

just done. In the view which the Grand Jury had taken of the case, in considering it not to be one of murder, he concurred. On the trial, the testimony was of such a conflicting nature on some points, that the petty jury took a very considerable time before they returned their verdict. Of the verdict which they had finally returned, he did not disapprove, nor yet of their previous doubts and long deliberation. Mr. Blake had received an excellent character; and he hoped he would profit by the lesson which this trial was calculated to give, and endeavour to justify the favourable testimony he had received. He could impress upon him the important consequences resulting from a rash transgression of the law, by a person in his responsible situation—a rashness involving many others who acted under his command, and would be likely to follow his example. The point, as to the responsibility of those committing an illegal act by the command of their superior officer, had long since received a tangible decision. As an Irishman, the Barou was sorry to have occasion to state, that one of the most abundant sources of the disturbed state of Ireland was, that, instead of looking to the law as a protection, the people regarded it with disgust, and something like aversion; and, therefore, all persons in authority should endeavour to disabuse the lower orders, by denouncing, kindly and in practice, that the law is what it professes to be. He did not know whether he was merely consuming time by indulging in these observations; but he could with a safe conscience say, that he did as well as he was able. A great deal was in the power of the police towards reconciling the people to their authority, although it could not be denied that they had, some how or other, incurred a certain degree of odium, which yet, as a body, he did not believe them to have deserved. It was the more incumbent upon the constituted authorities to reconcile the people to the law, because he was afraid the people were not only liable to be misled, but that not a few, were endeavouring to mislead and to withdraw them from their trust in and allegiance to the law, and to discourage their submission to the constituted authorities of the state. This case had naturally excited considerable sensation, and had received, as it was entitled to do, an attentive and large discussion. The Grand Jury, at the very moment they ignored the bills, had done a very meritorious act, which, in strictness, they need not have done, had they not been disposed to act quite fairly. They had at once expressed their readiness to entertain bills for a man slaughter; and again, the petty jury, not consisting of persons of the lower orders, had, by the length of their deliberation offered proofs of their readiness to stand up with the people and aggression. The trial, too, was had before a judge, inferior to many of his brethren in judicial attainments, but yielding to no man on or off the Bench, in his desire to cherish the humbler classes, and guard them from all oppression. He thought the verdict a merciful one, the propriety of which was not to be censured. The doubts which the jury for a time entertained, had terminated properly, he believed, in an acquittal. The law had entrusted the police with deadly weapons, which he was sorry to say, the state of this country required, but if the police abused the powers given them by making an ill use of their arms, they would disturb instead of preserve the public peace, and aggravate the evils which they were intended to remove. Most happy should he be if any observations of his could have the effect of putting his deluded countrymen on their guard against those who were endeavouring to mislead and furnish them with plausible pretexts for illegal conduct. He was far, however, from recommending to the police to abate or relax in their firmness in the performance of their duty. It was essential to the public safety that they should be firm, but it was equally essential that they should never outstep the bounds of legal authority, but temper their firmness with mildness and discrimination. There was one topic which it might, perhaps, not be inopportune to mention; the soreness of the public mind, was perhaps the only mischief that could be anticipated from this acquittal. He heartily wished that this could be obviated—a conciliatory conduct on the part of the police might, he thought, contribute to produce this effect. The recent trial had been imperatively called for; without it the feelings of the lower orders would have been deeply wounded, and agitating mischief-makers furnished with a dangerous topic of discontent. But in this unhappy country, party feeling sooner or later insinuated itself into every question, and had, he feared, for example, infused itself into this. He wished from his heart this could be banished. Where opposite party feelings came into conflicting contact, each party was too apt pertinaciously to pursue its object, as if a failure to attain it touched its dignity and honour. Those who prosecuted with zeal were zealously defended; the censure was retorted, and party spirit heightened its venom on both sides; but age and experience had taught him to see things in a different light. Zealous prosecutors he could well conceive He concluded by declaring, that he would render an inestimable benefit to the country who should reconcile and attach the people to the law. He thought much was in the power of the police in this respect, and they would do themselves great honor, and the community eminent service, by tempering their conduct with a mixture of firmness and forbearance, and, without compromising their duty, cultivate the good will of the people.—*Dublin Register*

MISCELLANIES.

