

however, be competent at any Ordinary Meeting to suspend the operation of any Rule or Regulation deemed inexpedient; or to establish temporarily any Rule or Regulation the expediency of which shall be declared by three fourths of the legal votes present.

ARTICLE X.
The Committee of Management shall submit at each Annual Meeting, a report in writing of the general state of the Society, and their proceedings of the past year, with a comprehensive general statement of the Accounts, duly vouched by the President, Recording Secretary and Treasurer. They shall likewise submit Quarterly statements of their proceedings and the Treasurer's Books and Accounts at the Ordinary Meetings.

ARTICLE XI.
It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all ordinary, general, or special meetings of the Society; and, in the absence of the President, this duty shall devolve on the Vice Presidents. Should the President and Vice Presidents be absent at any meeting of the Society, a majority of the members present shall appoint a member to preside for the time being, and such member, during the time he presides, shall have the full power of President.

ARTICLE XII.
The Treasurer shall receive the monies of the Society, and discharge bills when duly vouched and sanctioned by the Committee of Management; he shall keep Books, in which his accounts of receipts and disbursements shall be regularly entered, so as to exhibit at one view the balance in his hands; which Books shall be examined by the Committee of Management, at least once every three months—and shall also be open for the inspection of the members at every quarterly meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE XIII.
It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to attend all meetings of the Society and of the Committee of Management, to take the minutes, keep the Books and Papers, and generally conduct the details of the Society. He shall also be prepared to afford such information and to render such assistance relating to the affairs of the Society, as the Committee of Management shall from time to time require.

ARTICLE XIV.
It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, generally, to conduct the correspondence of the Society. All communications, however, intended for Europe or other parts, respecting the general concerns of the Society, before they are transmitted, and all papers or advertisements before they are circulated or published, shall receive the sanction of the Committee of Management.

ARTICLE XV.
Special meetings of the Society may be called by the Recording Secretary under direction of the Committee of Management, giving the fullest notice the urgency of the case may admit of in the discretion of the Committee.

ARTICLE XVI.
In furtherance of the objects of the Society, and when its funds will permit it, an office shall be opened in Kingston under the direction of the Managing Committee, for the purpose of giving such advice, information and relief to Irish Emigrants as the funds will afford. Therein shall be kept a Register of all applications to the Society for domestic services, agricultural and other laborers, and mechanics—and also of the names and qualifications of Irish Emigrants in want of employment, together with a list of lands and real property for sale in the Province.

ARTICLE XVII.
This Society being instituted for benevolent and social purposes, all political and party discussions are strictly forbidden at its meetings. And—

ARTICLE XVIII.
Lastly, To guard against imposition, all members of this Society are enjoined to communicate to the Committee of Management the names of all impostors and abandoned mendicants who may to their knowledge seek eleemosynary aid from the Society.

After the above had been read, and agreed to, the several persons present subscribed the same in the association Book, thereby enrolling themselves as members of the Society. In course of Signature, Mr. Arthur Foster informed the meeting that he was instructed by James Mathewson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, to enroll his name—and to present the Society with his donation of Ten Dollars to mark his approbation of the laudable undertaking, which was most thankfully acknowledged.—Mr. Foster also enrolled the name of Thomas Burroughs, Esq., Civil Engineer as a member. It was then unanimously resolved, That the association Book be kept open for the free enrollment of members until the close of the first Monthly Meeting to be held on Monday evening the 4th April next. After which all persons desiring admission must be proposed and elected after the manner provided for in the sixth article of the Rules of the Society.

The Society thus established proceeded to election of the principal officers by ballot—having by common consent, from the lateness of the hour postponed the ballot for the Standing Committee, to the first Monthly Meeting, and having named Doctor Sampson, Mr. McCuniffe and Mr. Kirkpatrick, as Scrutineers—upon the close of the ballot, the result was announced as follows:

Doctor Sampson by every ballot was elected President.
Walter McCuniffe, First Vice } President.
Robert Jackson, Second Vice }
Thomas Greer, Recording Secretary.

Anthony Manahan, Corresponding Sec'y, and Thomas Kirkpatrick, Treasurer—
Who were then declared duly elected, to serve in their several offices for the ensuing year to the first annual general Meeting in March.

