

Charles was inclined to consider *infra dig.*—The national singer play this He-cat! The fact is, you may tell Mr. Kemble that if he'll play one of the thieves to my *Macheth*, I will play a He-cat or any cat he likes, to his *Macheth*.

Specimen of the "Mixed Style."—In the churchyard of Desford, near Cullen, in Banffshire, is the following epitaph:—
"Eie jacet Johannes Anderson, Aberdoniensis, Who built this church-yard dyke at his own expense."

A clergyman in a town, somewhere, married a couple not long since, and the bridegroom, a green horn, enquired what was to pay? "Why said the parson, what was to pay? seven and six, but people are at liberty to give me what they please." "Well," said Obadiah, "here's four and six; I guess that'll be about right, eh?"

The Boston Transcript says, "Celeste has received from Mr. Manager Barry the enormous sum of thirteen thousand dollars for twenty-five nights performance at the Tremont. Thus, the heels of a French danseuse earn more in one month than the heads of Felicia Hemans, Joanna Baillie, and Mary Russell Mitford earned in fifteen years. What a contemptible world we inhabit."

Official Brevity.—The following speech was delivered by the Governor of Barbadoes in opening the Session of the House of Assembly; "Proceed to your duties, gentlemen: I have no observation to offer on any subject whatever!"

A Good Customer.—A certain runaway couple were recently married at Gretna Green, and the Smith demanded five guineas for his services. "How is this?" said the bridegroom, "the gentleman you last married assured me that he only gave you a guinea." "True," said the Smith, "but he was an Irishman, I have married him six times before, he is a customer—you I may never see again."

Municipal Reform Bill.—Mr. Knight, in examining Mr. Foster, the Town Clerk of Liverpool, says, "Have you read the Municipal Reform Bill? I do not ask you whether you understand it, because you are only a human being!"

It is clear that strong language within the walls of Parliament induces its adoption without. It is not ten days since that we heard a waterman—as the attendant on hackney coach-stands is called, because he never leaves the land—severely reprimanding a turbulent Jewry, whose tongue was running a race with his wits and was evidently far ahead, in these terms—"Come Jim Habbot, none of your nonsense—it's all very well for them as is in the House of Commons to use that ere kind of language but it won't do here."

A curious wager was lately decided in France. Two men differed as to who could remain longest in the water. Both threw themselves into a running stream; and as the weather was hot, they found their positions at first rather agreeable than otherwise. After staying six hours, however, one became a little fidgety, which the other seeing, very coolly (of course) pulled a night-cap from his pocket, for he had not undressed, and declared that he would not leave the water till the following morning. His opponent at once gave in.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

KINGSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

Improvement of the Trent, &c.—We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns, from the Cobourg Star, the following interesting and important proceedings, of a meeting held at Peterborough on the 30th ult., on the subject of the improvement of the Trent &c. It is gratifying to observe so much public spirit manifesting itself in the fine and beautiful District of New Castle.

Our own District, we regret to say it, appears to exhibit more apathy on public matters, than almost any other portion of the Province. Could we not aid our brethren of New Castle in their present laudable undertaking? who would benefit more than the people of this District by the completion of this great measure? The introduction of the Western carrying trade from Lake Huron, to the Bay of Quinte, would confer upon this neighbourhood advantages, the most solid.

At a public meeting held pursuant to notice, at Peterborough, on the 30th day of October last, of such persons as were interested in the opening of the navigation of the Rivers Trent and Oronoko.

The Hon. Thos. A. Stewart having been called to the Chair, and George Hall, Esq. appointed Secretary:

It was moved by Dr. Hutchison, and seconded by C. Rubidge, Esq.—
That the improvement of the navigation of the Rivers Trent and Oronoko, and the other internal waters of the Newcastle and Home Districts, being an undertaking which has for a length of time been allowed to be of paramount importance to the inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada generally, but more particularly to those residing in the rear parts of the Home, Newcastle, and Midland Districts, it is considered necessary to take measures for again calling the attention of the Provincial Legislature to this important object.—Carried.

It was moved by Charles Rubidge, Esq. and seconded by John Cantwell, Esq.—
That this meeting has heard with pleasure of the success which has attended the survey of that skillful and scientific engineer, N. H. Baird, Esq. on the route from the Bay of Quinte to Lake Huron.—Carried.

