

the Church if he has no better assurance of support than is enjoyed by the itinerant Methodist. I am well satisfied that the measures pursued by the majority of our House of Assembly are in direct opposition to the feelings and wishes of a large portion of the most respectable and intelligent members of the Church of Scotland—they can see nothing in these measures but an unholy effort at spoliation, and the utter destruction of their hopes, to obtain the assistance and support they have been contending for, on behalf of their clergy. They cannot help regretting also, the abandonment of principle which has been exhibited by some, whose station in society, and self respect, should have preserved them from a course of conduct which cannot help bringing them into present contempt (as it has done) with the good and the wise, and which will assuredly entail on those causes for shame and bitter contrition.—How truly contemptible do men appear who abandon the course that is right, in the vain pursuit of popularity! It may be truly said that such carry away the substance that they may grasp at a shadow.

The address of the Council to His Majesty on the subject of these Reserves, will be found to correspond with the sentiments I have now expressed. There is not with the real friends of religion any disposition to act with a hostile feeling towards the Church of Scotland—there is every motive for a contrary course; and notwithstanding the rancour exhibited by indiscreet partisans in by-gone days, whose opinions are worth any thing, (and who aim at something more than the vicious and ignoble celebrity of a demagogue) whether of the Church of England or Kirk of Scotland, will be found acting together for the solid benefit of the country.

FAIR PLAY.

For the Chronicle.

MR. DEAR SIR,—Is it not the duty of the Police Officer to see that neither boxes or barrels are allowed to remain on the pavements of the town? I think it is, and know to my certain knowledge, that some time ago the Police Officer ordered the boxes, &c. in one of the streets to be removed; but did he go through Store Street, and likewise get the innumerable quantity of benches, boxes, &c. there removed? No! and I should like to know why he cleaned one street of this nuisance and not another—did he do his duty? And is not his office to see that no balcony or wooden shade is erected in front of any of the houses along the pavement? Is it not, moreover, this Officer's province to take into safe keeping all those swine that make it a point of duty to patrol our streets from morning till evening, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants? Really, for this latter incumbency is very disgusting, inasmuch that it is a disgrace to the town, and strangers, in passing through, have particularly remarked this addition to the already numberless nuisances of Kingston: I even heard it said by a gentleman, who, among the rest, observed this nuisance, that *Pigville* was a more appropriate appellation to this place than the one it holds. If I am mistaken in imputing these things to the negligence of the Police Officer, please inform your humble servant.

CRION.

For the Chronicle.

Continuation and conclusion of the Letter of Address addressed to the Right Honourable Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Colonies.

MR. LORD,

The Session had somewhat advanced when two Messages were sent to the Legislature, offering on the part of His Majesty, to surrender the Revenue of the 14 G. III., under the condition, that the Provincial Parliament (as it is unwisely called) would grant a yearly sum of £195000, during the King's life, in order to enable the Crown to pay the Governor and the Judges and high officers of the law. But in what manner was so gracious and condescending an offer received by the Assembly? In the same contumacious spirit, which I predicted in the letter which I addressed to your predecessor in office, Sir George Murray.

Though His Majesty proposed to give up a yearly and growing Revenue of nearly £400,000, the Assembly commanded more, and all which the Crown possessed in its own right—the casual and territorial revenues—the profits arising from the sale of Crown Lands and Timber and the rents of the Jesuits' Estates. Thus to secure the contentment of such men all must be sacrificed which can tend to preserve the dignity and authority of the Crown!

The rejection of His Majesty's offer had been preceded by a resolution of the same body that any member, who should hereafter accept office under the Crown, or become a public accountant, should cease to have a vote or seat in the House, unless he were re-elected, and that, if he persisted in taking his seat he should be expelled therefrom, thus accomplishing, in an unconstitutional way, that, which they, the Assembly, would not effect by an act which was passed in the session of 1829, and reserved for His Majesty's pleasure! Nor did this measure fail to encourage members to set up equal and even higher doctrines of freedom, for it was proposed that the Legislative Council should be elective, and Mr. Speaker Papineau was not ashamed to declare, that justices of the Peace should be chosen by the people! Mr. Delegate Neilson, also enraptured with the government and institutions of the United States, was pleased to declare, from his seat in the Assembly, that "the constitutional act of 1791 ought to be repealed, and we ought to draw from the pure sources of our neighbours, the Americans, the true principles of liberty!"