England in the 17th Century.—England is undeniably the Queen of Islands, the empire and arsenal of Neptune; with this she is the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Bacchus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the land of Mars, the residence of Minerva, the stay of Holland, the scourge of France, the purgatory of oppositionists, and the paradise of freemen. The women are fair, but—their beauty is a riddle; her sons are brave, but—their bravery often degenerates into savageness; wit and wisdom prevail to an extent which is probably unknown in other countries, but insupportable pride abstracts from her merit; it may well be said that fortune has

here distributed her largesses in profusion, but these insular beings know not the proper use of them where the stranger is in question; their language is an admixture of almost every tongue in Europe, but they combine it with the drawback—that they set it above every other. In short, the English are a people who want for nothing that can conduce to happiness, excepting wisdom in the art of enjoying it.—*By Count Oxenstiern, of Sweden.*

Influence of Habit.—During the dreadful days of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, every bivouac around him was marked with its circle of dead. There were promiscuously assembled men of all nations, ranks and ages—ministers, generals, commissaries. One most remarkable in the group was a nobleman; a relic of the gay and brilliant days of the French Court.—As soon as the day broke, this general officer of sixty was seen sitting on the snow-covered trunk of a tree, employed with unalterable gaiety upon the details of his toilet. In the midst of the hurricane, he dressed and powdered his head with the greatest care, as if in mockery of the miseries and the adverse elements which assailed him. Near him, the scientific men, almost cut in pieces by the north wind, were engaged in enquiries into the causes of its direction.

A Raft on the Danube.—The foundation is of the trunks of enormous trees so firmly attached, that there cannot be the remotest fear of their separation. When the whole cargo of planks is put on board, the surface is covered with them, and there becomes a smooth and level walk of above 150 feet in length, an extremely acceptable change for those who have been long pent in coaches. The proper way of enjoying the excursion is to order a hut of planks to be put together on the raft, for your own exclusive enjoyment, for your fellow travellers are chiefly artisans seeking employment; and the common hut, in case of rain or heat, is crammed with old great coats, hats, &c.

Preparation of Coffee at Rosetta.—After roasting the coffee it is pounded in immense mortars; three Arabs work at a time with enormous pestles, each as large as a man can raise. The capacity of the bottom of the mortar being only equal to the reception of one of them at a time, the pestles are raised, according to the measure of an air sang by an attendant Arab, who sits near the mortar. The main purport of this curious accompaniment, is to prevent the hand and arm of a boy trembling near the mortar, from being crushed to pieces. The boy's arm is always within the mortar, which allows room for each pestle to pass in turn, without bruising him if he places it in time against the side of the vessel, but after every stroke, he must stir up the powder at the bottom of the vessel, with his fingers, which are not marked by the measure of the song, his arm would be struck off. A sight of this process is sufficient to explain the cause of the very impalpable nature of the coffee-powder used in Turkey, where the infusion more resembles the appearance of chocolate than of coffee, as we prepare them for beverage in England.

An Indian juggler who astonished London two or three years since, while swallowing a sword on the Continent, recently, wounded the ventricle of the stomach in consequence of the sword taking a wrong direction, and he died almost instantaneously in strong convulsions.

A stupendous Custom House is building in Liverpool, to contain under its roof, also the dock office, Excise office, Post office and stamp office.

Paganini has been engaged at the Grand Musical Festival in Dublin, for 1000 guineas. He is said to have made more money in England, than from his youth upwards on the Continent.

"Gentlemen," said a member of our Legislature, who rose to give his opinion on imprisonment for debt: "Gentlemen, my opinion is, that the generalty of mankind—in general—are disposed to take the disadvantage of the generalty—of mankind in general." And another member who sat near him, observing his distress, gave him a pinch on the knee, saying—"You had better sit down, my friend, you are coming out at the same hole you went in at."—*Boston Transcript.*

At a late meeting of the Wine trade, in the city of Dublin, the following important facts resting upon parliamentary documents were disclosed: In 1775 the consumption of French wine in Ireland was 3,000 tons; 1824 it was under 100 tons! From 1789 to 1828 the duties on Spanish and Portuguese wines were raised in Ireland from 22l. 4s. 8d to 78l. 18s. 4d. the ton; and the duties on French wines from 33l. 7s. to 139l. 11s. 4d. the ton! and within those periods the consumption of French wines had fallen from 482,210 gallons to 24,022 gallons—the parity increase to the revenue being about 30,000l., although the duties were more than quadrupled, and the rental and population of the country more than doubled!—*Dublin Morning Register.*

Proportion of Power to Velocity in Steam Boats.—The following table of the power necessary to give a steam boat different velocities, has been published by Mr. Tredgold.