Preparations were subsequently made for the celebration by the Society of the approaching anniversary of Ireland's tutelary Saint.—Committees of arrangement, Stewards, &c. were appointed—and it was fully agreed upon that the Members of the Association with such other Countrymen as had not yet enrolled themselves—but who purposed celebrating the day—should also celebrate the happy event of the establishment of the Society, by dining together at the Colborne Arms, on Thursday next.—Patrick's day.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Doctor Sampson for his dignified and able conduct in the Chair—and to Mr. J. Alley for his valuable services as Secretary.
Kingston, 15th March, 1836.

We are requested to state, that the members of the Society will meet to-morrow at the Colborne Arms precisely at 12 o'clock, and there to form themselves into the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY or KINOSTON. It is therefore requested that a punctual attendance of all the members will be observed. We have also to state, that the Book of the Constitution will be left at Mr. Jackson's Auction Room for signatures until the 14th April next, after which time all persons wishing to become members of the society, can only be admitted by ballot.

CANADIAN FAIRS.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.
SIR.—That valuable European custom of holding FAIRS semi-annually, is fast gaining ground in this Province; the farmers are learning, by experience, that a Mart for Horses, Cattle, Grain, &c. twice every year, where Cash is generally paid, and purchasers are in waiting, is preferable to the farmer's ruinous

practice of Trade, (as it is technically termed,) and the merchants, mechanics, auctioneers, &c. anticipate the FAIR with elated expectation, arising from an almost sure market for their varied commodities. These facts have been pleasingly proved to demonstration at the late FAIR held at NAPANEE on the 1st, 2d and 3d inst.

The march of intellect is fast progressing, and those who were a few years since shrouded in natural, or rather ignorant, diffidence, are acquiring that spirit of emulation which is the invariable characteristic of a prosperous country, or colony; and those farmers residing in the Counties of Lenox and Addington, evinced their capability of appreciating the vast advantages accruing from the NAPANEE FAIR, by entering

3	Entire Horses,
93	Working "
12	Young "
47	Oxen,
100	Cows,
40	Young Cattle,

and actually selling for cash.

713	bushels Wheat,
159	" Corn,
190	" Rye,
104	" Peas,
51	" Barley,
60	" Oats.

1,277
Sales of Horses, &c. &c. could not be ascertained from the disposers not informing the Clerk, but doubtless the sales realized their most elated expectations.

The business of the FAIR was not interrupted for a moment by intoxication or disturbance; all was conducted with regularity and despatch, which does credit to the farmers and others who were in attendance.

To the praise of the Managers of the FAIR, they were prompt and indefatigable in making every exertion for the proper conducting of business, evincing that public spiritedness which has been worthily attached to their names.

JOHN O. DETLOR,
Clerk.

Napanee, March 5, 1836.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1836.

Mr. PETER REA, of the Office of the Chronicle & Gazette, will shortly do himself the honor of waiting on the friends and customers of the Establishment, for the purpose of collecting all debts due, and receiving orders. It is respectfully requested that this notice will induce those concerned to be prepared to meet the arrival of Mr. Rea, as his stay at the several places at which he has to call, will be necessarily of short duration.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

By the arrival of the Packet Ship North America, Captain Dixey, at New York, Liverpool papers to the 5th of February have been received. The only important article of news contained in them, is the King's Speech, on the opening of Parliament, on the 4th of that month, which will be found subjoined. It will be seen that the report which was current in England, relative to a considerable addition to the naval strength of the country being in contemplation, is confirmed, by the statement made by His Majesty, regarding the estimates of the year, being increased by the necessity of a due attention being paid to that branch of the service. A new measure, it is also announced, will be laid before both Houses, for the settlement of the title question in England and Wales, and a recommendation given to consider measures for the relief of dissenters from the established church, on the principle of general toleration. Provisions for the better administration of the laws particularly in the court of Chancery, is also recommended, together with the settlement of the title question in Ireland, and the consideration of the subjects of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland, and the Poor Laws of England being applicable to that country.

London, Thursday Eve, Feb. 4.—His Majesty this day opened the Session of Parliament with the usual formalities. He went in state from St. James's Palace, preceded and followed by the whole of his household retinue, in a carriage drawn by eight horses richly caparisoned, with superb new harness—the positions and louchin in attendance being also dressed in new state liveries.