It was moved by Ephraim Sandford, Esq. and seconded by Thomas Murphy, Esq.—
That from a report made by that gentleman to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, it appears that for a sum not exceeding £200,000, a line of communication may be opened between those places, by substituting rail roads at four sections of the route, in place of expensive lockage. 1st.—From the mouth of the Trent to the Widow Harris's. 2nd.—From Percy Landing to Heeley's Falls. 3rd.—From Peterborough to Chemung Lake. 4th.—From Balsam Lake to Lake Simcoe.—Carried.

It was moved by Thomas Murphy, Esq. and seconded by James Wallis, Esq.—
That the plan proposed by Mr. Baird is deserving of the serious attention of the Provincial Legislature, as it opens for settlement one of the finest portions of the province, at an expense which must appear trifling when considered with the vast advantage, which must be derived from the communication when completed.—Carried.

It was moved by Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Esq. and seconded by James Wallis, Esq.—
That fully impressed with a sense of the importance of this project, this meeting ascertains that it will receive the impartial consideration of the Legislature at its next sitting, and that a grant will be made by them to commence operations at whatever section of the work may be deemed most expedient.—Carried.

It was moved by Daniel Griffith, Esq. and seconded by Robert Janteson, Esq.—
That by improving the communication as proposed, a profitable trade may be carried on between the back townships and the United States in the article of lumber, the toll on which would afford a handsome revenue.—Carried.

It was moved by Robert W. Shaw, Esq. and seconded by Edward S. Hickson, Esq.—
That the petition to the Hon. the House of Assembly now read, be approved of by this meeting, and that it be signed by the persons present.—Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Connin, and seconded by Dr. Easton.—
That the following gentlemen form a Committee to get the petition as numerously signed as possible, and that it be placed in the hands of four County members to be laid before the house.—Messrs. E. Sanford, Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Robert W. Shaw, Robert Jameson, and Daniel Griffith.—Carried.

It was moved by Edward Duffy, Esq. and seconded by R. C. Brown, Esq.—
That the above mentioned Committee be requested to depute one or more of their number to communicate with such persons residing in other parts of the Province, as are favorable to the project, and to request their assistance in promoting our views.—Carried.

It was moved by Daniel Griffith, Esq. and seconded by H. B. Holland, Esq.—
That the Chairman do leave the Chair, and that Charles Rubidge, Esq. do take it.—Carried. (Signed) THOS. A. STEWART, Chairman.

It was moved by William Smart, Esq. and seconded by John Roche, Esq.—
That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. Thomas A. Stewart, for his able conduct in the chair, and to George Hall, Esq. for acting as Secretary.—Carried.

It was moved by Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Esq. and seconded by the Hon. Thos. A. Stewart.—
That the thanks of this meeting be given to R. D. Chatterton, Esq. Proprietor of the Cobourg Star, for the kind manner in which he has volunteered to publish the proceedings of this Meeting.—Carried. (Signed) CHAS. RUBIDGE, Chairman, GEORGE HALL, Secretary.

PETITION.
To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, the Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of said Province, respectfully sheweth.

That your petitioners again beg leave to call the attention of your Honorable House to the necessity and importance of opening a line of communication from the Townships in the rear part of the Home, Newcastle and Midland Districts to the Bay of Quinte, by way of the River Trent.

That the plan lately proposed by N. H. Baird, Esq. of substituting Rail Roads at different sections of the route, where the excavation and lockage would be most expensive, will, no doubt, be finally laid before your Honorable House by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

That the expense of opening the whole route from Lake Huron to the Bay of Quinte, in the manner proposed, is so much below the sum which it was considered would be necessary for the improvement of the River Trent alone, your petitioners feel confident that your Honorable House will take the matter favorably into your consideration, and make such a grant for the commencement of the work, as your Honorable House in its wisdom may think fit.

Your petitioners would respectfully suggest that if an application were made by your Honorable House to the Home Government, a portion of the ungranted lands of the Crown in the vicinity of the projected improvement, would be set apart to be sold hereafter, and the proceeds applied towards liquidating the debt which must necessarily be incurred for opening the communication.

