

circumstance that they are never petrified, but possess all the characters of recent shells. With the exception that in general they have lost their colour, and have become brittle and bleached. These shells are for the most part marine, and analogous to those found in the present seas—there is, however, a singular alternation in the higher portions of this class of strata, containing marine shells, and the skeletons, or portions of the skeletons of marine and amphibious animals, with strata, holding imbedded fresh water molluscs, and the remains of unknown genera of quadrupeds and birds.

The only analogous instance is the occurrence in the Oolitic series of strata containing fresh water shells and the remains of land animals, before mentioned.

A doubtful case has been stated of the appearance of fresh water shells (Union, Mytilus Crassus) in the coal formations of the 1st Division of the 3rd Class; but if it be true, as it is conjectured with considerable probability, that these deposits took place in isolated basins, surrounded by a fern and reed bearing soil, it is a matter of surprise that animal remains, indicating the same geological fact of the occurrence of fresh water in the vicinity at the time are not more frequent, particularly as remains of the vegetable kingdom are so abundant.

This alternation of marine with fresh water strata, has been observed in only two places, as far as we recollect, viz. near Paris and in the Isle of Wight, where they are, however, well developed; and it has been the study of these localities which has thrown so much light on this Class, and for which we are principally indebted to the exertions of Baron Cuvier and Mr. Webster. The former individual in particular, associated with M. Brogniart, explored the gypsum formations close to Paris, members of this class peculiar to that spot, and their published researches will afford the reader both instruction and amusement, while they offer a remarkable instance of how much information may be derived from an unexpected, and, apparently, a barren source, when a persevering hand is joined to an enlightened mind. It is in the upper portions of this Class, that the remains of viviparous animals appear for the first time; (with the exception of that anomalous formation in the Oolitic series, the Stone field slate,) those vertebral animals which are met with below being oviparous, or such as, instead of bearing their progeny alive, produce them under the form of eggs.

It is supposed by Geologists, that after the last of the Upper Marine formation was deposited, the sea retired to near its present level, which was never afterwards changed but for comparatively a moment, when the Noachian Deluge swept resistlessly over almost the whole surface of the globe, dislocating and abrading the rocks, and scattering their fragments and particles over its surface, as a memento of that awful event, and a proof (if so obvious a fact require proof) that *He who could create can likewise destroy.*

The Tertiary Rocks in Canada are probably of frequent occurrence, but little notice has been taken of them up to the present day: they have, indeed, experienced greater neglect than any other series.—This has doubtless arisen in a great measure from the circumstance, that as in general they are usually of an unindurated, and often of a loose and unconsolidated character, they have been, in consequence, mistaken for alluvial or diluvial soils. It must be remembered, however, that alluvial soils are seldom, if ever, stratified, and always occupy low positions, or such as are situated near or on the shores of rivers, lakes, or seas, while diluvial soils, although found at almost every level, have a confused and mixed appearance, and such as we should, a priori, conceive would be the aspect of soils brought often from great but variable distances, consisting of the abraded fragments and particles of perhaps fifty different rocks.

Tertiary formations, we believe, have been noticed in the vicinity of Montreal and Point aux Trembles. At Beauport, near Quebec, there is a very conspicuous portion of this class, which, it is believed, we were the first to publish any account of. As the information, however, respecting it was contained in a meagre note, it is proposed to give a fuller detail in our next paper.

For the Chronicle.

CONCLUSION OF THE CAREER OF BENITO DE SOTO, THE PIRATE CHIEF.