His Majesty's departure from the palace, and arrival at the House of Peers, was announced by the firing of cannons. Though the day was far from favorable, the crowds of people to view the procession were very great, and along the whole line of road which His Majesty passed, he was received with loud cheers.

His Majesty, we are happy to state, appeared to be in the possession of excellent health. On his Majesty's arrival at the House of Peers, he was conducted to the Throne with the usual ceremonies, and in a firm and distinct voice delivered the following most gracious speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:
"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed, without delay or interruption, to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

"I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France, is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

"Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavors to remove causes of disagreement between others, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French. The answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honor of both.

"I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the Northern Province of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagement into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present government of Spain inspires me with the hope that the authority of the queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions, and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessing of internal tranquility and union.

"I have given directions that there be laid before the treaty which I have concluded with the queen of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
"I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared, and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well considered economy.

"The necessity for maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate provision to the extension of my subjects, has occasioned an increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service.

"The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. A large number of my subjects should still suffer from that class of difficulties which continue to be distressing, and the branches of agriculture may be defective in important parts, with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:
"I have not yet received the further report of the commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales. But I have several dioceses of England and Wales, upon reason to believe that subjects submitted to them, most of the imports. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your early attention to the ecclesiastical establishment, with the intention of making it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it was instituted.

"Another subject, which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the tithe in England and Wales, and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections, to which it has hitherto been subject.

"The principle of toleration by which I have been invariably guided, of offence or trouble to no man, of any persuasion or of any sect, and I am, therefore, anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which will remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

"The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provisions may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the Law, and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

"I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithe in Ireland, upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

"You are already in possession of the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal corporations of Ireland, and I entertain the hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in these institutions, a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

"A further report of the commission of inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales, may in many respects assist your deliberations.

"I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and your determination to maintain as well as to amend the laws and institutions of the country; and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands persuaded that you will so treat them, as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality of my people.

SPAIN.

From Spain intelligence had been received of the sudden dissolution of the cortes by command of the queen; the cause was a defeat of the ministry, in the chamber of the procuradores—probably on some clause of the electoral law—which rendered it necessary for them to take the sense of the people by means of a new election. The 20th of March was appointed for the new convocation. It was considered almost certain that the result would be favorable to the ministry.

FRANCE.

A change of ministry in France was still expected with confidence. It was believed that the Duke de Broglie would resign, in the event of a ministerial defeat on the five percent. question, which was thought not improbable; and a struggle of intrigue was said to be going on between Messrs. Thiers and Guizot for the succession. Of one thing there can be little doubt; whatever change may take place in the cabinet, Louis Philippe will still be the master. Another may wear the name but he is his own prime minister.

Resignation of the Executive Council.—By private accounts from Toronto, proceeding from the most respectable sources, we are informed that on Saturday evening the entire Executive Council, both whig and tory, simultaneously sent in their resignations to His Excellency. The cause of this very unexpected and unusual proceeding was not known when the accounts left, but a report was current that a misunderstanding had arisen between His Excellency and the Council relative to the propriety, on the part of His Excellency, of submitting to them all matters of importance previous to their being publicly promulgated. Nothing definite, however, was known, but it is certain that no common occurrence could have produced an explosion of such magnitude.

The documents accompanying the late message of His Excellency Sir F. B. Head to the House of Assembly, in answer to the address of that body, contain a full and satisfactory explanation of the circumstance of the balance which appeared in the public accounts against Mr. Hagerman, and which has been made the handle of the most malignant insinuations against that gentleman by the disappointed and angry radicals. The simple elucidation of facts attending this transaction is strongly illustrative of the weapons which the radicals employ against their political enemies. Mr. Hagerman, as collector of the Port of Kingston, had reserved a certain sum from the public funds in his hands, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Baby, the then Inspector General, as his legal portion of the seizure of an American Schooner, placed under forfeiture by the act for prohibiting the transportation of Foreign bottoms, which sum, although allowed by the proper authorities, had never been placed to his credit. This circumstance, in itself sufficiently plain and regular, is taken hold of by the faction, and twisted into an implication of defalcation, on the part of the Solicitor General, of the public monies in his hands, although it cannot be doubted that the parties who preferred the complaint were fully aware of the true state of the case. This proceeding is quite in keeping with the conduct of the Defectionists of the Lower Province. Their shafts are ever directed at those of their opponents, who, possessed of any of the good things of this world, calculated to fill the mouths of their own hungry pack, present a

fair mark; and the most trivial circumstance is laid hold of for a ground to erect the most iniquitous and groundless accusations.