Without presuming to dictate to your Honorable House as to what section of the work should first be commenced, your petitioners would state, that for the small sum of £12,000, two sections of the proposed communication can be opened, each 50 miles in extent; viz. from Cameron's Falls, in the Township of Fenelon, to within six miles of Peterboro', by improving the navigation at the Bobayzeon Rapids, and from Peterboro', to Heeley's Falls, on the Trent, by constructing the necessary works at Crook's Rapids.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
30th October, 1835.

In a recent number of the Chronicle we hazarded a few opinions on the subject of bringing British Goods into the Province of U. Canada from the British Ports via New York and Oswego. In reference to our speculations on this, as we view it, important measure, the Oswego Palladium of the 7th inst. says:

"We are gratified to observe that the state of New-York and the Province of U. Canada are beginning to discover the great mutual interests subsisting between them. The past season has done more to accomplish this than all preceding time from the first settlement of the country. We are beginning to know what U. Canada is—that the whole western region of the Province possesses a soil of unparalleled fertility, surpassing in the production of wheat any portion of the North American Continent—that almost encircled by the great Lakes, this region enjoys the advantages of an island climate probably more equable and more mild than any part of the state of N. York—that the middle and northern parts of the Province furnish inexhaustible supplies of pine and white oak lumber. The population of the Province is supposed to be about 700,000. The emigration next year, (as we have learned from authority entitled to the utmost confidence,) will exceed that of any preceding year. The time is near at hand when the Province of U. Canada will contain a million of inhabitants. The pursuits of the people are exclusively commercial and agricultural. They manufacture nothing. They are beginning to take very largely from us our manufactures of cotton domestic goods, of iron castings, and of the various fabrics of our mechanics. Their consumption of British manufactures must already be several millions per annum—estimating it at the lowest possible minimum, seven dollars to an individual, and it amounts to nearly five millions per annum, with a certain and immense prospective increase.

The time has arrived when neither the policy of the general government, nor of the state of New-York should be indifferent as to U. Canada. It is in their power to establish relations with the Province of incalculable advantage to both countries, and we trust the subject will not be neglected.

We have been politely favored by the Editors of the Times and Patriot, published in St. John's, Newfoundland, with three numbers of each of those papers, and with sorrow we observe the bitter party spirit by which that colony is distracted, and to which our much respected late Attorney General became a victim.

We hailed his appointment to the high and honorable station of Chief Judge of that Island, with heart felt pleasure; considering it as proof, that government was conscious of the

gross injustice of his removal from the office, which he had so long filled in this Province, with unusual satisfaction. In his professional character, his upright and impartial discharge of his official duties, were never impugned or questioned, by even the most vindictive of his political opponents. Of his brilliant talents, and great legal acquirements we need not speak—they are universally known and acknowledged.

We therefore considered Newfoundland, most fortunate in having so worthy a successor, to that seat on the sacred Bench of Justice which had been so ably filled by a Forbes, a Tucker, and a Simms; although, we could not but feel, that the latter gentleman was heated with injustice; not a degree inferior to that implicated upon Mr. Boulton, in removing him from the Attorney Generalship of this Province. We thought that the great body of the people would participate in that feeling; and we conceived that the circumstances attending Mr. Boulton's departure, confirm the truth of that opinion.

Mr. Boulton's political principles, were, in this province, uniformly loyal and patriotic, and we doubt not his firm adherence to them in Newfoundland, rendered him obnoxious to a considerable portion of the people. This, added to the predilections in favor of another, we doubt not were the real causes which led to his quitting the island.

In our last publication we gave the most material portions of the Address voted to the Throne by the Parliament of Lower Canada, and to-day we give the very concise reply of His Excellency to the voluminous document presented to him by the House.

The conciliatory tone of the Speech delivered at the opening of the Session, appears far from having been met with a corresponding feeling from the delegated Representatives of the Lower Province. The commencement of each paragraph in the Address seems but an echo to the sentiments expressed by His Excellency under the respective heads of the Speech, but concluding in that kind of tone which expresses a side long feeling of successful triumph, which a person might be supposed to exhibit after having compelled a more powerful opponent to yield up in matters which had long been objects of contention between them.