Soto and his accomplices had been observed to frequent the low taverns and gambling houses which abound in the bye-streets, and there to squander and lose money to greater amount than shipwrecked sailors could possess by fair means. They were often seen in close converse, and many words dropped from them which tended to confirm the suspicions which had already arisen. About this time, also, intelligence of the piracy committed on the *Morning Star* had reached Cadiz; and as some boxes were picked up on the beach, which had drifted from the wreck, having the passenger's names on them, the authorities were almost convinced that those men had been concerned in the piracy. Twelve of them were immediately arrested; but Soto and several of the crew had the good fortune to escape, and instantly disappeared from Cadiz. Evidence was procured from England; and the twelve men who had been apprehended were tried, convicted, and executed. So deep was the impression of the "villains' countenances on the memory of the evidence, that, notwithstanding the pirates were seen in prison where there were an equal number of men incarcerated for crimes of various kinds, they were to a man identified, indeed some of them called on by name, as the plunderers of the *Morning Star*.

We must now return to Soto, who, with one of his crew, succeeded in arriving at the neutral ground before Gibraltar; the others made their escape to the Canaries. None are permitted to enter the fortress of Gibraltar without permission from the Governor, or a proper passport. Soto and his companion, therefore, took up their quarters at a Pasada on the neutral ground, and resided there in security for several days. The busy and daring mind of the former could not long remain inactive: he proposed by theists, with the exception of Chenex;—nor did we mean to say it was, as the term inadvertently escaped us as descriptive of color, not of species.

to his companion to enter the garrison in disguise and by stealth, but could not prevail upon him to consent. He, therefore, resolved to go in alone; and the object of his doing so was to procure a supply of money by a letter of credit which he brought with him from Cadiz. His companion, more wise than he, chose the safer course; he knew the neutral ground was not controllable by the laws either of the Spaniards or English; and although there was not much probability of his being discovered, he resolved not to trust to chance in so great a stake as his life; and he proved to be right in his judgment, for had he gone to Gibraltar he would have shared the fate of his chief.

Soto secured his admission to the garrison by a false pass, and took up his residence at an inferior tavern in a narrow lane, which runs off the main street of Gibraltar, & kept by a man of the name of Basso. The appearance of this suited well with the associations of the worthy Benito's life. "I have occasion," says the author of Letters from Gibraltar, "to pass the door frequently at night, for our barrack, (the Casemate) is but a few yards from it. I never look at the place without feeling a vivid and involuntary sensation of horror. The smoky and dirty nooks—the distant groups of dark Spaniards, Moors, and Jews, their sallow countenances made yellow by the light of dim oil-lamps—the unceasing ratters of the rooms above, seen through unshuttered windows,—and the consciousness of their having covered the atrocious Soto, combined this effect upon me.

"In this den the villain remained for a few weeks, and during this time seemed to enjoy himself as if he never had committed a murder. The story he told Basso of his circumstances was, that he had come to Gibraltar on his way to Cadiz from Malaga, and was merely waiting the arrival of a friend. He dressed expensively—generally wore a white hat of the best English quality, (which had had been the property of the Captain of the *Morning Star*.) silk stockings, white trousers, and a blue frock coat. His whiskers were large and bushy, his hair very black, profuse, long, and naturally curled. He was deeply browed with the sun, and had an air and gait expressive of his bold, enterprising, and desperate mind. Indeed, when I saw him in his cell, and at his trial, although his frame was attenuated almost to a skeleton, his face pale yellow, his eyes sunken, and his hair closely shorn, he still exhibited strong traces of what he had been—still retained his erect and fearless carriage, his quick, fiery, and malevolent eye, his hurried and concise speech, and his close and pertinent style of remark.—He appeared to me such a man as would have made a hero in the ranks of his country, had circumstances placed him in the proper road to fame; but ignorance and poverty, turned into the most ferocious robber one who might have rendered service and been an honour to his sunken country."

The circumstance that led to his arrest was as follows: Wearing of the dull moon-tinted life he was leading, and determined to pursue his former iniquitous calling, for the purpose of escaping from the garrison he attired himself in the uniform of an officer in the Spanish service. On passing a sentinel at one of the out-posts he was completely thrown off his guard by the soldier-like manner in which the sentry struck the stock of his firelock in carrying arms—Soto turned round, touched his cap, and said he was much obliged. The soldier suspecting all was not right, would not allow him to proceed, but reported the circumstance. He was then secured—could give no satisfactory account of himself—was proved to be one of the pirates, and thrown into prison.