We have much satisfaction in perceiving by the Quebec papers, that the Constitutional Association of that City, have called a meeting to take into consideration the paragraph contained in Mr. Morin's new Grievance Address, which we pointed out in our publication of the 5th instant, to the notice of our readers, as a specimen of the presumptuous mendacity of the party who were the authors of that document. The utter contempt of even the appearance of truth, manifested by the faction in this declaration, is a sufficient demonstration to what lengths they are capable of proceeding, for the accomplishment of their nefarious designs, and it also affords a strong proof if nothing else was wanting, of the immediate necessity of something being done by the Home Government to crush a spirit which if permitted to grow much older, will have an effect of reducing the Province to the most deplorable state of confusion and distress.

On the 3d inst. the House of Assembly of Lower Canada went into committee on the answer of His Excellency to the address of the House, praying for the dismissal of Mr. Justice Gale. The address to the King, brought forward by Mr. O'Callaghan, was agreed on, being the substance of a series of resolutions which had previously been proposed for the adoption of the House on this subject. The address it seems, contains the whole circumstances of the case, which is to be laid before the Home Government for the purpose, as Mr. O'Callaghan says, of obtaining justice—that is, the dismissal of an honorable, high minded, and talented gentleman, of British origin, to give place to some French demagogue belonging to their own party.

The Quebec Mercury states, on good authority, that the Archdeacon of Quebec, who visited England last summer on matters connected with the welfare of the Church of England, has been nominated Suffragan Bishop to relieve the present Prelate now holding the See, of a part of the labors attendant on his charge.

It is really too bad that the inhabitants of this Province should be publicly libelled by the orators in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, as in any way participating in the feelings and designs of the French party of that part of the Colony. Mr. Papeau, in the debate on the new Grievance Address, says, alluding to Lord Glenelg's instructions, "Happily for the people of this Province the instructions alluded to were first laid before a commission entirely of British origin, among whom they had raised an universal cry of indignation. If therefore those instructions created such discontent among a people who had not suffered so long, or under such grievous evils as the inhabitants of this Province, was it surprising that the latter should raise their voice against them?"

Such unqualified falsehoods finding their way to Europe, may produce the most injurious effects to the interests of the Province. If the people at home are made to believe that the political opinions of the Upper Canadians are identified with the traitorous machinations of Papeau and his tail, will it not have the effect of turning aside the tide of emigration from our Province, the ingress of which is so justly considered of such paramount importance; and moreover will it not have a tendency to injure the mercantile interests of the country, by creating a suspicion in the minds of British capitalists, that the country inhabited by the allies of a foreign and disaffected faction is not a safe field for mercantile or pecuniary speculations. As a proof of the truth of Mr. Papeau's assertion, we have to state, that on the promulgation of these instructions, such was the favorable opinion entertained of them in this town, that a public subscription was immediately entered into, for the purpose of having a large edition of them printed in the shape of a pamphlet, for distribution throughout the District, which work is now in progress, and near completion in our own printing office. Mr. Papeau would do well to restrict his assertions regarding public opinion to his own tribe and party; for by drawing his conclusions of the sentiments of the population of Upper Canada from the frothy declamations of Mackenzie, or the misrepresentations of the radical press, he only exposes a presumptuous ignorance, or a wilful disregard of truth.

We are happy to perceive by the Quebec Mercury, that Mr. Andrew Stewart, brother to the Archdeacon of Kingston, and to the Ex-Archdeacon of the Lower Province, has complied with the wishes of his friends, by offering himself again as a candidate to serve in Parliament for the Upper Town of Quebec.—We trust most sincerely that he will be successful, for at no time did the country want true friends and honest legislators more than at the present.

The official account of the public Revenue of Great Britain up to the 5th January, 1836, shows a decrease on the year compared with that of 1835, to the amount of £613,669, but an increase on the quarter ending on the former date compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, to the amount of £172,967.

