and whatever it prepares on which the most remote possibility of hope can be hinged, is eagerly seized, and with more adventurous fancy, discretion, mounted into a strong probability, tending to create expectations which are too happily blighted. Did we consult our own individual feelings we should shrink from a recurrence, for the present at least, to a subject that cannot be touched without creating the most painful forebodings. But as every thing that transpires relative to the ill-fated vessel is looked for with anxiety by the public at large, we are reluctantly constrained to the task.

On Wednesday a great sensation was created in the business part of the town by the following information, handed to the Underwriters and Exchange News Rooms, by Captain Arbuthnot, of the brig Fortitude, which arrived at this port that morning from Buenos Ayres:—

"A very large steamer, without funnel, stepped foremast, large paddle-doxes painted a dark color, with a large square topsail set on the main topmast; topgallant-sail on the foretopmast, and with fore and aft sails, was seen by the Fortitude about ten miles distant, on the 27th of May, at five o'clock, A. M. in latitude 47 N. longitude 24 30. W. steering north-east, and making but slow progress."

This was calculated to cheer the drooping hopes of many of those who felt an interest in the fate of the President, though others cautiously abstained from forming hasty conclusions, on premises certainly somewhat vague and uncertain. Our contemporary the *Mail*, with his accustomed acuteness, came to the aid of the former in his paper of yesterday morning, in an article as follows:—

THE PRESIDENT SAFE!

"In the midst of the numerous and most ridiculous reports so absurdly circulated, regarding the probable fate of the President, it is in the highest degree gratifying to us to be the first newspaper to announce that there is almost an absolute certainty of her safety, and that she may, ere long, be expected again to anchor in the quiet waters of the Mersey. By the brig Fortitude, which arrived yesterday morning, we learn that a steamer, with her machinery disabled, and exactly answering her description, was seen on Friday last, near to the Azores Island, under sail, and apparently steering for Ireland. She was almost in the track of the Halifax mail steamers; and as the Britannia, which has been due several days, has not come into port, we think it exceedingly probable that she may have the President in tow, and will bring her up in the course of the day, or give a satisfactory information that she has left her safely moored in the harbor of Cork." He concludes by furnishing, as the ground of his argument, the information above quoted, as received from Captain Arbuthnot.

We deeply regret that the sanguine expectations of our contemporary, amounting to "an almost absolute certainty," have already been wholly and lamentably disappointed. The vessel which Captain Arbuthnot saw (and with whose report the *Mail* takes a liberty which it does not warrant, in stating that it conveyed an exact description of the President,) has since arrived in this port, and turns out to be the London, from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which had been crippled in her foremast, and had some timber piled on her decks, that at the distance of ten miles, might be taken for paddle-boxes. This is plain beyond a doubt by the latitude and longitude of precisely corresponding with Captain Arbuthnot's account.

FRANCE.

On Saturday evening, May 29th, the Court of Peers condemned Darmes to the death of a parricide—that is, "to be conducted to the place of execution in his shirt, his feet bare, and his head covered with a black veil," acquitted Considere and Durand, but ordered the latter to be sent before the Court of Correctional Police for the illegal possession of arms ammunition.

"The sentence of the Court of Peers," says Galignani on Monday, "was carried into effect this morning on Darmes. The preparations which were made at daybreak at the Barriere St. Jaques, gave notice to the immediate neighbors that a criminal was to suffer the extreme penalty of the law shortly. the name of Darmes transpired, and a large crowd was collected. Several squadrons of municipal guards and other troops kept the ground and perfect order was maintained. Darmes was brought from the prison of the Luxembourg, mounted the fatal scaffold at half past six o'clock, and suffered immediately. Darmes persisted in his behaviour throughout, and he appeared resigned to his fate. From the total silence observed by the authorities with regard to the time of his execution, few persons expected it would take place so soon, and the prudent motives of the government in avoiding much indulgence to the idle curiosity of the public, are to be applauded."

The town of Hans was thrown into consternation on Friday by the unexpected arrival of cavalry and artillery, which had made forced marches to repel [illegible] SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid of the 23d instant state that a powerful opposition to the new ministry was being organized, at the head of which was Lopez and Caballero, who, to preserve their independence, had resigned their offices to government.

