Nettles, Warham Noble. Jean F. Ouellet, John O'Connor, Hugh Orr, William O'Meara, Robert Owens. Jonathan Pipes, Joseph Prestler, Michael Purdy, Joseph Pitan, William Presley, or Stephen W. Brown, John Proudfoot, James Powley. Lawrence Quin. James Rafferty, Joseph Rea, William Richardson, Jacob Richards, Rebecca Richardson, Rev. James Richardson, Michael Reilly, Jacob Richards, John Rikeley. William Steenson 2. Mary Shea, Samuel Smith, Alexander Smith, Jacob H. Smith, G. W. Smith 2. James Sprout 2. Jacob Seery, Pardon Slocum, John Straghan 2. Jacob Shibley, Alexander Scott, John G. Savage, James Scott, Peter Shelden, William Scott, Davis & Shortell, Gorge Strachan, Benjamin Slytes, Alexander Shaw, Daniel Squier, William Smith, Michael Susce, Selby Sheriff, Mary Shook, Michael Smith, Henry Tully. Isaiah Vaanorder. Thomas Williamson, George Williams, James H. Wilson, Mrs. Wheatley, John Ward, William A. Weston 2. Margaret Wafer, Silvester A. Watson, William A. Welles, George Wilson, James H. Wilson, Henry Wood, Henry Wolser, Robert Wright, Alexander Woods. David Yeomans, John Yourex. N. B. Such of the above-mentioned letters as are not relieved within six weeks from this date, will be transmitted to the Dead Letter Office at Quebec. JOHN MACAULAY, P. M.

UNITED STATES Letters remaining in the Post Office at Kingston, on 8th March, 1831.

John Ash, George Atkins. James W. Brown, William Blair, Aaron Brower, Stephen Bull. Alvey Ann Coopy, Matthew Conly. Sidney Dyer 2. John A. Fellows, Thomas Ferguson. Samuel Hineckley. Richard Jones 2. John McHaig 2. Samuel or Charles Merul' Wm. McCrackin, John Murphy, Sath Myers. W. R. Payne. Jane Smith, Edward Swayne, John Walsh. These letters, if not released, will be returned to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, on 1st April next. JOHN MACAULAY, P. M.

Notice for the Township of Pittsburg.

A SPECIAL SESSION will be holden at Mrs. Pettie's Inn, in the village of Barriefield, on Monday, the 28th day of March next, at 12 o'clock for the purpose of receiving from the overseers of highways of the different divisions of the Township of Pittsburg, their accounts of statute labour performed during the last year, and to assign divisions where statute labour is to be performed by the respective overseers of highways for the present year. By order of the Magistrates. JAMES GORDON, Town Clerk. Barriefield, 9th March, 1831.

ALEXANDER GRAY, & Co.

beg to notify that having leased suitable premises in St. Jean Baptiste Street, they propose commencing early in spring the business of AUCTIONEERS and BROKERS, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage and support. Montreal, February 12, 1831.

WILLIAM BUDDEN

EXPECTS by the first Spring arrivals, a large assortment of SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM SHELF GOODS.

Which being purchased for Cash, can be sold as low as by any House in Canada. He will have in addition his usual extensive stock of RUSSIA, SWEDEN, &c. ENGLISH IRON, Tin, Nails, Glass, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

ALSO, a constant supply of Cut Nails from his "BEAVER NAIL WORKS,"

having engaged first rate Workmen from the United States. Montreal, 10th March, 1831.

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.

NEW ACADEMY.

THE Rev. Thomas Handcock, A. B. Trinity College, Dublin, begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Kingston that having now some leisure to devote to the instruction of youth, he proposes opening an Academy on Tuesday, the first day of March next, in this Town. His system will embrace English and Classical Literature, Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, &c. and will be conducted in conformity with that of the College at York in every respect—a circumstance which will afford such of his pupils as may be transferred to that Establishment, a material advantage. Terms, £7 10s. per annum. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Handcock personally. Kingston, Feb. 12, 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 McDonell & Co., at Prescott and Ogdensburgh, 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 merchandize that they may be favored with on as favorable terms as that of any respectable House in Upper Canada. The business at Prescott and Ogdensburgh will be carried on at the old stands formerly occupied by the late firm of John McPherson & Co. ALEX. McMILLAN, ANGUS McDONELL, MATTHIAS LINK.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bellville, March 5th 1831.

Mary Ashley, Lyman Ashley. Stephen Bull, 2. James R. Bush, Elizabeth Blancher. James Clowes, 3; Daniel Clum, 2; Lawrence Conley, 2; Mrs. Case, James Caverly, Thomas Coleman, John Covert, James Clegg. A. Denny, 2; David Dafoe, George Deuling, John Dougan. Lieut. H. Eliot, 2; Thomas Ewing, Miss Edsall. George Fry, James Flood, John A. Fellows, Henry Fay, John Finkle. Jonas Garrison, James Graham, Isaac Gilbert, George German, Pier Gagnon. Daniel Huffman, Ira P. Harington, Levi Homan, A. Harris. Oald McJohnston. Taber Kellogg, 2. Oliver Laflore, Augustin Lacagad. R. C. A. McLean, Esq. 2; Josiah McCortey, Capt. G. McKennon, Edmund Meachum, Dennice Macaulay, Bernard Murphy, 2. John Ogilvy, Francis Proux, John Pentice, Noah Powles, O. M. Patrick. Dr. G. N. Ridley, Aaron Rose, John Reed, Junr. William G. Rimmington, Margaret Rieckley. Robert Smyth, Esq. John Steel, Petter Swerdsigan, H. Samson, Esq. William Stoughton, Levi St. Thomas, Jonas Smyth. John Exter Thompson, William Thrasher. John Vaumeer, Jr. Aldin B. West, John Witt. Lewice Panton. T. PARKER, P. M.

N. B. Such of the above Letters as are not called for, within six weeks from this date, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, at Quebec.

GARDEN SEEDS.—For sale by

the Subscriber, a large quantity of fresh Garden Seeds, warranted to be of the growth of 1830, with directions for Gardening. JOHN MOWAT. March, 1831.