A Snow Storm, equal in severity to any we have experienced during the winter, began on Sunday forenoon last, and continued, without intermission, until Monday morning; a depth of at least 9 inches of snow must have fallen.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce the following: [From the U. C. Gazette Extraordinary.]
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, 14th March, 1836.
The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Members of the Executive Council of this Province, until the King's pleasure shall be known, viz:
ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN,
JOHN EASLEY,
AUGUSTUS BALDWIN,
WILLIAM ALLAN, Esquires.
The Lieutenant Governor has also been pleased to appoint Lieutenant FREDERICK HALKETT, of the Coldstream Guards, to be His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp.

Lost, Yesterday,
A CRIMSON SILK PURSE, containing a small sum of money. Whoever has found the same, will be rewarded on leaving it at this Office.
Wednesday, March 16, 1836. 75z

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of the late A. J. Ferns, are requested to take notice, that any accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st day of April next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
CA. FERNS,
Administratrix.
Kingston, 14th March, 1836. 75z

Important to Merchants!

TO LET—A situation in every respect calculated for an extensive and profitable country business. Apply to the Editor, or JOHN GORDANIER, Ernest Town, Jan. 19, 1836. 59z

NOTICE.

To Chelsea, and other Pensioners who are paid by the Commissariat.
THE Assistant Commissary General hereby notifies the above description of persons that they must make personal application at the beginning of each quarter, to the nearest Commissariat Office for their Pensions.
In cases when Pensioners, reside a distance from a Commissariat Office, which might render it inconvenient or expensive to the Pensioners to apply at the beginning of each quarter, or if from sickness or other good cause application cannot be made personally even once in the year, an officer will be sent annually to visit those stations to identify and pay those who cannot for these causes present themselves at a Commissariat Station.
The Pensioners are enjoined to keep possession of their Instruction Papers, as their Pensions will be paid only to them in person on their being identified thereby.
It is further notified that the Government will not under any circumstance recognize Agents, or the claim of any individual for debt contracted by the Pensioners.
Commissariat,
Kingston, 15th March, 1836. } 75z

Steam Boat Brockville.

AGREEABLY to notice, a meeting of the Stockholders was held this day at Mr. O. G. Munger's Inn, when the following persons were duly elected as managing committee for the ensuing season.

COMMITTEE.
Messrs. Smith Bartlett, Junr. } Belleville.
and Stephen Benson, }
John Miller, } Hallowell.
T. McNider, } Kingston.
Robert Harvey, } Brockville.
After which Mr. Billa Flint, Junr. was appointed Treasurer.
Belleville, March 1st, 1836. 74em

The following papers will insert the above for one month, and send their accounts to the Treasurer: The Traveller, Hallowell; the British Whig and Chronicle, Kingston; and Recorder, Brockville.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Steam Boat Kingston, will be held at the Commercial Hotel, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Committee,
D. PRENTISS, Secretary.
Kingston, 12th March, 1836. 74 ii

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until Wednesday, at noon, on the 23d day of March instant, for immediately supplying the Barrack Department with the following articles, viz:

Towels, round	No. 50
Flannel Caps,	75
Urine Tubs,	18
Water Pails,	45
Mop heads,	200
Hair broom Heads,	100
Scrubbing Brushes, } hand	50
} heads long	100

Patterns of the above can be seen at the Barrack Store at Kingston.
Tenders to express the rate in Currency for each article, and the names of two persons as Sureties.
Commissariat,
Kingston, March 8, 1836. } 73ai

Steam Boat Notice.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Steam Boat Brockville, H. Calder, Master, It was resolved, That she will commence her regular trips on the opening of the Navigation, and will leave Prescott for the head of the Bay of Quinte, on Tuesday and Friday afternoon, after the arrival of the Montreal Stages, and return, leaving the Bay of Quinte and Belleville on Monday and Thursday mornings, touching at the intermediate places both up and down.
Belleville, 1st March, 1836. 72z

NOTICE.

MR. DAVY begs leave to inform his Friends and the public, that he has again opened his Hotel in Bath, where he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Bath, Dec. 30th, 1835. 53im

FOR SALE,

The beautiful Cottage formerly occupied by the late George Macaulay, Esq.,
Bath, Dec. 30th, 1835. 53im

