

orable House upon the same subject, during the last session, and having obtained some additional testimony shewing the increased necessity which exists for taking measures towards the accomplishment of this object, they are of opinion, that the improvement of the navigation of this great and common highway to the Ocean is becoming daily more an object of the deepest interest, as well to our Agricultural as to our Commercial prosperity, and that the only points regarding which we apprehend there can exist any difference of opinion, are the extent and manner of effecting the end contemplated.

Two plans have at different periods been proposed; the one for effecting a ship navigation for vessels drawing eight or nine feet of water; the other for boats requiring four feet of water.

Two methods have likewise been suggested for accomplishing whichever plan may be adopted; the one to incorporate a Joint Stock Company to undertake the work on their own responsibility, and to be solely composed of private individuals, or of individuals in conjunction with the provincial government; the other for the government to undertake the whole expense on behalf of the public.

The latter of each of these suggestions has appeared to your committee to be most in accordance with the interests of the country.

It is useless, in the opinion of your committee, to attempt improvements on that part of the River St. Lawrence within our territory, which will not meet something similar to correspond therewith in Lower Canada; and as a boat canal of the depth of four feet is the largest that has ever been seriously contemplated by the Legislature of our Sister Province, your committee conceive that there is little reason to expect that any corresponding work will be undertaken in Lower Canada, upon a larger scale than the one recommended by your committee, and at the same time they beg to express their conviction that a canal for boats drawing four feet of water is as extensive an undertaking as there is any probability of being immediately useful to commerce, or productive in its return for the capital expended.

The expense of this latter project, your committee feel every confidence need not exceed £50,000, and the immediate return, by the evidence before them, will at no time be so little as £5,000 per annum, which allowing five per centum as the interest upon the sum to be expended, would leave £2,500 as a sinking fund to redeem the principal, although they are not satisfied that the increase of trade would afford a sufficient guarantee for that object.

Upon the second point your committee are also decided in their opinion that the whole work should be undertaken at the expense of the province, first, because the St. Lawrence being the grand outlet of the country, should never be in the remotest degree, under the control of a private company, for reasons too obvious to require recapitulation; and also because when the capital in a few years shall have been realized, the government will be in a situation to remit the greater part of the tolls, or to derive a considerable revenue from their continuation; add to which, that should a canal upon a more extensive scale be thought advantageous, at any future period, the undertaking may be entered upon without any sacrifice of private rights, which must yield to the public interests.

Your committee therefore respectfully recommend that £50,000 be placed at the disposal of commissioners to construct a canal four feet in depth upon such parts of the St. Lawrence within our territory, as shall afford a safe and easy navigation both up and down that great thoroughfare.

All which is humbly submitted.
H. J. BOULTON,
Committee Room,
6th December, 1831. }
Chairman.

ENGLAND.

The Ontario has arrived from London with London papers to the 3d of November.

DREADFUL RIOT AT BRISTOL

Bristol has been the scene of disgraceful riots arising from the circumstance of Sir Charles Weilerell, M. P., the anti-reformer, entering that city, on his return from London. Sir Charles is the Recorder of Bristol and entered the city attended by the Mayor and Sheriffs in conformity to ancient usage. A great crowd of persons attended the procession throwing stones, and committing other outrages. After the Mayor, Sir Charles and the company entered the Mansion House, and had set down to dinner a conflict took place between the mob and the constables in which the latter were overpowered. The crowd then made an attack upon the Mansion House, which they carried by storm, the inmates escaping by the riot. The mob then proceeded to the cellar and intoxicating themselves with the wines, were soon ripe for the perpetration of the dreadful outrages which followed. This was on Saturday night, 29th Oct. On Sunday the riots recommenced, and the following is a detailed account of them.

In the square, with the exception of the scenes of drunkenness which were still going on, nothing particular transpired until the evening, with the exception that an individual mounted the statue of King William, and fixing a tri-colored cap on a long pole pronounced aloud, "The Cap of Liberty." The soldiers were drawn up in front of the Mansion house, and the mob seemed no wise disposed to molest them. After a while, however, they manifested a restlessness for action, and a party, by no means numerous, proceeded to the

BRIDEWELL.

for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. On their arrival they lost no time procuring sledge-hammers from the nearest smith's shop, and immediately proceeded to knock in the doors. Having succeeded in opening the doors, they became apprehensive that the large folding gates which at night shut up the thoroughfare would be closed upon them, and they directly set about removing them. This they accomplished with most astonishing facility, and disposed of them by throwing them over the bridge in to the boat; they then proceeded to liberate the prisoners, and, having accomplished their end, they forthwith set the building on fire. During their operations not the slightest molestations were offered them. This happened

about 2 o'clock. About the same time, a stronger party of rioters, comprising, indeed, almost the whole body proceeded to

THE NEW GAOL.