On the 22d a dangerous squabble took place at Bilbao, between the military and the town's-people; one officer was nearly killed.

*Comparative merits of the Baltic and North American lumber.*

We find some excellent suggestions on this subject in a late number of the "*British North American*" published at Quebec, by a correspondent who signs himself "*Ottawa.*" These suggestions we think worthy of serious consideration and hope sincerely they will be acted upon. The writer says:

At a time when attempts are daily made to destroy the staple trade of the Country, it behoves every man to be up and doing; I therefore beg to make a few remarks on the oft repeated assertion of the superiority of the Baltic, over the British North American lumber.

I do not pretend to be a thorough judge of lumber, and may therefore commit some extravagance in the following remarks; however if they have only the merit of calling attention to the matter, my object will be attained.

That, in the *aggregate*, the quality of the Baltic is preferable to British North American lumber, I do not deny; but why is it so?—Is a question, which I am inclined to solve by saying that the dealers in the article here are to blame,—for, visiting the Coves to-day I saw a vast quantity of lumber piled up, much of it of a very inferior quality.

According to the present arrangement the good and bad lumber is bought, sold and shipped as one quality. I would propose that all timber shipped be designated 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and that it be made compulsory on the shipper to get it inspected, by a sworn inspector, as is done in flour and ashes. Culls may be appointed by the Governor General as is done in these articles.

Would Canada flour bear any character in England, if there were no inspection laws, and if all flour from Pollards to superfine were sold as Canada flour?

Some objections may be started against this proposition, but in our present critical situation, every measure which is likely to be of benefit to the country ought to be pondered upon.

It is natural that the timber shipped from the Baltic should *all* be of a good quality from the fact of the high duty levied upon it, as well as because the rates of duty bear equally upon good and indifferent timber.

Let my proposition be adopted, and I think that ere long the prejudice against our timber will [illegible] disappeared.

From the Albany Advertiser.

THE FISCAL AGENT.

The most interesting item in the intelligence by the last night's mail from Washington is Mr. Ewing's plan for a Fiscal Agent. It was presented to the Senate in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury (which we subjoin) accompanied by a bill of 11 sections. Even the Globe admits in effect that this plan "is not unconstitutional in its terms." Its principal feature will, we think, meet the wishes and approbation of the great body of the people.

IN SENATE.—June 12.

PLAN OF A FISCAL BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The Chair submitted the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1841.

*To the President of the United States:*

SIR: In obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th inst. the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which has been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, and as far as practicable without impairing its usefulness to guard in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty millions of dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States; that government subscribe one fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposite act of June 23d, 1835, shall be paid into the treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively: the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the fourth instalment under the deposite act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a farther provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the public lands should be assigned to the States, those proceeds should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued [illegible]

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but, if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A president to be chosen by the directors out of their own body.

That the branches be managed by not more than seven, nor less than five directors, two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a Stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government. That the public moneys be deposited in it; and when there, that they be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States, and that the deposites be not removed except by law, and that the notes of the said Bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said Bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed in order to prevent overbanking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stocks, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure the bill-holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed—

To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum, but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon, to be afterwards made good—and when a surplus accumulates, exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the amount of debts which it may any time owe, shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposits. That the debts at any time due to the bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. thereon, and that when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six per cent. upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the U. States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than $100,000 nor either for a longer time than one hundred days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no note of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officer, as maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted. The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or indirection in the management of the institution; to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public; and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.; to a committee of either House of Congress; to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatsoever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to, and intended for, circulation; but may sell drafts, not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

That the Bank shall not suspend specie payments—that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years—but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing that it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said corporation to place officers of discount and deposite wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenues.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING.
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

SIR:—An article in Wednesday's Chronicle, under the imposing title of "Caution to Emigrants and the public at large," in which our reputation is pretty freely handled, demands, on our part, some explanation. We now hasten to do so, more with a view to vindicate our own character in quarters into which the article alluded to may find its way, and where we may not be known; and to obviate any unfavorable impressions which may have been formed in the public mind, in consequence of the publication of the article in question, than from any importance we attach to such an ungrateful individual as Edward Cochrane.