3m. p. hour,	5 1/2 h. power,	7 m. p. h.	69 h. p.
4	13	8	102
5	25	9	146
6	44	10	200

New and Improved Material for Sculpture Casts.—For some years past, the Societe d'Encouragement of Paris, has offered a premium of 6000 francs, for the composition of a material for casts, to supersede plaster of Paris.—This premium was lately adjudged to Messrs. Briau and St. Leger. According to the report of M. Merimee, their composition consists of chalk, clay, and flint, calcined and ground. It hardens in the air, and even under water: is easily worked, takes with facility, every possible impression, and if it does not so quickly as plaster of Paris, it is in consequence, the more durable, and withstands the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, for a great length of time.

When Mr. Bolton, the partner of the celebrated James Watt, waited upon George III. to explain of the great improvements of the steam engine, which they had effected, the king said to him, "what do you sell Mr. Bolton? And the honest engineer replied, "what kings, sire, are all fond of—power."—*Workingman's Companion.*

Population of Russia.—By the official census, made up to the year 1829, it would seem that the human resources of this gigan-

tic empire have been greatly overrated. This document shows that the whole amount of its population at 49,000,000, including 17,558,898 serfs and free labourers, and 243,548 clergy; and, in that amount, Poland, Finland, the tribes beyond the Caucasus, the civil and military services, and some Siberian hoards are comprised. There are 315,809 families, and 18,761,842 individuals, who pay taxes to the state. Independently of the regular troops, we find 757,557 liable to do duty in the field, namely: 189,870 peasants attached to the military colonies; (or regimental settlements,) 262,105 Cossacks, 167, 259 Bashkirs, 31,159 Metsherkaks, 28,454 Namadic Kalmuks, and 68,810 Kirghises.

AUCTION.—To be sold on Monday the 3d October, at the residence of Colonel Roberts, R. A. the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other effects. Among which are, Dining, Breakfast and other Tables, Chairs, Sofas and Sofa Tables, Chests of Drawers, Book Cases and writing Desks, Cupboards and Wardrobes, Brussels and other Carpets and Hearth Rugs, Mahogany and Cherry Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Bedding, Curled Hair Mattresses, A pair of excellent Globes, Sets of Merino & Chintz Window and Bed Curtains, Ladies work tables, China and Bronze Mantle Ornaments, Cruit Stands and Looking Glasses, pair of Dinner Lamps with glasses complete, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Breakfast and tea sets of China, Dish Covers, Cut flint Decanters, Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Wine Coolers and Finger Glasses, Dinner Napkins, Silver Edged Table and Bedroom Candlesticks, silver edged Coasters, silver edged Tea and Coffee Pots, Plate and Plated Ware, Ivory handled knives and forks, mahogany Liquor Stands and Guardvines, Medicine Chest, Table Covers, Wash Stands Basins and Ewers, Fenders and Fire Irons. Several doz. of Scotch Ale, about 150 vols. of valuable Books, Cooking and other Stoves & Pipes, with a quantity of Kitchen Utensils.—ALSO—A pair of excellent Horses, Carriage, Sleigh and Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c. an excellent Milk Cow, and many other articles too numerous to detail.

Sale to commence at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day until the whole are disposed of. At 11 O'CLOCK.

CONTRACT FOR ENGINEER WORK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders, with the names of Sureties, will be received at the Commissariat Office at this Post, until 12 o'clock, on the 10th proximo, from such persons who will undertake to perform the undementioned services for the Royal Engineer Department, viz:

- To re-shingle the Roof of Officer's Barrack at Point Frederick.
- To do of the Quarter occupied by the Officer commanding Royal Artillery, Kingston.
- To do of the old Hospital in Kingston.
- and to Paint the exterior wood work of the Quarter occupied by the Officer Commanding Artillery—the Commandant's House in Kingston—the New Hospital at Point Henry—and the Officer's Barrack within the Tete du Pont at Kingston.