"When I visited him," continues the same author, "in the Moorish castle where he was confined, he was sitting in his cold, narrow, miserable cell, upon a pallet of straw, eating his coarse meal from a tin plate. I thought him more an object of pity than vengeance. He looked so worn out with disease, so crushed with suffering, yet so affable, frank, and kind in his address; for he happened to be in a communicative mood, a thing that was by no means common with him. He spoke of his long confinement with a tranquillity and composure that started from his eyes, and alluded to his approaching trial with satisfaction; but his predominant characteristic, ferocity, appeared in his small black piercing eyes before I left him, as he alluded to his keeper, the Provost, in such a way that made me suspect his desire for blood was not yet extinguished. When he appeared in court on his trial, his demeanour was quite altered; he seemed to have suddenly risen out of the wretch he was in the cell to all the qualities I ever heard of him: he stood erect and unembarrassed; spoke with a strong voice; attended closely to the proceedings; occasionally examined witnesses, and at the conclusion protested against the justice of his trial. He sometimes spoke to the guards around him, and sometimes affected an air of carelessness of his awful situation, which, however, did not sit easy upon him. Even here the leading trait of his mind broke forth; for when the interpreter commenced his office, the language he made use of being pedantic and affected, Soto interrupted him thus, while a scowl sat upon his brow, that terrified the man of words, 'I don't understand, man: speak Spanish like others, and I'll listen to you.' When the dirk that belonged to Mr. Robertson, the trunk and cloaths taken from Mr. Goodwin, and the pocket book, containing the ill-fated Captain's hand writing, were placed before him, and proved to have been found in his room; and when the maid-servant of the tavern proved that she found the dirk under his pillow every morning on arranging his bed; and when he was confronted with his own black slave, between two wax-lights, the countenance of the villain appeared in its true nature—not depressed or sorrowful, but vivid and ferocious;—and when the patient and dignified Governor, Sir George Don, passed the just sentence of the law upon him, he looked daggers at his heart, and assumed a horrid silence, more eloquent than words.

"The criminal persisted up to the day before his execution in asserting his innocence, and inveighing against the injustice of his trial; but the certainty of his fate, and the awful voice of religion at length subdued him. He made an unreserved confession of his guilt, and became truly penitent; gave up to his keeper the blade of a razor, which he had secreted between the soles of his shoes, for the acknowledged purpose of adding suicide to his crimes, and seemed to wish for the moment that was to send him before his Creator.

"I witnessed his execution, and I believe there never was a more courteous man than he appeared to be; yet there was no driving fear upon him—he walked firmly at the tail of the fatal cart, gazing sometimes at his coffin, sometimes at the crucifix which he held in his hand. The symbol of Divinity he frequently pressed to his lips, repeated the prayers spoken in his ear by the attending clergyman, and seemed regardless of every thing but the world to come. The gallows was erected beside the water, and fronting the neutral ground. He mounted the cart as firmly as he had walked behind it, and held up his face to heaven and the beating rain, calm, resigned, but unshaken;—and finding the halter too high for his neck, he boldly stepped upon his coffin, and placed his head in the noose, then watching the first turn of the wheel, he murmured '*adios todos*,' and leaned forward to facilitate his fall. His body was quartered, and hung on tenter-hooks, at the gates of Gibraltar, as a warning to Pirates.

The black slave of the Pirate stood upon the battery, before his dying master, to behold the termination of a series of events, the result of which, to his African countrymen, when he shall return to his home, will give them no doubt, a dreadful picture of European civilization.

* Farewell all.

THE RIDEAU CANAL STEAM BOAT JOHN BY.

At a meeting of the Building Committee for the above boat, it was resolved—That an instalment of 10 per cent. on the capital subscribed, be paid the Treasurer of the Company on or before the second day of May next.

DAVID J. SMITH, Treasurer. Kingston, 26th March, 1831.

THE RIDEAU CANAL STEAM BOAT JOHN BY.