But my Lord, least it should be thought that these are only the opinions and declarations of individuals in that House, I must bring under your Lordship's notice, certain resolutions which were brought forward by Mr. Bourdages, and that PASSED the Assembly by a majority of 6, that is to say, Yeas, 35—Nays 27, and these are in the following words:

1st. "Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, (Committee of the whole House) that the chief cause of these abuses is to be found in that provision of the act 31 G. 3. c. 31, which constituted a Legislative Council to be composed of members appointed by the Executive power for life, with a view of their becoming a constituent branch of the colonial Legislature, and that the said provision was an unsuccessful attempt to introduce for the time by the said act into the British system of colonial administration with reference to the two Canadas exclusively fatal to the tranquility and prosperity of the Province, and incompatible with the good government, peace and happiness of the Province."

2. "Resolved in the opinion of this Committee that the said provision has produced fatal results by securing impunity to the Provincial Executive, under the name of a Legislative Council for its greatest abuses of power; and could only have been introduced under the erroneous supposition that it was possible to find in America fit materials for the formation of an Aristocracy sufficiently numerous, independent and respected."

These Resolutions being carried by a small majority, were from motives of prudence, only ever proceeded upon, but this attempt to apply the axe to the root of the constitution, was followed by demonstrations of still greater folly and arrogance, for it was meditated by Mr. Lee, a member, and a Canadian by birth, to introduce a motion for an amicable separation from the Parent State. The proposed measure, however, meeting with little countenance in the House was laid aside—and herein, my Lord, that House has actually verified what I stated, in my letter to Sir George Murray, that our Patriarchs of disorder have no desire to effect a separation from Great Britain, so long as the Home Government shew a desire, with its usual compromising and complacent spirit, to submit to their demands and allow them to have the entire controul and direction of all the public Revenues, and to reward and dismiss the public servants as they may best suit their projects or oppose their designs!

It is a matter of notoriety that nearly £600,000 yearly, have of late years annually been expended by Great Britain in the fortifications and canals of Canada, and in maintaining an army to defend these Provinces, and now forsooth, in return for so great an expenditure of British treasure, the Oligarchy in the Assembly condescendingly demand, that in order to allow this Province to be British in name only, a yearly Revenue of £130,000 levied on its subjects shall be placed at their exclusive disposal!!

My Lord, wealth is power, and power brings with it wealth, and what would be the lot of the English inhabitants (who may now be estimated to be more than one fifth of the present population) if the whole Revenues of the Province were dealt out by the tender mercies of a French Radical Faction?

Montesquieu says, "Great success, especially when chiefly owing to the people, swells them so with pride, that it is impossible to manage them. Jealous of their magistrates, they soon become jealous of the magistracy, enemies to those who govern, they soon prove enemies to the constitution." And has the success of the Assembly in obtaining His Majesty's sanction to the removal of thirty public officers (who are yet unpaid for their services) in compelling the concession to them of the exclusive management of all the public revenues of the Province, in obliging the Chief Justice to resign his seat as a member of the Executive Council—in compelling the Judges to abstain from attending the Legislative Council—in enforcing their demands to obtain members of a supposed more independent character in the same Council, added to the language of timidity and humiliation, which are apparent of late, in all communications with that Body. I say, my Lord, have all these sacrifices not tended to pamper and animate the ambition of the Assembly, and to make their enemies of all in authority, and even of the constitution itself? Lower Canada, my Lord, presents a faithful picture of that which has been drawn by so great an artist as the author of the Spirit of Laws.

It has been a constant theme of vituperation amongst Grievance makers, my Lord, that a part of the Legislative Council hold offices under the Crown (arising from the difficulty of finding gentlemen sufficiently instructed in constitutional knowledge, and who have leisure enough to devote their attention to Legislative duties) and this, together with an admitted fact, that the privileges which public bodies enjoy are always obnoxious to popular envy in free governments, are circumstances which have given colour to artful and seditious men to pour out against them rude and unmerited censure, nor has this reproach, in an unguarded hour, but had its effects, in a quarter where it has been most productive of mischief for the junco of radicals in the Assembly held up the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on their grievances (which was never returned to that House or acted upon by that august body) as their *Talmud*. This they call an "imperishable monument," (whether of wisdom or folly, my Lord, I shall not presume to decide) and they have printed 800 copies of it at the public expense, both in the French and English languages.