To proceed with our explanation, or rather refutation of the malicious falsehoods contained in Mr. Cochrane's production, we would here observe, that the barge "Bytown," in which he and his fellow passengers left Montreal, is a fine, strong, sound craft, well found in every respect, and was built a year or two ago at Quebec, for Messrs. P. McGill & Co. of Montreal, (from whom we purchased her) *expressly* for the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal trade, for which she is well adapted. About the 26th May our firm in Montreal were despatching several barges thence for this place, laden with goods and passengers.—They were also sending off the "Bytown" with but a few tons of goods on board.—Our towing means at the time being rather limited, it was decided that the *laden* barges should have the sole benefit of the towing power then available, and that the barge "Bytown" being light, should make the best of her way, at least part of the route, without the aid of steam. This being the case, the time of her arrival here would depend altogether on the state of the wind and the exertions of the crew. It could not therefore, be deemed prudent to put any passengers on board of her.

About the time that the "Bytown" was to leave Montreal, Mr. Cochrane and his friends were also leaving for the upper country, and rather than take passage in any of the barges that were laden with passengers, and sure of a quick trip, preferred taking passage on board the "Bytown" even under the certainty of being liable to a greater length of time on the way up, than any of the others; believing that the additional accommodation and comfort they would have on board of her, would fully compensate them for any probable difference in the time of performing the trip to this place. Urgent in their request to this effect, they were allowed to take passage on board of her.—The passengers were *fourteen* in number. All that could be done was done to render them comfortable. The forecastle was given up to the female passengers. In fact the whole boat was at the disposal of these fourteen persons. More than this, Mr. Cochrane, who pretends to be so badly treated by us, not having money to pay his passage, Mr. Murray, in order to assist him in getting to his friends, took his watch as security until he might find it convenient to redeem it. The "Bytown" is a barge of about 80 to 85 tons burthen; it is impossible then that fourteen persons could be comfortably accommodated on board of her. At Vaudreuil Rapids she accidentally got aground, and could not be got off for several days, notwithstanding all the exertions made by the crew, under the superintendance of Mr. C. M. Murray, one of our young men, who was on board; and who, by the way, is not related to Mr. Murray, and who, even if he were, would not on that account think of ill treating any passengers under our charge.

The 3 days unnecessary delay mentioned by Mr. Cochrane, is the period that elapsed from the time that the barge struck until the first barge came along and took the passengers on board. This second barge into which the passengers were transferred was the "Janet," a small barge of about 35 tons burthen, having no cargo with the exception of a steam boiler, and being well furnished with good oilcloths, 14 persons could certainly make themselves comfortable on board of her. The observation relative to "dirty water" and the "stench" arising therefrom, only shows the ignorance of the writer. Any one at all conversant with barges or other craft, knows that in *light* and seaworthy vessels a certain quantity of water which cannot be pumped out, always remains in the bottom, and frequently emits a flavor not altogether of a pleasing nature. It is a pity that some means of obviating this inconvenience has not been found out, so as to save the olfactory organs of such delicate gentlemen as Mr. Cochrane from such severe ordeals.

Shortly after the passengers were transferred to the "Janet" she overtook another barge of ours, the "Otter," of about 65 tons burthen, and being but fairly laden, they were, with a view to their better accommodation, again transferred to her, and remained on board of her until they arrived here. It will thus be seen that although these people were longer on the way than either they or we could have wished, or if they had taken passage on board of any of the passenger boats leaving at same time—the fault rests not with us, nor with our men, who, we are aware, did all in their power to expedite matters. The mode of transfer was one of their own choice, and they were made aware of its being a tedious one before they embarked.