At a meeting of the Building Committee for the above Boat, it was resolved—That sealed Tenders be received on the second day of May next for building the said Boat by Contract. Tenders to state the price per ton, actual measurement, by length, breadth, and depth. The contractor to furnish all materials, and to give security for the due performance of the work. Specifications, and a plan of the Boat, may be seen at the Office of the Treasurer.

DAVID J. SMITH, Treasurer. Kingston, 26th March, 1831.

Tobacco Manufactory at Oswego, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN J. BURCKLE has established a Tobacco Manufactory in the Village of Oswego, where he manufactures Tobacco and Snuff of all kinds, and of the very best quality and flavor. The establishment being on an extensive scale, he is enabled to offer his Tobacco at New-York prices, and warrants the quality equal, if not superior, to any of the most approved fabrics of New-York. Besides his own manufactured Segars, both of Spanish and American, he will always have a supply of the best Havana Segars.

His terms are 90 days credit, or 3 per cent discount for Cash. A regular Price Current will be furnished whenever requested.

April 2, 1831.

A. J. FERNS.

BEGS leave most respectfully to return thanks for the support he has hitherto received, and to inform his customers, that he has now on hand a general assortment of goods, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's English and French CLOGS, Ladies' cork soled Boots, Prunella, Stuff and Cord Walking Boots and Shoes, Dress and half Dress Shoes, Dress and other Gloves, Gentlemen's Riding or Mud Boots, Gloves, Braces, Travelling Bags, Portmanteaus, and all kinds of trimmings and materials used for manufacturing in the Shoe line.

The greater part of the above were imported last Fall, but were not received here until within a few weeks past, and are just now unpacked. Also on hand as usual, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture, Sole, Upper Leather, and Calf-skins, &c.

Orders from all parts of the Province will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to—parcels sent to all parts of the Lake, Bay or River, free of expense, during the navigation. Kingston, March 28th, 1831.

WANTED—A steady active man to take charge of a small Farm, and otherwise make himself useful about the premises—if married, without a young family, his wife would also meet with employment as house maid.

A boy of about 14 years of age would be comfortably provided for, with the benefit of an education on engaging after trial for a term of years. Enquire of the Editor of this paper. April 2, 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. WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A Wet Nurse.—Apply at the Chronicle Office. Kingston, 19th March, 1831.

MRS. PARMENTIER offers for sale at the Horticultural Botanical Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. two miles from New York, a fine collection of the most desirable kinds of Table and Wine Grapes, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. Also, Forest and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green-house and Herbaceous Plants, a choice collection of Monthly and Hardy Roses. Printed directions for planting are furnished to purchasers.

Mr. James Macfarlane, Editor of this paper, will receive orders for fruit and ornamental Trees from her collection. Mrs. P. will make arrangements, that whatever is ordered from him will be carefully packed and forwarded without the slightest delay.

Catalogues can be obtained gratis. Post Paid at the Office of the Chronicle. Reference.—John Macaulay, John Kirby, John Marks, Stephen Yarwood, Allan McLean, Esquires. 24th March, 1831.

N. B.—It may be proper to mention that the necessary directions will be sent along with the different trees as to the manner of treating them. Trees received in the fall can be safely buried in the ground until the spring, when they can be planted without receiving any injury from the frost provided that they are entirely covered, branches and all, with earth.

The smallest orders will be received—and care shall be taken that several orders will be made up into one package with a view to save the expense of carriage. The subscriber having been appointed Agent in this Province for Mrs. Parmentier, is now ready to receive orders agreeably to the above advertisement. JAMES MACFARLANE. Kingston, 24th 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, Carrying Shop, Stables, Sheds, Barn-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, arch 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.

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 breeder, and recommended as better calculated to improve the Stock in this climate than the thorough Durham kind. Point Frederick, March 25th, 1831.

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 NOWAT. March, 1831.

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 Eathune Esq.