All particulars will be made known on enquiry at the Office of the Royal Engineers.

The several sums will be paid in British Silver, after the rate of 4s. 4d. sterling, per Dollar, upon Drafts drawn by the Ordnance Storekeeper—and the Tenders must express the Rates in sterling money. JNO. HARE, A. C. G. Commissariat Kingston, 28th September, 1831.

NOTICE.—The Share Holders in the Rideau Canal Steam Boat "John By," are hereby required to pay into my hands on or before the 1st day of November next, a 5th instalment of Two Pounds Ten Shillings, currency, on each of their respective shares.

By order of the Committee, D. J. SMITH, Treasurer: Kingston, 1st October, 1831.

IF this Notice should meet the eye of William McIndoe, who left the Isthmus, Rideau Canal, in the month of May last, and is supposed to have gone to Albany, N. Y. he is earnestly requested by his distressed wife and family, who have come out this season from Scotland, and are now residing in Bytown, U. C. to inform them of his place of residence.

Editors of Newspapers in the State of New York will be doing the cause of humanity a service by giving the above an insertion.

Kingston, 29th September, 1831.

STRAY COW.—Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber on or about the 1st September instant, a small RED COW. The owner, by proving the same, and paying expenses, can take her away. DANIEL WALKER. Glenburnie, 27th Sept. 1831.

NOTICE.—The Share Holders in the Rideau Canal Steam Boat "John By," are hereby required to pay into my hands on or before the 1st day of October next, a 4th instalment of two pounds ten shillings currency on each of their respective shares. By order of the Committee. DAVID JOHN SMITH, Treas. Kingston, 27th August, 1831.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, the Filling Mill at Napane. For terms apply to A. MACPHERSON.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The business of the College will recommence on Friday the 30th September, instant.

The dues for instruction are £2 per College Quarter for Scholars in the College; and £1 5s. for Scholars in the Preparatory school; with an additional payment in each case of five shillings per quarter for the contingent expenses of pens, ink, fuel, &c.

The necessary books are furnished by the College, at the expense of the scholars. The College Quarters are ordered as follows:

- First Quarter—Begins immediately after the Christmas vacation, and ends on the 20th March.
- Second Quarter—Begins on the 20th March, and ends on the 10th June.
- Third Quarter—Begins on the 10th June, and ends at the commencement of the summer vacation.
- Fourth Quarter—Begins immediately after the summer vacation, and ends at the commencement of the Christmas vacation.

The Vacations will be the following:

- At Christmas—From the Saturday preceding Christmas day, to the Monday fortnight following.
- At Whitsuntide—A week—(instead of Easter Week, as hitherto.)
- In the Summer—From the Saturday nearest the sixteenth of August (before or after) to the Friday six weeks following.

It is intended after Christmas to make instruction by the Drawing Master in the principles of Mensuration and Perspective, a part of the ordinary course. And Scholars, who have not been less than two years pursuing the regular College course, or who shall have passed thro' the Fourth Form, may, on the notification of a wish to that effect by the Parents to the Principal, and on condition of previous good conduct, have the option of discontinuing the general course, and confining their attendance to the Departments of the Mathematical, Drawing, and French Masters.

JOS. H. HARRIS, D. D. Principal.

N. B.—The Trustees and Directors are desirous of giving notice, that a Boarding House has been erected on the College Premises, with the view of affording facilities to those who live at a distance from York, and would wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the College, but to whom it may not be convenient to incur the expense of Boarding with any of the Masters.

The annual expense of the Boarding House, including all charges of Board and Education, except Books, will be £25 Currency, payable quarterly.

The Boarders will be under the constant charge of a gentleman residing in the house, and the arrangement and discipline of the establishment subject to the superintendance of the Principal and Vice-Principal.

The House will be ready to receive Boarders on the 1st October, and it is expected that they will furnish themselves with Bedding.

York, September, 1831.

Two insertions of the foregoing to be given by the Editors of those newspapers who have been before directed to insert the College advertisements.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Napanee, 13th Sept. 1831.