On Mr. Cochrane's arrival here he was very anxious to get back his watch, which had been sent up to Mr. Gunn our Agent here, to hand over to him on payment of the sum for which it was taken as security, but having no means of raising funds to do so, hit upon the idea of getting up a long story about ill-treatment, &c., experienced by himself and his fellow passengers, which he accordingly drew out and presented to Mr. Gunn, stating at the same time that if he Mr. G. would refund the passage money, no further notice would be taken of the matter; if not, the statement should be published in the public prints. Mr. Gunn very properly refused to comply with his request, and told him that so long as we were satisfied that no ill-treatment had been shown by us, or any of our men, he Mr. Cochrane was at perfect liberty to publish whatever he thought proper. Fired with indignation at the idea of having his very modest request so lightly treated, he determined on having his statement published, and, Mr. Editor through your assistance effected his object. And here we would beg to observe, that, in our opinion, in all cases of the kind, where complaints are made by Immigrants to Editors of newspapers against Forwarders, whether on real or pretended grounds, they should be referred to the Emigrant Agent (provided there is one at hand) whose duty it undoubtedly is to investigate charges of this nature, and not, as we are informed has been the case in the present instance, to recommend the course adopted by Mr. Cochrane, and made no further inquiry into the matter.

The other passengers made no observations here on the subject of their alledged grievances. Mr. Cochrane was spokesman for all, and he no doubt, induced them to sign his letter under the impression that their passage money would be refunded. At all events it is evident that his exertions were directed more with a view to get back his watch and have a free passage, than from any philanthropic desire on his part to communicate a "*Caution to Emigrants and the public at large.*" His request to compound the matter for a "*consideration,*" plainly indicates this.

We have been thus explicit, in the hope that the public may judge for themselves and see that we are not to blame, and because we deem the matter one of no small importance.

Should this not be deemed sufficient, we are open to investigation, say we invite it. And trusting that you sir, and any other editor who may have copied the former article, may also insert this,

We remain, sir,
Your ob't. servt's.,
SANDERSON & MURRAY.

Kingston, June 19, 1841.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette

SIR,—As the time for the meeting of the Synod of the Scotch Church approaches, a word or two on that subject may not be unseasonable. On former occasions the attendance of both ministers and elders has not been so numerous as would be desirable. The principal reason, I apprehend is, that many of them cannot afford the expense of a long journey and a residence for a week at an expensive lodging house. Besides, many of them have an aversion for lodging at taverns; but, as the matter now stands, they have no alternative. In other denominations, this difficulty is removed by the kindness of friends, who provide lodgings for their Ministers, the few days their public meetings last. This promotes social and christian feelings, and is a blessing to the giver, as well as to the receiver. I cannot suppose that Presbyterians are less kind in this respect than other denominations, they only want to be reminded of their duty, or to have a plan proposed. I would respectfully propose the following. Let those who are desirous of having one to two Ministers or Elders at their house, during the ensuing meeting of Synod, send their names to these columns a few days before. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Yours respectfully,
A PRESBYTERIAN.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Kingston, called by His Worshipful the Mayor, in pursuance of a Requisition, at the Council Chamber on Saturday Evening, June 19th—for the purpose of nominating a Member for the Town of Kingston in the present Parliament, the Mayor in the Chair.—

Moved by H. Smith, Jr. Esq. M. P. P., seconded by Thomas Greer, Esq.—That the Hon. S. B. Harrison be a fit and proper person to represent the Town in the present Parliament.

It was then moved as an amendment, that John R. Forsyth, Esq., be a fit and proper person to represent the Town in the present Parliament.

The time of the Meeting was occupied until a late hour in hearing the observations of the persons present, among which number was the Hon. S. B. Harrison; and the room, being much crowded, the Meeting adjourned without a division on the question, until Monday night—then to be held, (by the permission of the Sheriff,) at the Court House.

On Monday evening 21st inst. the Meeting reassembled in the Court House, when His Worshipful the Mayor having declined the Chair, in consequence of having been appointed Returning Officer, Wm. Watson, Esq. was called to the Chair.

A great many Gentlemen addressed the Meeting, among whom again was the Hon. S. B. Harrison, and loud calls were made for Mr. Forsyth, who was not present.

Upon a show of hands, the numbers displayed on both sides were so nearly equal, that the Chairman declined giving an opinion. After thanks had been given to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned *sine die.*

EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.
*Secretary.*

Kingston, June 21st, 1841.