A strong modern building, having been built about ten years since, at a cost of about £100,000. When we first heard of this movement, we regarded any attempt on the part of the government to erect a new gaol as the wildest scheme that could have been imagined; but we lost no time in repairing to the spot. The scene which there presented itself will never be effaced from our memory. Along the New Cut, in front of the gaol, a dense mass of the rioters had assembled; and on the opposite bank of the river, and in deed, wherever the eye could range, the people were posted in thousands. The mob had already succeeded in forcing an entrance into the yard, and the Governor's house, and were busily employed in throwing every moveable article into the New River and as the tide was fast ebbing all was carried off by the stream. The caravan used for conveying the prisoners to Guildhall, was hunched into the water entire, and thither also were consigned the Governor's books, and the apparatus for constructing the drop. The rioters, we learn, procured immense hammers from the adjoining ship yard, and with them the massive locks on the iron doors of the different wings were smashed to atoms. The prisoners were now released, and the scenes that followed were beyond description. Many of them, both male and female, stripped of their prison clothes, and proceeded on their way, almost in a state of nudity. As they passed along, the mob cheered them and followed after them with exultations. Many of the principal wine and spirit stores; the fury of the devouring element can scarcely be conceived.

Altogether there have been destroyed 42 dwelling houses, exclusive of the Mansion House, Excise Office, Custom House, the four Toll Houses, the three Prisons, and the Bishop's Palace. The total number of killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is as follows:—Four men and one woman; the latter in consequence of severe bruises received in one of the houses where she had been engaged in plundering, a little boy also who was shot through the bowels, is not expected to recover; fifty-one other persons, including four women, have also received injuries, some of them very severe ones, from the burning houses. In this account we enumerate the cases taken to the public hospitals only. Many lives were lost in the flames, and several persons who received injury having been taken to their own homes, we have no means of acquiring the requisite information respecting them. The conduct of the military is complained of: the 14th Dragoons are accused of cruelty in cutting down the people; they were subsequently withdrawn and the 3d Dragoon Guards substituted, who are on the other hand accused of taking part with the people. Both these accusations are denied by the Courier. It is certain, however, that the Mayor and Magistrate were very remiss, and that the troops, who in the first instance could have easily suppressed the proceedings, were left without orders from the civil authorities. Tranquility was restored at the last dates, and the funds remained firm at 82 7/8.

TOLL HOUSE.

at Prince's Street bridge, another to the one at Wells, and another to the one at St. Philip's. These in the present state of things, were considered minor affairs, and were speedily in flames. The tenants, we were informed, had liberty given them to remove their effects. While these were being destroyed, the fire at the prison raged with the greatest fury. They then set off about seven o'clock to

GLOUCESTER COUNTY PRISON.

Lawford's gate, which in a short time was broken into, the prisoners all released, and the building also fired.—Here the flame were as appalling as at the New Gaol. At the same time, also, a party proceeded to Bridewell, which had only partially been destroyed, and kindled up the wing occupied by the keeper; so that three prisons were on flames at the same instant. There was not now even the appearance of a check to the licentiousness of the mob, nor indeed had there been since the firing of the Soldiers in the morning; but they now seemed to revel in the consciousness of their security. Accordingly, a most horrid and the miscreants proceeded to

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

Canon's marsh, and, having effected an entrance, immediately commenced the work of destruction. A few individuals, however, were hastily collected, and for a while succeeded in staying their diabolical designs.—Orders were then sent for the military, who had been guarding

THE MANSION HOUSE.

to repair for the protection of the Bishop's residence.—They had no sooner, however, left for that purpose than the mob, who had all day meditated the total destruction of the Mansion House, commenced operations, and in a very short period set it on fire, commencing in the kitchen under the banqueting room. On the arrival of the troops at the Bishop's palace, they found things there tolerably secure; but the flames which even then arose from the Mansion house, too plainly indicated that they had gone to the protection of the one place at the expense of the destruction of the other. They however, turned back again, and the time of their return to the square, the reflection on the opposite side of the room made it apparent that, by their endeavors to protect both places, each had been sacrificed to the fury of the incendiaries. When they arrived in the square, they found the whole of the back premises of the Mansion house burning with fury, and the apartments in front of the building were occupied by wretches facilitating the destruction, by firing all parts simultaneously. But to return to the square.—After the destruction of the Mansion House, it was hoped the fury of the mob would have been appeased, but unfortunately it was otherwise. The military having no orders to act otherwise than as mere spectators, were immediately after their arrival, withdrawn, and we believe joined the remainder of their comrades, altogether few in number in protecting the Council House, which it was expected would be the next public building attacked. It was at least hoped that the buildings adjoining the mansion house, if not protected from the flames would be the last that would be permitted to be destroyed, but we blush for the honors of our city,