The Legislative Council, even during the session, notwithstanding all the endeavors of Mr. Delegate Viger (who was lately introduced into that Body) has opposed itself as a barrier to the enterprises of the Lower Branch, and by this preserved the semblance at least of a British constitution; and that House too, it ought to be recollected, has no power to originate Bills of Supply. In what manner then, it may be asked can they betray the public trust reposed in them, by pursuing a private interest hostile to that of the Province?

In the Lower House, as now constituted the English population and English virtues are not represented, nor are English talents and talents, and ought they to be excluded from a due share of influence in the Provincial Government, so long as the Colony remains an integral part of the Empire?

Whilst the Assembly carries the sword (and a two-edged sword it has lately composed as the Legislative Council now is, not to bear the *Sword*, so as to protect the Crown and its officers from all Resolutions of the Lower House which tend to destroy public authority and peace?

I cannot, my Lord, but again express the fears which the most enlightened part of the community, both of French and English descent entertain, that His Majesty's Ministers have been much deluded as to the actual state of public opinion in this Province: nor are their fears without much cause, considering the concessions which have already been made to the Assembly, and that it would appear as still meditating resembling sacrifices which amongst South Sea Islanders are offered to avert the malignity of evil spirits. But malignant as may be the spirits which rule the destinies of the Lower House, and notwithstanding the slanderous and disgusting, and unwarrantable declaration of Mr. Speaker Papineau against all in authority, His party did not

kindred sympathies in the minds of those who live with the walls of Quebec and Montreal, and this I assert is the best proof of the mildness and justice of the government under which we live.

Enjoying, as the Canadians do, above all people on earth, the most perfect security in property and person—paying no taxes which can be felt—having no restraints in Religious matters—and the means of existence being plentiful, they are not only contented but happy. And so, my Lord, will they remain, until the intolerance and interference of His Majesty's Government permit a few ambitious men to destroy that harmony and those just feelings which still happily subsist between the Government and the mass of the people.

"Oh Indecision and indolence of mind," to speak in the language of Waverley, "if not in your-selves vieces, to how much exquisite misery do you frequently prepare the way?"

My Lord, I had written thus far when the Session drawing to a close, new and important matters attracted the public attention. But, as in this last scene of the political drama new characters are introduced, and incidents the most extraordinary have occurred, I shall make it the subject of a future communication.

I have the honor still to remain a faithful subject,

and always my Lord,
Your Lordship's
obdt. humble servt.,
"ARISTIDES."

Montreal, 31st March, 1831.

DIED.—On the 23d instant, at his residence, Spring Cottage, Gramsack, after a long and painful illness, Benjamin Whitney, Esq. in the 52d year of his age.

MAY TEA SALES—1831.

THE Agents of the Honorable East India Company in Canada give notice that there will be put up to public sale at their Warehouses in Quebec on Saturday the 7th of May, a quantity of Teas, equal to about 1200 chests—and at Montreal on Saturday the 21st May about 3200 chests.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew-chests open for inspection at each place from Monday morning until Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.

The Sales to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON, & CO.
Agents to the Honble East India Company.
Montreal, 20th April, 1831.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MRS. BARBER will be prepared to receive Boarders on the 10th of June, the commencement of the ensuing quarter. Terms, payable quarterly in advance, including the College dues and contingencies, Board, Washing and Mending.

For each Pupil in the Preparatory School, £37 10s. per annum.

For each Pupil in the College, £42 10s. per annum.

Entrance for each Pupil £3 10s. in lieu of Bedding, and those articles which we usually furnished by Boarders. Books and Drawing are extra charges.

York, April 23d, 1831.

Mr. B. would feel obliged by an early communication from any Gentleman who may intend placing a Pupil under his care.