*Election for Kingston.*—This day the first of July, is the day appointed for the election of a member for this town, in place of Whom Manahan Esq., who recently vacated his seat. John Counter, Esq., is appointed Returning Officer. The Hon. S. B. Harrison is the only Candidate yet in the field as far as we know.—The Hon Gentleman will probably be returned without opposition.

☞There will be a Meeting of the *Kingston Total Abstinence Society* in the *Union Church* on Friday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

Members of the Legislature will be present to address the meeting.

From the Charleston Patriot of June 10.

*Steamer Duncan M'Rae* blown up.—Extract from a letter received in this city, dated

"HAMPTON, June 8.

Sad news has been received from the Duncan M'Rae, 4 miles below Johnson's Landing; she has blown up—she sunk in a few minutes. The Engineer is safe, the two firemen will die."

Extract from another letter dated

SAVANNAH, 9th June.

I suppose you will have heard of the complete destruction of the Duncan M'Rae, which was blown up on the Savannah river yesterday morning, killing two persons—scalding three men and the Engineer.—The boiler is [illegible] and is sunk in 7 feet water. The cargo is all lost."

*Office of H. M. Chief Agent for Emigrants in Canada.*

Quebec, 5th June, 1841.

Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending the 12th June:

| | |
|---|---|
| From England, | 282 |
| From Ireland, | 969 |
| From Scotland, | 10 |
| From Lower Ports, | 10 |
| | 1271 |
| Previously reported | 12414 |
| | 13685 |
| To corresponding period last year. | 11483 |
| Increase in favour of 1841, | 2132 |

A. CUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

BIRTH,

In this Town on Thursday morning last, Mrs. WILLIAM CLARKE, of a Son.

At Banaris, on the 13th inst., the Lady of Capt. J. B. Harris, of a Son.

DIED,

In Oakville, of scarlet fever, on the 9th instant, in the 5th year of his age, George Chalmers, son of John L. Biggar, Esq.

Also, on the 11th instant, Elizabeth Biggar, wife of George Chalmers, Esq., in the 32d year of her age.

Also, on the 15th instant, Charles Andrew, second son of John L. Biggar, Esq., in the third year of his age.

## To the Inhabitants of Kingston.

THE BAPTIST SOCIETY recently organized in Kingston, propose to erect, upon land which has been purchased for the purpose, a place of Divine Worship, for their own use, and the use of any of their fellow-townsmen who may prefer or may find it convenient to worship with them.

It is presumed that the rising importance of this Town, in connection with the claims of an increasing population, will secure a share of public sympathy, as well as pecuniary assistance, from those who thus seek to furnish it with another Christian Sanctuary.

To erect a substantial edifice, such as is contemplated, with suitable accommodation for the instruction of the young, will involve a large expense; towards defraying which, in addition to what they can themselves provide, no other resources are available than such as public and Christian liberality may supply. Sanctioned in the undertaking by their fellow-townsmen and immediate neighbors, the help of friends at a distance will the more readily be gained.

Parties connected with the undertaking will very shortly wait upon the inhabitants as residents of the Town to solicit contributions.

**The following Donations, &c. are hereby acknowledged.**

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A friend in England by Revds. John Gilmour and John Dyer, Junr., | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Friends in England by Rev. John Dyer, Senr., | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Friends in Leicester, England, by R. Harris, Esq., | 27 | 10 | 0 |
| John Dyer, Junr., Minister, | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| G. H. Haines, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| G. H. Haines, & Co., | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| T. A. Haines, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Samuel Phippen, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sibley Forster, Esq., | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| John Counter, Esq., | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Wilson, Esq., | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Box of Fancy articles from Leicester, England, estimated value | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| By Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and others belonging to the 24th Regt., | 21 | 9 | 0 |
| By penny-a-week subscriptions by Miss N. Haines, | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| By penny-a-week subscriptions by Miss Haines, including a donation, | 13 | 2 | 4 |
| By penny-a-week subscriptions by Miss Robertson, | 2 | 10 | 0 |

Kingston, June 22d, 1841. 102ni


LEMONS.

30 BOXES just received and for sale by
JOSEPH B. HALL.
Kingston, 21st June, 1841. 102z

PICKLES & SAUCES.