while we record the fiend-like conduct that followed. The rioters conceived the plan of firing the adjoining houses and by 12 at night, the whole mass from the Mansion house to the middle avenue including

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, and all the back buildings in Little King-street were one immense mass of fire. The Custom House may readily be supposed, was a large building, and the experiment of the wretches in lighting it up here, it is certain, proved the destruction of many who were ranging the upper apartments. Many of them were seen as they approach the windows to drop into the flames, and others, among whom was a female, threw themselves in desperation from the windows. The latter was carried to the infirmary, where she has since died. Again the hope was raised that the dreadful work would cease; but it was in vain. A small band, chiefly boys, who go about their work as if they had been regularly trained to the hellish employment, proceeded to extend the devouring element preceding their operation by giving half an hour's notice to the inmates to retire. The windows were afterwards smashed in, the furniture thrown out and carried off, and the premises ignited with a rapidity truly astonishing. In this manner they swept away one whole side, and proceeded in another commencing with

THE EXCISE OFFICE.

at the corner. To follow up the account to this time, 3 o'clock in the morning, would only be a repetition of the details at which our heart already sickens. Unrestrained as were the flames they extended to the houses of the parallel-streets; and as in this quarter of the city are many of the principal wine and spirit stores; the fury of the devouring element can scarcely be conceived.

The purchase money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third and fourth instalments at the interval of a year. Any further conditions respecting these sales, will be found in the printed advertisements giving notice of them. To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail themselves of these opportunities of purchase, Lands will be assigned by private sale, in certain specified Townships, at an estimated value, and the first payment will be accepted at the end of three years, without interest, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, interest to commence after three years from the purchase.

Free Grants are not made by any but U. E. Loyalists, or such persons as have served His Majesty in the Navy or Regular Army. Persons of either of these classes will forward their applications for Land, accompanied by official documents in support of their claims, as heretofore, to the Civil Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor, and will receive answers to them on applying to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and their Location Tickets from the Surveyor General.

NEW BOOKS for sale at the Chronicle Office.

The Token for 1832.
The Atlantic Souvenir for Do.
The Pearl for Do.
ALSO
The Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald by Moore.
The History of America containing the History of the Spanish discoveries prior to 1520.
No. 3. Cabinet Library, containing the Autobiography of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.
No. 4 Do. containing Life of Sir Walter Raleigh.
Lardner's Cyclopaedia consisting of the History of Scotland by Sir Walter Scott. History of England by Sir James Mackintosh. Outline of History from the earliest period to the present time. History of the Netherlands by T. C. Grattan. History of France by Eric Evans Crowe. The Elements of Mechanics by Dr. Lardner and Captain Kater.
ALSO
Discourse on the study of natural Philosophy by J. F. W. Herschel. Treatise on Baths and Mineral Waters by John Bell, M. D.—and Dyspepsis forestalled and resisted by Edward Hitchcock.
24th December, 1831.

COMMISSARIAT.

Kingston, 23d. December, 1831.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. to supply such of the following materials and perform such of the following Services as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department at this Station for the year 1832, viz.
Lumber of all kinds, as per specification, Cut Shingle Nails,
Lime,
Sand,
Hair and Bricks,

for such Glazing, per specification, and for Team Hire, and Cartage.

The Tenders must be separate and specify in Sterling the rates at which the articles will be delivered at Kingston or any part of Point Henry or Point Frederick, and each Tender must also express the names of two Persons of known property as Sureties for the undertaking.

The Specification may be seen, and every other information obtained on application to this or the Commanding Royal Engineer office.

The payments will be made as usual in British Silver or in other current coin at the rate of 4s. 4d. per dollar or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury at the rate of £100 for each £101 10s. Sterling due upon the Contract.

C. CLARK, A. C. G.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Friday the 30th inst. at one o'clock, P. M. for contracting to convey Fuel Wood, from the Fuel Yards, to the respective Guard houses and Cells in the Garrison of Kingston, Point Henry and Point Frederick, commencing on the first day of January next.