AUCTION.—To be sold by Auction, on Friday next, the 6th May, at the residence of *Lieut. Key, R. E.* formerly occupied by *M. Peter McDoonell*, near the Scotch Church, the whole of his Household Furniture, among which are, Dining and Breakfast Tables and Table Covers, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Wilton and Cloth Carpets, Sofas, Bureaus, Desks and Book Cases, Chairs, Dressing and Common Tables, Wash-Hand Stands, Baskets and Ewers, one superior Dinner Lamp *CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE,* Chintz and Merino Window and Bed Curtains, Hall Mats, Stoves and Pipes, with a quantity of *Kitchen Utensils*.—Also, an **EXCELLENT HORSE**, good for Saddle or Draught; one Pleasure Wagon, with spring Cushions; one Sleigh and Robes, fit for either one or two Horses. Saddles, Bridles, Surcingles, Martingals, with many other Articles too numerous to detail.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
M. MORAN, A. & B.
Kingston, April 29th, 1831.

The above property, lately purchased new, is worthy the attention of purchasers.

THE Officers of the 2d Regiment of Frontenac Militia, are requested to meet Lieutenant Colonel Raynes at the Court-House in Kingston, on Monday 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Officers will be pleased to bring with him the dates of their respective commissions.

By order,
D. F. MAHONEY,
Lt. & Adjt.

H. M. Dock Yard, Kingston,
13th April, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until the 20th May next, from such person or persons as may be willing to contract for the conveyance of and from Montreal to this place, of all such Naval Stores, Baggage, &c. as may be required from time to time. The Tenders to specify the number of Days they will guarantee will deliver the said Stores, as also the amount per Cwt. in Sterling. Payment to be made at the rate of 4s. 4d. sterling for each Dollar. The Tenders will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 20th May, and responsible sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of the Contract.

JNO. R. GLOVER,
Naval Storekeeper.

CHAMBLAY CANAL.

THE undersigned Commissioners of the Chamblay Canal, appointed under the Authority of an Act of the Provincial Legislature, 3d. Geo. IV. Cap. 41, hereby give Public Notice, that they will receive sealed Tenders, until the 15th day of June next, to be addressed to the Honorable Samuel Hatt, at Chamblay, for constructing and finishing completely, in a substantial and workmanlike manner, the said Canal, the Dimensions of which are as follows, viz:—about 11-5 Miles in length, 36 feet wide at the bottom, and of sufficient depth for Boats, drawing 5 ft. of water, the banks to be formed with a proper slope, there will be about 75 feet of Lockage, all of which, with the exception of the guard Locks, may be located within a Mile and a half of Chamblay Basin; the Locks to be 20 feet wide, and 100 feet long. The Line intended for the Canal, passes through a fertile and populous Country, where Provisions and Labour, are abundant and cheap.

No Tenders can be accepted without the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and good, and sufficient security will be required, for the due performance of the Contract. Plans and Sections of the Canal may be seen, by applying to Samuel Hatt Esq. at Chamblay, where every information will be given, that may be required,

SAMUEL HATT,
RENE BOILEAU, J.
GAB. MARCHAND,
Wm. MACREA,
T. FRANCIERE.

Chamblay, 16th April, 1831.

WANTED.—A NURSERY MAID to accompany a Family about to visit Quebec. Enquire at this Office.
28th April 1831.

TO LET, the House near the Scotch Church, at present occupied by Lieut. Cameron, 79th Highlanders.—Apply to
THOS. KIRKPATRICK.
30th April, 1831.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT BATH,
Under the Superintendance of
MRS. BICKERTON.

In this Establishment young Ladies are instructed in the following branches of Education, viz:—GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, MUSIC, FRENCH, DRAWING, LANDSCAPE, VELVET & OIL PAINTING, EMBROIDERY, and a variety of fashionable and ornamental Works. Mrs. B.'s experience as a Teacher in England, renders her well qualified to impart solid instruction, with elegant accomplishments, on a plan calculated to make study agreeable, and ensure the progress of her Pupils.

TERMS OF MRS. BICKERTON'S SCHOOL.
Board, including Washing, use of Linen, Bed &c. 10s. per week.
Board, without Washing, (the Bed, Linen, &c. being found by the Pupil), 7s. 6d. per week.
Half of the Quarter to be paid in advance.
Common Education, including Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, & plain Needle Work, 10s. per Quarter.
Common Education, with Fancy Needle Work, 15s. per Quarter.