The present appearance of affairs gives indeed, but small indication of a brightening up in the political horizon of the Lower Province. This same conciliatory line of policy has already been tried, and found by experience, that instead of allaying the mischievous spirit of opposition, which has paralyzed for these many years every thing calculated for the well-being of the country, has only called forth a renewed system of determined opposition on the part of the french faction to every measure emanating from the opposite party; thus rendering the representation of British interests and of British feeling null and void. We can hardly venture an opinion upon this conflicting state of affairs will terminate—but this we may say that if matters are allowed to proceed in the way they have been heretofore conducted it will finally prove destructive to any remaining portion of that spirit of improvement, which was first germinated in the Province, and can only be nurtured to maturity, by British capital and British enterprise.

The ruinous effects of this state of anarchy are not alone confined to the Lower Province—Upper Canada must suffer in a certain proportion. The road for nearly all its imported mercantile commodities, is through the Lower Province, and the principal part of the staple produce of the country, has to pass in a similar direction, either for exportation or for a market. If impeded in this way, having no outlet or inlet, for the egress or ingress of our commerce, but through a country where four-fifths of its inhabitants stand opposed to the cultivation of British interests, how materially must the Upper Province suffer? It must also be considered that the Upper Province contains an almost exclusive British population, whose commercial relations are naturally confined to their countrymen in the sister Province, and consequently whose interests, whether prejudicially or beneficially affected, must ever possess a reflective property on the affairs of their correspondents. The stoppage of the internal improvements of the country, in the Lower Province, of almost any description that could be mentioned, must also bear in proportionate force against the welfare of Upper Canada, either directly or indirectly, the relative situation of the two Provinces as they now stand, producing so close an intermingling of interests, that every evil the one may labor under, must have to a certain degree, a similarly injurious effect on the other. The innumerable ramifications which this subject presents, preclude the possibility, with our present space, of taking more than a cursory glance at the general features of the case. But—although it may be looked on lightly as an affair which more properly belongs to the inhabitants of the Lower Province, yet, when observed closely, it will be found to possess matters affecting ourselves, of too much importance either to be forgotten or neglected.

KINGSTON POLICE.
On Thursday, Thomas Kilduff, an elderly square built looking Irishman, was brought before the Magistrates on a warrant issued at the instance of his wife, for various violent assaults committed on her person by the said Thomas Kilduff, and for having, on one occasion, struck her into the fire, in consequence of which her hands had been dreadfully burned.

Nancy Kilduff stated that her husband Tom was frequently in the habit of disguising himself with liquor, and that when so affected, he amused himself in the very unconjugal pastime of beating and abusing her; that one day, about six weeks ago, after having been sociably engaged together in discussing the contents of a pint measure containing whisky, (it was only a single individual pint, devil a drop more,) he began "as was his wont," to beat her. An unusual "hard lick" on the back of her neck, however, did more execution than was at all agreeable to either party. The violence of this blow drove her, she said, head foremost into the fire, and before she could extricate herself, both her hands were frightfully burned. Two of the fingers on her left hand were literally burned off, and various other parts of her body, particularly her head, had

been bruised and scorched. She brought this complaint against her hard-hearted helpmate, that she might receive such legal protection as would ensure her from any repetition of his brutality.

Michael Ward, a neighbor, was examined. He said that he had heard of frequent quarrels between the parties; that they were both given to habits of intemperance; was not present at any of their battles; had seen Kilduff sober when his wife was drunk, but had never seen Nancy sober when her husband was drunk. On the unfortunate woman removing the bandages from her left hand, a very shocking spectacle presented itself; two of the fingers had been burned completely off, some of the others partly so, and her arms, neck and face, although six weeks had elapsed since the affair had taken place, bore evident marks of the extent of the injuries she had then received.

The prisoner did not appear altogether unmoved when the effects of his violence were thus publicly exposed; he very tepidly leant across the table to assist his victim to re-adjust the bandages round her hand, which attention she accepted with much seeming satisfaction.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner £5, under the Summary Punishment Bill, to be employed as the Magistrate thought necessary for the uses of his wife and children. They moreover ordered him to find bail to keep the peace towards his wife for two years, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each. We have since heard that Kilduff has complied with the conditions of his sentence, and has consequently been suffered to return to the bosom of his family.