The Tenders to express the rate in Halifax Currency for which the service will be performed.

Information as to the number of Guard houses and Cells, and the usual quantity of Wood to be conveyed can be obtained at this office. CHARLES A. CLARKE, A. C. G. Kingston, 19 Dec. 1831.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office.

YORK, 1st DECEMBER 1831.

THE following summary of the Rules established by His Majesty's Government for regulating the disposal of Lands, is published for the information of persons desirous of settling in Upper Canada.

Once in every year, or oftener, the Commissioner of Crown Lands will draw up his report of the Land which it may be expedient to offer for sale by Public Auction within the ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend it to be offered; the Land so offered having been previously surveyed and valued.

The Land will be laid out in Lots of one hundred acres each, and plans prepared for public inspection; which plans may be inspected in the office of the Surveyor General, or in that of his Deputies.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will give public notice in the Upper Canada Gazette, and such Newspapers as may be circulating in the Province, of the time and place for the sale of Land in each District, and of the upset price at which the Lands are proposed to be offered. The Lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offer be made at the upset price, the Land will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner of Auction.

The purchase money will be required to be paid down at the time of sale, or by four instalments with interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third and fourth instalments at the interval of a year.

Any further conditions respecting these sales, will be found in the printed advertisements giving notice of them.

To indigent Settlers who may be unable to avail themselves of these opportunities of purchase, Lands will be assigned by private sale, in certain specified Townships, at an estimated value, and the first payment will be accepted at the end of three years, without interest, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, interest to commence after three years from the purchase.

Free Grants are not made by any but U. E. Loyalists, or such persons as have served His Majesty in the Navy or Regular Army. Persons of either of these classes will forward their applications for Land, accompanied by official documents in support of their claims, as heretofore, to the Civil Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor, and will receive answers to them on applying to the Clerk of the Executive Council, and their Location Tickets from the Surveyor General.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the Tract of Land recently surveyed by Mr. LEWIS BURWELL, on both sides of the road passing through the Indian Lands from the Township of Canborough to the Township of Rainham, in the District of Niagara, will be exposed to sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the upset price of ten shillings per Acre, at the School House near the dwelling of Warner Nills, Esq. on the Grand River, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the following conditions, viz:

The Purchase money to be paid by four instalments, with interest; the first instalment at the time of sale; and the second, third, and fourth instalments, at the interval of a year between each.

A Plan exhibiting the situation of the Lots may be seen at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, or at the Office of Mr. Lewis Burwell, Deputy Surveyor, Brantford.

PETER ROBINSON, Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 21st November, 1831.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the tract of Land in the Township of Pushtinch, Clergy Block, in the District of Gore, recently surveyed by Mr. Gibson, together with the lots remaining unsold in the former survey, will be exposed to sale by Public Auction at the upset price of 15s. Currency per Acre, at Mr. James Flynn's Tavern, on Lot 18, west side of the road, (leading through the tract to Guelph,) on Wednesday the 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the following conditions, viz.—The purchase money to be paid in 10 Instalments, the first instalment of 10 per cent. at the time of sale, and the remainder in 9 years by annual instalments of 10 per cent. with interest on each instalment as it becomes due.

A plan, exhibiting the situation of the lots, may be seen at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, or at Mr. James Flynn's.

PETER ROBINSON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, 24th November, 1831.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Stock Holders in the "John By" will take place at the Office of the Subscriber on Wednesday the 4th day of January next at noon.

DAVID JOHN SMITH, Kingston, 24th Dec. 1831.

REMOVAL.

MRS. FOWLER respectfully informs the ladies of Kingston and its vicinity, she has removed to part of the stone house in Clarence street, occupied by Thomas Askew, where she continues the Millinery and Dress Making, and solicits a continuance of the liberal support she has received since her commencement in business.

Kingston, 14th Dec. 1831.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 358, in Grave Street, Kingston.

Apply to the Editor of this paper.

COFFEE, SOUPS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he intends keeping Soups, Coffee, lunches, &c. during the winter, from ten o'clock A. M. until ten P. M.

JOHN BELONGE, Kingston 10th Dec.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS ASKEW begs leave to inform his friends and the public, he has removed to the stone house in Clarence street, near to Mr. Myers' Hotel, and returns his most grateful thanks for the liberal support he has many years received, and assures his former customers he will dispose of his remaining stock of prime Goods cheaper than hitherto offered for sale. Among which are Superfine Cloths, Pelisse Cloths, Flannels, Linens, Prints, Shirtings and Sheetings, carpets, Hosiery, a general assortment of Haberdashery.