John Brookmyro, Andrew D. P. Bartels, —Bartels.—Samuel Clark, 2; Benjamin Carscallen, John Cuttutson, Isaac Carscallen, Henry Campbell.—Yedore Dickinson, Joseph Dunn, Samuel Deator, Senr.—Benjamin File, Joseph W. Foster, Wm. Fatlow.—Eliza Grant.—Hiram Hawley, Lewis Lenawaye, Wm. Hammond.—Mary Jenkins, David Johnston, Henry Jennings.—David Kimmerly, 3; Henry Kimmerly, Sardus King.—J. B. Lewis, Richard Lowe, Junr.—John Miller, John MacDonell, John Metzler, John MacEwen.—Hugh O'Hare.—John Perry, Michael Piercy, David Pringle, Henry Paddeford.—Henry Spencer, Junr. James Sweet, Matthias Switzer.—J. B. Taylor.—Thomas Wild, Junr. Zary Warner, John Welsh.—Eliazar Yeomans.

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

(Signed) ALLAN MACPHERSON, P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received by the Subscriber until Monday the 10th of October next for the building of a wharf and removal and erection of the Store House on Water Lot No. 26 in the Town of Kingston.—The Plan may be seen and other particulars known on application to JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT. Kingston, 16th Sept. 1831.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Midland District Agricultural Society can each receive a copy of the proceedings of the Institution, from the period of its commencement to the Quarterly meeting held in April last, inclusive, on applying to the Secretary. H. C. THOMSON, Secretary. Kingston, July 20th 1831.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Steam-boat WILLIAM the Fourth, are requested to pay 20 per cent, on each Share subscribed on or before the 23rd September next. A. McDONELL, Sec. & Treas. Prescott, 27th August, 1831.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Steamer "John By" it was resolved, that unless the Stock subscribed by the persons who have neglected paying the same, be paid to the Treasurer on or before the first of October next, the same shall be forfeited to the Company.

By order, DAVID JOHN SMITH, Treasurer. Kingston, 21st Sept. 1831.

Wholesale Establishment in KINGSTON.

The Subscribers beg leave to inform the Merchants of Kingston and its vicinity, that they will in a few days open a Wholesale Store in a part of the premises owned by Mrs. McLeod, in Front Street.—They will constantly have on hand a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, LIQUORS, &c. &c. which they will sell on the lowest possible terms for Cash or short approved credit.

As they will confine themselves entirely to selling by Wholesale and at Montreal prices, they rely confidently on the support of the Mercantile portion of the Public.—

Further particulars on the arrival of the goods, which are expected daily.— MACKENZIE, GEDDES & Co. Kingston, 17th Sept. 1831.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed Tenders bearing the names of Sureties, will be received at the Commissariat Office until 12 o'clock on Monday the 17th day of October next, from such persons as may be capable of supplying for the use of the Barrack Department at this station.

8000 Bundles of the best oaten or wheat straw, each weighing 12lbs. and to be delivered as follows viz.

2000 Bundles by the 31st. March 1832
 2000 do. - - do. 30th June do.
 2000 do. - - do. 31st October do.
 2000 do. - - do. 31st Dec. do.

A Contract will have to be entered into and the payments for the Straw will be made by the Commissariat in British Silver or in other Current Coin at the rate of 4s. 4. Sterling per Dollar, upon application to the Barrack Master. Signed by the Barrack Master. JNO. HARE, A. C. G. Commissariat, Kingston, 14th Sept. 1831.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, Lots No. 13 and 14 in the 5th concession of Pittsburg, on the leading road to Perth and 12 miles from Kingston, containing 350 Acres, with 100 Acres of cleared Land. On the premises is a superior two story Log House, with the other Houses necessary to complete a Farm: it is also in an excellent situation for a Tavern.

The Farming Stock, together with the present large crop, can be given by approved security.

The Term of Lease is such that it can be taken from one to ten years.

Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. Joseph Bruce, Merchant, Kingston, or to the Proprietor on the premises, JOHN LAVERY. Pittsburg, September 7th, 1831.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Subscribers are requested to present their accounts for liquidation, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. THOMAS MOLSON. Kingston, 2d September, 1831.