Disasters on Lake Ontario.—On Tuesday morning the steam boat Cobourg left Toronto on her trip downward; the weather being then quite moderate she reached Cobourg on the evening of the same day; the weather still continuing the same, she left Cobourg at 10 o'clock, but had hardly gone ten miles when a heavy gale from the north-east began to blow, and continued to increase until 5 o'clock the next morning. The wind then suddenly chopped round and blew a perfect hurricane from the north west. At 4 o'clock saw a schooner on her beam ends, about half a mile from the Ducks, floating, it was supposed, in fifteen fathoms water. Two men were seen clinging to the wreck; one of the sufferers had a stick in his hand, at the top of which was attached a handkerchief, which he waved as a signal of distress. The state of the weather, however, was such that the Cobourg could render no assistance. The sea at this time was washing over the decks of the Cobourg in every direction, and breaking into the cabin through the deck windows. Captain Paynter was therefore reluctantly obliged to leave the unfortunates to their fate. The schooner, from the appearance of the hull, was supposed to be the Ontario, belonging to Oswego. A short time afterwards saw another schooner about two miles from the Ducks, also afloat on her beam ends, but no appearance of any living creature was seen about her; it was supposed all had perished. The Cobourg, for five hours, suffered the extremity of the gale, during that time her bows were almost constantly buried in the mountainous sea which foamed around her, and she shipped at intervals some heavy seas. On arriving opposite to Kingston, where she had to land 3 cabin and 15 deck passengers, such was the violence of the storm, that she could not possibly approach the port; she therefore had to carry them down with her to Prescott, and land them at Kingston on her return.

The passengers describe Captain Paynter's conduct throughout this trying scene, to have been every thing that could inspire hope and confidence among the ship's company, never having even for one instant left his post on deck while the gale lasted.

The Farmers' Bank.—Is our last number, we copied from the Courier, some very pointed questions, put to the Hon. President of this institution, by a person signing himself "A Shareholder." We have now much pleasure in giving below Mr. Elmsley's brief, but satisfactory answer.

It is painful to see the opposition of individuals, degenerating into actual baseness. This remark appears to us to apply, in a very especial manner, to the insinuations of "A Shareholder." Even if Mr. Elmsley had, as the anonymous writer insinuates, made over his property in trust to his wife, previous to signing the Deed of Settlement of the Bank, what we would ask could he gain by it—we should say according to the laws of this Province—nothing.

To the Editor of the Courier of Upper Canada.
Sir, Observing in your paper of yesterday, a communication from "A Shareholder," in which certain Questions are put to me in a direct and distinct shape; I beg as directly and distinctly to give the answer thereto—And this I do in order that silence may not be construed into any admission of the malicious insinuation obviously intended.

Question.—To the Hon. John Elmsley, "Did you, or did you not, some few days previous to affixing your signature to the Deed of Settlement—make over all your property, real and personal, in trust to your wife Mrs. Charlotte Elmsley?"

Answer.—"I did NOT." J. ELSLEY.

Toronto, Nov. 6, 1835.

Editor's Note.—The communication signed "A Shareholder" containing the interrogatory to which Mr. Elmsley has given the above decided negative, was written, and sent to us by a gentleman of long, and most respectable standing in this City; and we allowed it to be inserted upon the credit of that respectability. If the fact insinuated in that communication were true, the public ought to know it; if untrue, it would enable the friends of the Farmers' Bank, to expose the falsehood and malice of its assailants; who would be prosecuted by such an expose. Mr. Elmsley gives the negative to the interrogation of his assailant; if Messrs. Hagerman and Draper will do the same; to show our disapprobation of the conduct of "A Shareholder"—respectable as he is—we will immediately give up his name to Mr. Elmsley.

Accident.—On Wednesday night last a man (supposed to be an Emigrant who had lately arrived in this country) fell from the wharf of the Ottawa Forwarding Company, and was drowned. We believe that his body has not yet been found. It is a melancholy fact, that not less than five persons were drowned off the above wharf last season.

By the Newfoundland Patriot we learn that a public breakfast was given to Mr. Parsons, the printer who was fined 50 pounds and sentenced to three months imprisonment for a contempt of the Circuit Court of the Midland District, by an article published in that paper. Many speeches were made and resolutions entered into amongst which was the following, with which we cordially concur:

"Resolved that we turn with intense feelings of respect and affection to our late Chief Judges "Furber and Tucker, who administering justice in Newfoundland had for so many years stood the constitutional sentinel, guarding with an even hand the Liberties of the people on the one side, and the Charters of their King and the laws of their country on the other."