H. DUPLY Esq. Treasurer. Kingston, 18th March, 1831.

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

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership between the undersigned, under the Firm of John Macpherson, & 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.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON, ALEX. McMILLAN, SAMUEL CRANE. Prescott, January 12th, 1831.

The FORWARDING business will be continued by John Macpherson and Samuel Crane, under the firm of Macpherson and Crane, here, and at Montreal under the old firm.

Their Stores and Wharves, at the upper end of the Town (where their business will be transacted) are to be considerably enlarged, and will be convenient for receiving and shipping wheat in bulk. Prescott, 12th Jan. 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 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 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.

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.

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

Which being purchased for Cash, can be sold as low as 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. a constant supply of Cut Nails from his "BEAVER NAIL WORKS," having engaged first rate Workmen from the United States. Montreal, 10th March, 1831.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Brindy, formerly the Widow Foot, is earnestly requested to write to her daughter in Kingston, as something has lately transpired to her advantage. It is supposed that she now lives in the Tolbert settlement. William and Mary Ann Foot (children of Mrs. Brindy) are also desired to write; or if any person, seeing this notice, and knowing the individuals wanted, would confer a great favor by acquainting them of this.

Address to Walter Gow, care of Mr. Peter McQueen, Front-st. Kingston.

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

Mary Ashley, Lyman Ashley, Stephen Bull, 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. Harrington, Levi Homan, A. Harris. Ould McJohnston. Taber Kellogg, 2. Oliver LeFlore, Augustin Lacagad. R. C. A. McLean, Esq. 2; Josiah McCortey, Capt. C. McKennon, Edmund Meachum, Deanne Macaulay, Barnard Murphy, 2. John Ogilvy, Francis Proux, John Pentice, Noah Powles, O. M. Patrick. Dr. G. N. Ridley, Aron Rose, John Reed, Junr. William G. Rimmington, Margaret Rickley. Robert Smyth, Esq. John Steel, Peter 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.

LETTERS in the Post Office at

Hallowell, on the 10th March, 1831.

Charles Alger, William Bull, Wealthy Bishop, C. Barker, Geo. Baxter, James Brannan, Ard. Benedict.

R. G. Clute, John Cairns. David Donaldson, James Deacon. Mary Erwin, Publius V. Emore, Hezekiah Ferguson, Arra Ferguson. Margaret Gerom, Isaac Garratt Junr. David B. Hill, Robert Hill. Joseph Jacobs. Charles Kellogg, Edward Kelly. Robert Leavens. Robert McFarland, Samuel Molinoaux. 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.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Napanea, 14th March, 1831.

Mamell Aussant, William Bradshaw, Ezekiel Benson, 2; Isaac Carscallen, John Glendenan, Anthony Dubal, F. Demsey, Michael Duple, John Fairfield, Andrew Ferrin, Joseph Jackson, Francis MacNeill, Daniel MacLaughlin, John Miller, William Martin, Joseph Martin, Daniel Pringle, Thomas H. Powers, William Pringle, Junr. Charles Ranken. Jeme Smith, John Steel. Paul Wright, Allen Wells, Samuel Williams, John Whrump.

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

ALLAN MACPHERSON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Adolphus-town, 5th March, 1831.

Isiah K. Boyce, Willet Casey, Gideon Daton, Ebenezer Doil, Rev. G. Ferguson, Mrs. Mary Garrison, Wm. A. Griggs, Burger Huyck, Able Huyck, Ricketson Haight, 2; Elisha Hill, Nolen Harris, Royal C. Hicks, Edwin Mallory, Wm. Martin, Daniel Ruttan, Wm. M. Roblin, Owen Roblin, Jacob Ruttan, Neal Shannon, Charles St. Charles, Joseph Trumppour, 2; John Wilson, Mary Wilson, Paul Wright. N. B. If these Letters are not taken up, or redeemed within six weeks, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. JOHN D. GILBERT, P. M.

Notice for the Township of Pittsburg.

A SPECIAL SESSION will be holden at Mrs. Petrie'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.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR 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.