TO SELL or TO LET, and immediate possession given, The Loberough Distillery, situated within a mile and a half of Mr. McGregor's Mill, with 4 acres of Land, Dwelling House &c. &c.—There is also an excellent Garden and a promising young Orchard attached to the premises. The Distillery is supplied from an excellent head of water by means of Pipes, and has never been known to fail.—For further particulars apply to Joseph Bruce, Kingston, or on the premises to JOHN COCHRAN. Sept. 23, 1831.

J. D. CAMERON, late of the 79th Regt, Tailor, opposite the store of Mr. Mowat, Quarry Street, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he will at all times attend to their calls with the utmost readiness and punctuality.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed to superintend the erection of a Gaol and Court House in the Town of Cornwall, will receive, at the Sheriff's office in this place, proposals for the same, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 1st day of November next.—Such proposals to contain the names of two good and sufficient securities for the due fulfillment of the contract, when at the same place said proposals will be opened and the lowest accepted (provided the same be approved of by a majority of the Commissioners).—For a Plan and Specification of the Building apply to either of the undersigned.

DONALD McDONELL,
 NOAH DICKINS,
 GUY C. WOOD,
 GEORGE S. JARVIS,
 PHILIP VANKOUGHNETT.
 Cornwall, 20th Sept. 1831.

THE NEW STEAM-BOAT.

CHARLES CARROLL, Captain Case, Master

Will leave Kingston, for Sackets Harbour, every Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Cabin passage 5s. Steerage - - 3s. 9d.

NOTICE.—Steam-boat *Queenston.*

The Public are respectfully informed, that the Steam-Boat *Queenston*, CAPT. MENEILEY, with Mr. T. W. Corning, Sailing Master, has commenced her regular trips, and, during the Season, Will leave Niagara for Prescott every Wednesday night at 12 o'clock, touching at Kingston and Brockville, and arrive at Prescott every Friday afternoon where, as usual, Stages will be in attendance to convey passengers to Montreal.

Will leave Prescott every Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, touching at Brockville, Kingston, Cobourg, Port Hope, York, Burlington Bay and Niagara. The rates of passage and freight the same as are charged by other steam-boats. May, 1831.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE. The LECTURES of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT will commence on Monday the 8th November next.

Materia Medica and Dietetics, 11, A. M.—A. F. HOLMES, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, 11, A. M.—A. F. HOLMES, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, 2 P. M.—W. CALDWELL, M. D.
Anatomy and Physiology, 1, P. M.—J. STEPHENSON, M. D.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, 3, P. M.—W. ROBERTSON, Esq.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1, P. M.—J. STEPHENSON, M. D.
 Hospital Visit at Noon every day. *Practical Anatomy during the Season,* by J. STEPHENSON, M. D.

N. B. The Tickets of this School are received at the Universities of EDINBURGH and PARIS.

Montreal, August 25th, 1831.

OSWEGO CANAL PACKET

A Boat will leave Oswego and Syracuse every morning (Sundays excepted) throughout the season. One of the Boats is constructed on Bromwell's spring dock patent. Her days of leaving are as follows: Oswego—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays; and Syracuse, Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. The other boat will leave each place on the intervening days.

Passengers taking this line will meet with every attention, and no delay, as it runs in connection with the Erie packet line to and from Schenectady and Buffalo, and the Lake Ontario steam-boats.

The elegant British Steamer *Great Britain*, Capt. Whitney, touches at Oswego on her trips from Prescott and Kingston to York and Niagara; and touches also on her return from those places to Kingston and Prescott. Oswego, July 1st, 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 McDougal & 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 McDONEL,
 MATTHIAS LINK.

PAINTING

The Subscribers beg leave to return thanks to their friends and the Public of Kingston and Vicinity, for the encouragement they have separately received during their residence amongst them.

They also wish to inform them that they have opened an Establishment in Quarry Street, opposite Mr. D. Prentiss' Dry Good Store, under the firm of **KERR & HEATHERS,** Ornamental, Sign, Carriage & House Painters, Glaziers, Paper-hangers, &c. &c. From their well known abilities and practice in Kingston, with a determination to be punctual, they hope to meet still with a share of patronage from a discerning and generous public. JAS. KERR, JOSEPH HEATHERS. Kingston, May 4th, 1831.