The Traveller.—This fine vessel touched at our Harbour on Tuesday last, on her first trip from Niagara to Prescott. Yesterday morning she paid us another visit on her route upwards, heavily laden with goods and passengers.

This vessel, as mentioned by us on a former occasion, is schooner rigged, having her machinery under deck, after the fashion of the British Channel Steamers, with two beautiful Engines of 40 horse power each, made by Ward of Montreal. Her shafts and cranks are made of wrought Iron, and of Glasgow Manufacture.

We have not the exact dimensions of the "Traveller," but understand that the length of her deck is 145 feet. Her State Rooms are extremely commodious and comfortable—and in point of speed she stands foremost on the western waters.

On Wednesday last, during the severe gale, a tree was rooted up by the wind, and killed a Mare Colt belonging to Mr. Henry Vanlouver, of Lohorough. Two Cows were also killed, one belonging to Mr. Bradshaw, and the other to Mr. John Shearer.

NOVA SCOTIA.
JUDGE BOUTON AND THE PRESS.—In noticing the fine and imprisonment of the Printer of the Newfoundland Patriot, for a contempt of Court, contained in a supposed libellous publication, we stated, that in the opinion of some competent authorities here, the conduct of the Judge was about as legal as that of the ruffians who cut off Mr. Winton's ears on Saddle Hill. We are glad to hear that the case has been taken of the matter at Home. Mr. O'Connell brought the subject forward in Parliament on the 19th August. He explained the contents of the petition, and stated that, at the worst, the publication was but libellous on Sir George Grey, in reply—

In respect to the libel case, he was ready to admit, that though the proceeding of Mr. Justice Bouton might have been legal, it was not one which it was advisable to sanction as a precedent, at the same time the conduct of the defendant had not been at all justifiable; and he (Sir G. Grey) was sure, if all justice would have been done the learned Judge, as it was the case had been submitted to the legal authorities in this country; and as it appeared, that though the Judge had been strictly legal in his sentence for contempt, yet, as the practice for many years in this country was against him, the sentence had been remitted.

Mr. O'Connell begged to express his entire satisfaction at the statement of the Right Hon. Baronet, and he was sure the Colonists would learn with great satisfaction the mode in which the case was treated by His Majesty's Government. The charge of a Judge having acted in his own case, had, he was glad to find, met the disapprobation of Government, and had received as severe a censure as could well be inflicted upon any judicial functionary. It had been urged by a cool man, and therefore could not be a party man. He (Mr. O'Connell) had known men as cool as cucumbers who were, notwithstanding, violent party men.—(A laugh.) The petition was then laid on the table.—[Novascotian.]

PRICES CURRENT IN KINGSTON MARKET,
November 14, 1835.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, Superfine, per bbl.	27	6	0	0
Flour, fine, do.	25	0	0	0
Seconds, do. do.	20	0	0	0
Flour, do. do.	16	0	11	0
Barley, do. do.	2	0	2	3
Oats, do. do.	1	0	1	3
Rye, do. do.	3	0	0	0
Peas, do. do.	1	10	2	0
Potatoes, do. do.	0	10	1	0
Beef, pr. lb.	0	3	0	4
Mutton, do.	0	3	0	4
Veal, do.	0	3	0	4
Pork, fresh, do.	0	5	0	0
Hams, pork, do.	0	0	0	0
Butter, do.	0	7	0	8
Candles, moulds, do.	0	7	0	7
do. dips, do.	0	4	0	4
Soap, do.	0	4	0	4
Eggs, pr. doz.	0	7	0	9
Fowls, couple, do.	1	3	1	6
Pork, mess, do.	80	0	85	0
do. do. prime mess, do.	00	0	75	0
do. prime, do.	65	0	00	0
do. cargo, do.	00	0	0	0
Cheese per cwt. do.	35	0	40	0
do. per lb. do.	0	4	0	5
Hay, pr. ton, do.	35	6	6	6
Wool, pr. cwt. do.	6	6	4	0
Beef, pr. cwt. do.	17	4	20	0
Pork, do. do.	22	6	25	0
Wheat, pr. bush. do.	3	6	4	0
Indian Corn, do. do.	3	0	0	0
Indian meal, do. do.	3	6	4	0

RE-OPENING OF THE Wesleyan Methodist Chapel,
Bay Street.