15 CASES assorted Pickles, 12 do. assorted Sauces, for sale by
JOSEPH B. HALL.
Kingston, 22d June, 1841. 102z

HORSES

BOUGHT, Sold or Exchanged. For further information apply at Mr. Ward's Tavern, on the Waterloo Road.
Kingston, 22d June, 1841. 102z

NEW
*IMPORTING ESTABLISHMENT.*

C. KENNEDY & Co.

WOULD respectfully announce to the Inhabitants of Kingston and the surrounding country that they have now opened the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Jackson, with a large and well selected stock of

*STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,*

purchased in the British Markets on the most advantageous terms, and which they are determined to sell at low prices.

N. B. They would particularly invite the attention of intending purchasers to their stock of Cloths, Prints, Mouslin-de-laines, Tuscany Cloths, Parasols, Laces, Devon Dunstable and Tuscan Bonnets, which will be found unprecedentedly low.

A general assortment of Haberdashery and small-wares.

King Street, Kingston, 18th June, 1841. 102z

GOVERNMENT SALE
BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Auction Rooms of the Subscriber, *on Wednesday, 30th inst.*, a quantity of Serviceable

*SETTLERS' STORES,*

CONSISTING OF

Broad Axes, Mattocks,
Rakes, Carpenters' Drawing Knives,
Pitchforks, Scythes complete with Snaith,
Garden Hoes, Gimblets,
Reaping Hooks, Weed Hooks,
Bill do. Handsaws.

ALSO,

Locks of superior quality—Iron Rim and Stock and Plate, various sizes. Likewise, a few unserviceable FLANDERS TENTS.

Samples of the above articles can be seen any day previous to the Sale, either at the Ordnance Office, Point Henry, or at the Auction Rooms of the Subscriber.

Conditions made known at the time of Sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely.

J. LINTON.
Office of Ordnance, Kingston, June 19, 1841. 102di

AUCTION. AUCTION.

WILL be Sold *on Friday the 25th inst.*, a Two Story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, with Outhouses and Garden attached, and an excellent Spring of Water in the Cellar Kitchen, situated in Cross-street, and lately the residence of Mrs. Cumming.

ALSO,

Two valuable BUILDING LOTS, Nos. 315 and 316, on one of which is erected a good Frame House, situated on the south side of Grave-street, and immediately above the residence of Major Bouchier.

Conditions made known at the time of Sale, which will take place on the premises, in Grave-street, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The above House and Lots are beautifully situated, and will positively be sold.

H. BARTLIFF, *Auctioneer.*
Kingston, 23d June, 1841.

*SAILORS, SAILORS, LOOK OUT!*

FOR SALE at Collins & Haines' Commission Warehouse, opposite Arthur Foster's Grocery Store, a first rate Clinker built, copper fastened PLEASURE BOAT, 18 feet keel and 5 feet beam, adapted either for *rowing* or *sailing*, with Sails, Rigging and Spars complete, in perfect order, and nearly new, built last summer by an experienced builder. Intending purchasers may be accommodated with a Boat House if required, on reasonable terms.

ALSO,

2 second hand PIANO FORTES, of excellent tone and in good order. Price very moderate.

Kingston, June 23, 1841. 102z

PRIVATE BOARDING

AT Mr. DUFFIL'S, next door to Messrs. J. D. Bryce & Co.'s Dry Good Store, King-street, Kingston. 4 or 5 Gentlemen can be accommodated.
Kingston, June 22, 1841. 102z

BANK NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Gore Bank will take place at the Bank in Hamilton, on Monday, the second day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, as the Act directs.

By Order,
A. STEVEN,
CASHIER.

Gore Bank, Hamilton, 15th June, 1841. 102di

*To Proprietors of Newspapers.*

*Clerk of the Assembly's Office,*
Kingston, 16th June, 1841.

THE Proprietors of Newspapers published in the Province of Canada are requested to forward to this Office during the Session, Six copies of their respective Papers, and during the recess of Parliament One copy.