FOR SALE,

The Canada Steam Packet,
WELL found in all materials, her engine in good order, her hull has undergone a most thorough repair within a short period to the amount of some hundred pounds, when her decks, beams, and upper works were all made new. She is well adapted for any short route, is an excellent seaboat, well adapted for towing, passengers or cargo. Her speed is 8 miles per hour, and more when favored by her canvass, being schooner rigged. She will be sold extremely low for Cash, or part Cash part Credit. She is now lying at Toronto.
For further particulars apply to
HUGH RICHARDSON,
MANAGING OWNER,
Toronto. 39z
Toronto, Nov. 3d, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the Kingston Library are informed, that it is in immediate contemplation to have the Library remodelled, and an extensive collection of New Works added to it. In order that these alterations may be done correctly, it is necessary that all the Books at present in circulation should be collected. The Subscribers are, therefore, respectfully requested to return to the Library, WITHOUT DELAY, such works as they may have in their possession.
Chronicle & Gazette Office, }
Kingston, 25th Feb. 1836. }

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

For supplying the Military Hospital with Provisions &c.

THE Assistant Commissary General will receive at his Office, Sealed Tenders, until Monday at noon, the 21st day of March next, for supplying the Military Hospitals at Kingston and Point Henry with Provisions, Vegetables, Groceries &c., for Three Years from the 1st day of April, 1836.

Forms of Tender may be obtained at this Office, and every information afforded, on application at the Military Hospitals at Kingston.
Commissariat,
Kingston, Upper Canada, 23d Feb., 1836. }

NOTICE.

THE Subscription List for erecting a Marine Railway in this Town, is now at the office of John Watkins, Esq. in Store street, open to Subscribers.
JAMES CONNOR,
Secretary.
Kingston, 26th February, 1836. 70z

A PEW FOR SALE,

IN St. Andrew's Church, in this Town, being number Forty-one, in the middle aisle of the ground floor.
For particulars apply at this Office.
Kingston, Feb. 10, 1836. 65z

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

Steam-Boat Transport on Lake Ontario.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until Tuesday at noon on the 29th day of March next, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the Transport of Government Stores (heavy ordnance and gunpowder excepted) Troops, Baggage, Horses, Parcels &c. for one or three years from the opening to the closing of the navigation of each year from the year 1836—viz.

From Prescott to Kingston,
" Kingston to Toronto, Port Dalhousie, Niagara and Queenston.
From Toronto to Cobourg, and from those places back respectively.

For Towing Government Barges and Batteaux with or without Troops, Baggage or Stores from Prescott to Kingston and back.

It is clearly to be understood that whenever requested the Contractor must forward Passengers and Stores by the earliest conveyance without detention to favor the interest of any particular Boat, and that the personal Baggage is to be received on board the Boats by weight and not by measurement.

All Ordnance Stores must be landed or received as relates to Kingston, at the Ordnance Wharf Point Henry.

From the inconvenience which the Public Service has experienced, by the Contractor altering the days of arrival and departure of the Steam Boats without notifying the Senior Commissariat Officers at the Stations on Lake Ontario, thereof, an article will be introduced into the Contract, requiring due notice to be given to all the Commissariat Stations of any alteration the Contractor may make on this point.

The Tenders must mention the names of the Steam Boats to be employed, the rates in currency, agreeably to a prescribed Form to be obtained at this office. [where the conditions of the Contract may be seen] and reference to two persons of known property as Sureties.
Payment made by a check on the Bank of Upper Canada. 69bw
Commissariat,
Kingston, Upper Canada, 23d Feb., 1836. }

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately, WELLINGTON PLACE. This establishment is well suited for the residence of a genteel family, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Town, covering 5 acres of Land, on the Lake Shore, well fenced. For further particulars, apply to the Editor of this paper, or the subscriber.
DAVID TAYLOR.
March 7, 1836. 73z

Notice.

4000 FEET Square Oak TIMBER.
4000 feet Square Pine do.
WANTED

To be delivered at the Lumber Yard of C. & J. McDonald in Kingston. Apply to JAMES CONNOR, On the premises.
Kingston, 20th Feb., 1836. 68z

RIVAL MONSTERS!

THE Pennsylvanians have re-chartered their Monster—Sylvester, too, is about to usher into the world A MONSTER! and sundry YOUNG MONSTERS! in the attractive form of

Fifty Thousand Dollars!
Thirty Thousand Dollars!
Twenty-five Thousand Dollars! &c.
Look well to the 9th, 16th, and 23d of April. There has never yet been such brilliant Lotteries offered to the public. Opportunities like these seldom occur, and can only be realised by early applications to
S. J. SYLVESTER,
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