A few Ladies' real Beaver Bonnets, drabs, black, and hair brown.

2 cases drab and black Beaver, Hats and Bonnets, Ladies Cloth Cloaks.

Also, 5 casks real Day & Martin's Blacking, in pots and half do.

3 quarter casks superior White Wine, Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

Kingston, 14th Dec. 1831.

REMOVAL.

JOHN WATKINS has removed his hardware establishment to a very extensive premises in Store Street nearly opposite to Mr. Jno. Blake's Tavern, where he is now opening in addition to his former stock fifty casks and cases of Hardware Cutlery &c. which were selected by himself in Birmingham Sheffield and other manufacturing Towns in England. J. Watkins returns his thanks to his friends, Country Merchants, and the public generally, for the liberal support he has met with for many years past, begs to inform them that the arrangement he has made in England and from his occasional visits personally, no house in the Canadas can supply them on better terms.

Kingston Dec. 10th, 1831.

TAVERN LICENCES FOR 1831.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace,

Midland District, Kingston, Dec. 10th 1831.

IN pursuance of the act in that behalf made, notice is hereby given that an adjourned General Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House in this town on Thursday the fifth day of January next, for the granting and renewing Licences to Inn Keepers for the ensuing year.

By order
JAMES NICKALLS JR.
Clerk of the Peace
M. D.

His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, U. C. 15th November, 1831.

NOTICE

is hereby given, that on the 18th day of January, 1832, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Hulls of the following Ships as they now lay on the shore off the King's Dock Yard at Kingston, Upper Canada, will be disposed of by Public Auction, viz:

St. Lawrence of 102 Guns.
Kingston of 56 "
Burlington of 42 "
Montreal of 24 "

Also, the Frames of the Wolf and Canada, each pierced for 110 guns, as they stand on the Stocks in the Dock Yard.

Immediately after the above Sale, a quantity of standing and running Rigging, late belonging to the St. Lawrence, Kingston, Burlington and Montreal, will in like manner be disposed of. As this Rigging has been unutilized, and is in good condition, it may be advantageously relaid or otherwise converted.

The Ships will be disposed of separately, and the Rigging will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. A reasonable time will be allowed for the removal of the articles from the King's premises, which must be done at the purchaser's expense.

A deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money previous to the removal of the articles.

Further particulars may be learned at the Naval Store Keeper's Office, at Kingston Dock Yard, and of Mr. William Lum, clerk in charge of naval stores at Montreal.

On the opening of the navigation in 1832, about Twelve Hundred Spars for Masts and Yards, of from four to thirty-four inches in diameter, will be disposed of by Public Auction. Timely notice will be given of the days of sale. The spars may be previously examined; for which purpose application must be made at the Naval Store Keeper's Office.

J. R. GLOVER,
Naval Store Keeper.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Mr. John Brewer having deposited with the Subscriber all the money that remained at his disposal after settling with the workmen employed by him on the Rideau Canal; a DIVIDEND OF FOUR SHILLINGS and TWO PENCE in the pound will be paid to the Creditors of the said John Brewer, if they see fit to call at the office of the Subscriber within twenty days from this date, and receive the same in full satisfaction of their respective demands as stated in the schedule.

JNO. MACAULAY,
Kingston, 3d December, 1831.

LIST of British Letters remaining in the Post Office at Kingston on 3d December, 1831.

Jean Auriot, Lucius Atwood, Harvey Abrams.

James Black, 2; Wm. Barrie, Zara Ballard, Robert Beatty, Matthew Barnett, Isaac Barrett, Walter Beckwith Bradley, C. Banc, Cornelia Brady, Wm. Bate, John Bates, Margaret Bradley, James Breat, John Brierley, Wm. Birmingham, Abraham Buttmer, Henry Burley 2. James W. Brown, Ann Bleakley, James Batchley, John Brown John Bolton, Richard Bradley.

Mrs. H. Campbell 2; John Coyle, George Clark, John Crawford 3; Samuel Chestnut, James Campfield, Michael Casel, Abraham Charlton, Lucius Cunningham, John Cameron, Duncan Campbell, Josiah Car, Alexander Cameron, Philip Caffrey, John Campbell, Albert Cook, John Cross, Thomas Conklin, John Cloase, Michael McCanning, John Cochran, Patrick Colclery or Patrick Bowman, Alexander Coppy, Abraham Collard.