The above Chapel, situated at the north end of the Town, having been enlarged, will be re-opened to-morrow, (Sunday 15th Nov.) with the following services:

The Rev. William Lord, President of the Conference, will preach at half-past 10 A. M.; the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, at 3 P. M., and the Rev. William Lord at 6 P. M.

COLLECTIONS will be made at each service towards defraying the expenses incurred in enlarging the Chapel.
Kingston, 14th Nov. 1835.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
THE KINGSTON ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1836.

WHICH, in addition to the usual Calendar, contains a List of the Public Officers of the Province, a complete Table of the Post Offices in both Provinces, Public Institutions, Exchange and Interest Tables, &c. &c. the whole carefully compiled.

ALSO,
THE COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC for 1836, with Tables of Interest, and Exchange.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Kingston, November 14, 1835.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the
Subscriber,
A SELECTION OF
PSALMS AND HYMNS,
For every Sunday and principal Festival throughout the year; for the use of Congregations in the

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC;
Selected and arranged under the Authority and direction of the Hon. and Right Reverend THE LORD BISHOP.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
Kingston, Oct. 10, 1835.

MORRISON'S PILLS.
A FRESH supply of this justly celebrated Medicine, in Boxes of various sizes, has now been received by
E. H. HARDY, Agent,
Kingston, July 11, 1835.

DOCTOR WALKER informs the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that he has commenced practice in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Butterworth, and opposite to the Hardware Store of J. Watkins, Esq. & Co. Store Street.

From his length of practice, and thorough knowledge of the various diseases incident to the human body, and his intention to settle in Kingston, he is induced to offer his Professional Services to the Public. Dr. Walker has been eminently successful in cases of Midwifery. N. B. Charges for Medicine and attendance, will be moderate.

Dr. WALKER will attend at his Surgery from eleven to one o'clock on the Saturday, of each week, to give Advice and Medicine to the poor, gratis.
Kingston, Nov. 10, 1835. 40bms

NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER having just returned from Montreal, begs leave to inform her friends and the Public generally that she has purchased a choice supply of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,
among which are the following, viz.—Superfine and common Broad Cloths, Pilot and Forest do. Cassimeres, Buckskins, Kerseys, Superfine Welch Flannels, Salisbury do. Royal Ribbed Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers, French and English Merinos, Bombazines, Bombazens, Tartan Plaids, Camlets, Rich Twilled Chintzes, Fashionable Gimps, Silk Velvets, Gros de Naples, Thibet and Silk Shawls; a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's

SHOES and BOOTS,
Merino, Mohair, and Lamb's Wool Hosiery, and Gloves,
FUR CAPS,
MUFFS, TIEPETS and BOAS,
PERFUMERY,

Brushes, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
The whole of the above articles having been selected by Mrs. B. herself, she begs leave to recommend them to the notice of the Public, as she is satisfied they form as cheap, if not a cheaper collection than has been heretofore offered in the Kingston market.
E. C. BINLEY,
Brock Street, Kingston, }
10th Nov. 1835. } 40

Thomas Wilson
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Kingston, and the Midland District generally, to a very desirable assortment of seasonable Staple and Fancy Articles, received per recent importations. Among which will be found

West of England and London Cloths, comprising black, indigo blue, claret, invisible green, russel brown, and other fashionable shades. Also, Kersey Buck Skins, a new and elastic article for gentlemen's trousers, Cassimeres, Hunting Cloths, Petershams, Flushings and Pilot Cloths, Galashees Cloths, Blankets and Flannels.

A Good Assortment of Domestic,
Plain and colored, Irish and Scotch Linens, Gros de Naples, of various shades, Merinos and Worsteds Goods. A choice selection of London twilled and plain Prints, of rich dark colors. A general assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

FUR CAPS AND HATS,
In great variety. Buffalo Robes, Children's Beaver Bonnets and Hats, and a very general supply of useful small Wares. An assortment of Crockery.

The above articles will be sold low for prompt pay, or short approved credit.
INDIAN CURIOSITIES.
Cash paid for good Wheat.
Kingston, Nov. 13, 1835. 40

NAPANEE BREWERY.
THE Subscriber having procured a first rate and experienced Brewer at his new Establishment, is able to offer very superior BEER, of the finest body and flavor. The Public are invited to give it a trial.

A regular supply will be kept on hand in Kingston, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by Mr.