EXTRAS.
Music, —£2 0 0.
French, —1 5 0. } per Quarter.
Drawing, —1 5 0.
Velvet painting, 6 Lessons, —1 0 0.; these are sufficient to perfect a Pupil.
Oil Painting, according to agreement.
12 Weeks to the Quarter.
Bath, 18th April, 1831.

FOR SALE.—That Valuable Property lately owned by Mr. Picar; it lies about 3 miles below the Kingston Mills and about 9 miles from Kingston; it is a farm of 100 Acres on which is erected one of the best Barns in the two Provinces, it is 100 by 40 feet.—Also, a good Dwelling House 80 by 24 feet.—Stabling for about 30 horses, and Sheds almost beyond measuring. The land is of the best quality, and well wooded and watered.—The above property will be sold low for Cash or short approved credit.—For further particulars apply to

MICHAEL BRENNAN.
N. B.—Independent of the above there is 30 Acres on a Lease of 16 years on which is erected a substantial Blacksmith's Shop and other buildings—the whole will be sold together.
April 20th, 1831.

TO BE LET, for a period of Three or Seven Years, from 1st June next, (subject to be resumed by Government if required) the Government Store and Wharf at Queenston.

The tenant to undertake to perform all repairs, a reasonable compensation for which will be given, provided the Ordnance require the premises within the term.

Tenders will be received at this Office on the 20th May, addressed to the respective Officers, who will require two respectable persons, as security, for the due performance of the lease.

The Rent to be paid quarterly, in British Silver, to the Ordnance Storekeeper at this place.

For further particulars apply to the Barrack Master at Fort George.

Office of Ordnance, Kingston, 19th April, 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 Grazier, and recommended as better calculated to improve the Stock in this climate than the thorough Durham kind.

Point Frederick,
March 25th, 1831.

THE RIBEAU CANAL STEAM BOAT JOINT 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.

THE RIBEAU CANAL STEAM BOAT JOINT 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.

A. J. FERRIS,

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.

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.—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.

Tobacco Manufactory at Oswego, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN J. BURCKLE has established a Tobacco Manufactory in the Village of Oswego, where here 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.

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 MOW AT.**
March, 1831.

CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, some time in August, a brown Heifer, supposed to be eighteen months old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. **WM. MOORE.**

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,**
ALEXR. 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 MACPHERSON,**
ALEXR. 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 McDonnell & 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 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 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.

NEW ACADEMY.

THE Rev. Thomas Hancock, 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. Hancock personally.
Kingston, Feb. 12, 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.

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

William Adams, Maxime Aussant, Jacob Archer.
William Bell, Esq. Milton G. Burns, William Bowen, William Boyten, Jacob Bontor, Henry Brown, George Blacker, Paye Becket.
John Chapman, John Carscallon, Thomas Colman, William Case 5. John Carter.
Abraham Defoe, James Davis, William Doe, Elias Dolmage, Timothy Davis, Cornelius Davis, John N. Dockstader.
William Errington.
George Frazier, James Farley, James Flood.
Thomas Gibson, Robert Grace, Francis Gervais, Gale Garrison.
Miss T. Hope, John Harrison, Hiram Howard, Joseph Harey, Zenus Hall.
Mrs. Clarissa Irvini, William Irvin. James Ketchison, Francis Kier.
John Lanching, John Latta 2. Joseph Lockwood.
Denis McAuley, Donald McLellan, John McCoy, Robert McTaggart 2. William B. McAferly, Caleb May, James McMatter, James Moor, John McRera.
Charles Nelson.
Dr. James O'Hair.
Aaron H. Presler, Joel Pringel, Josiah Peckham, George Potts, Daniel Power, Samuel Rosebush, Mathew Stafford, Mathew Shaw, Ira Sargent, James Simpson, Marinda Savage, Samuel Shurliff, Tunis B. Sanders, Levi St. Thomas.
Ira Vantassel, Zachariah Vanmeer.
John H. Wannemaker, Samuel T. Wilmot 3. Andrew Wood, Thomas Wright, William Wett, Henry Wess, Reuben White, Esq. George Williams.

T. PARKER, P. M.