John Davis, Lewis Daly, Humphrey Desmond, Patrick Daly, Margaret Dougherty, Prosper Dulse, Henry Dorlan, John Dix, Timothy Driscoll, Edward Dunne, Pascal Deroche, Joseph Dubue, Lowan Dewey 2; Thomas Duffy, James Dixon, Miles Dunagan, Pascal Desroches 2.

Mr. A. Y. Everston.

John Ferguson, John Finlayson, Wm. Ferguson, James Finigan, Henry Falkenberg, Nathan Ferris, Matthew Farrell, Johanna Foley, Thomas Fraser.

Ross Gray, Richard Gough, Avery Gillet, Daniel Gun, John Gordon, W. Graham, John Grass, Francis Guess, Richard Goomis, Duncan Graham, Abel Gates, Thomas Gregory, Samuel Goodrich, James Gray, Micajah Guess, Mr. Gilligan, Calvert C. Guitan, John Gundy.

Mrs. Harvey, Mary Holehan, Thomas Harmon, John L. Hodgson, Robt. Haven, Joseph Hunt, Wm. Hall, John Hogarth, Henry Holbrook, Solomon Huff, Wm. Hall.

David Jones, William Johnston, Thomas Johnson, T. Ingram, Michael Joy, Henry Keech, Matthew Kelly.

John Law, Benjamin Lake, James Lavery, Thomas Little, Richard Loomis, Adam Loomis.

Andrew Martin, Alexander Mayberry, Daniel McTaggart, John McConnell, 2; Walter Maxwell, Ronald McDonell, Joseph T. Moore, Samuel McNeice, Andrew McCordle, Roger Mahon, James Maguire, James McConnell, Callahan McCarthy, T. McCabe, William Merrell, John McLaughlin, Thomas McFarridge, Mrs. McMullen, Michael Mullens, John Mulligan, Silas Miriam, Peter Maddig, John Magan, James J. MacDonnell, John McVicar, James McCutcheon, William Martin, Anthony McGuin, John McCrae, Daniel M'Mullan, Thomas Murphy, Effeay McGillivray, Donald McKin, Donald McAlister, Archibald McDonnell, William Mills, Charles Monaghan, James Muirhead, William Moore, James MesMichael Murphy, Jane Morent, Dennis Murray.

Andrew Niven, Augusta Noble, James Norris.

George O'Donnell, James O'Dell, Patrick O'Neil, William O'Meara, Andrew Oswald, Robert O'Donnell, Widow Purvis, Joseph Patton, James Parkington, Rebecca Perry, G. Parker, Osear F. Post, Mary Anne Parker, Ogden Quigley.

Michael Reilly, David Ross, Mr. Ryan, Philip Robin, Mrs. John Ross, J. Ralph, John Redden, Eliza Richardson, John Rieder.

John Remin Soider, John Shibley, Walter Scott, James Shortell, Gideon Shurliff, William Sheehan, Porter Suckett, John Smyth, Pat Slevan, M. Smith, James Stoughton, Thomas Stuart, Mrs. Southerlan, Samuel Smith, John Smith, Ben. Smith, Joshua Spooner, Edw'd Swain, Shuba Stocell, James Tuttle, Mercy Tuttle, Tobias Teun.

Eyck, William Teachout, John Tweed, John T. Terheway.

Lambert Valentine.

Alfred Wilson, Joseph Wood, Daniel White, William Workman, Mary Ward, William Wilson, Lyman Walleworth, John F. Willet, Mary Wheaton, Robert Williamson, John Wilson, Abraham Wilden, John Wright, Annual Waggoner, Ezra Ward.

John Yourex.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office till 24th December, for washing the following articles of Barrack and Hospital Bedding; for a period of Twelve Months, from 1st January to 31st December, 1832.

BARRACK DOUBLE.

Round Towels—at
Palliassees—at
Bolsters—at
Blankets—at
Sheets—at
Rugs—at

BARRACK SINGLE.

Palliassees—at
Bolsters—at
Blankets—at
Sheets—at
Rugs—at

HOSPITAL.

Palliassees—at
Bolsters—at
Blankets—at
Sheets—at
Rugs—at

Also, for Sweeping Chimnies. The prices to be stated opposite each article in Sterling. Dollars at 4s. 4d. Two securities will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

For further particulars apply to the Barrack Master at

The Tenders to be addressed to the respective officers of the Ordnance, Kingston, Upper Canada.

Ordnance Office, Kingston, }
23d November, 1831. }