W. B. LINDSAY,
*Cl'k Ass'y.*
101ui

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Office from Toronto to Kingston, where he continues to act as a Land and General Agent, and hopes by strict attention and integrity, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Every description of business attended to in the Public Offices, also the buying and selling of Land, procuring Patents, prosecuting Claims, under the Heir and Devisee Act, &c. Transfer Deeds and Mortgages with Memorials drawn.

*Office.—Quarry-street, next door to Mr. Wm. Wilson's Dry Goods Store.*

JAMES HENDERSON.
Kingston, 18th June, 1841. 101 12i

TO LET,

A TWO Story House in an airy and pleasant situation in the rear of the Scotch Church—with a good four horse stable and excellent well attached.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Board of Works.

Kingston, June 19th, 1841. 101z

FRESH ARRIVALS—CHEAP GOODS
AT THE
Glasgow Warehouse,
*Store Street, Corner of Montreal Street.*

THE subscribers beg leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity that they have opened that Shop lately occupied by Messrs. T. & J. Rigney, Store Street, with a large and well assorted stock of

LINEN & WOOLLEN DRAPERY,
*SILK MERCERY, LACES, &c.*

selected by them in the different British Markets, with every advantage that experience and capital can command, and being themselves manufacturers of a variety of the goods which they now offer for sale, they feel confident that those who may favor them with a call will find their Warehouse one of the CHEAPEST EMPORIUMS for DRY GOODS in the Province.

KERR, WADDELL & Co.
Kingston, 16th June, 1841. 101ni

STATIONERY.

THE Subscribers have received a large supply of PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, including, among a variety of other articles, the following, viz.:—

WRITING PAPERS.

FOOLSCAP AND POT.—Whatman's and other makers superfine laid Foolscap, highly glazed; do. do. do.. gilt; do. superfine thick laid and yellow wove Foolscap; hot pressed, yellow and blue wove Foolscap; fine laid and yellow and blue wove Pot.

POSTS AND NOTE PAPERS.—Fine and superfine large and small, thick laid, yellow and blue wove Post; fine and superfine large and small thin laid yellow and blue wove Posts; superfine small thick yellow wove glazed and gilt Post; superfine laid yellow and blue wove Note Paper, gilt and plain; extra Satin Post and Note Paper, gilt and plain; embossed and plain Letter and Note Papers, coloured; black edged and black bordered Post and Note Paper, various breadths; watered Silk Letter and Note Paper; sets of Fancy Note Paper, with beautiful designs in colour or gold, an entirely new article; Nuptial Note paper; a variety of lace bordered, coloured and plain Envelopes for Letters and Notes.

DRAWING PAPERS AND DRAWING MATERIALS.

Whatman's finest Drawing Paper, all sizes; rough and smooth Drawing Cartridge; Crayon Paper; London and Bristol Drawing Boards, coloured and plain, of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 sheets in thickness; Drawing Books; Solid Sketch Books, different sizes; Ackerman's and Newman's Colours and Colour Boxes; Earthen Palettes and Slabs; Ackerman's, and Brookman & Langdon's Drawing Pencils; Chalk Pencils, Porterayons and Stumps for Chalk; Camel Hair, and Sable Pencils; flat and round Brushes, in tin, for varnishing, &c.; Indian Ink; Transfer Varnish; Rice Paper, coloured and plain; Tracing Paper; Cases of Mathematical Instruments, of different qualities; Parallel Rulers, &c.; a variety of new Elementary and Advanced Drawing Books.

CARDS AND CARD CASES, &c.

Plain gilt, black edged, black bordered, embossed and highly glazed Visiting Cards, of different sizes; perforated, embossed, and fancy coloured [illegible] finished morocco, leather, and tortoise shell Card Cases; Playing Cards, of excellent quality.

STEEL PENS, QUILLS, &c.

Victoria and Albert Steel Pens, the Nickleby, Clays Patent Flexors, Refined Optimus, Ladies' Raven, Mosley's, London Bridge, Mordan's, Perry's, Gillott's Magnum Bonum, and Oblique Steel Pens, and a great variety of other kinds; Mordan's and Bramah's Nibs; a large assortment of Duncan & Son's superior Quills; Made Pens; London improved Portable Pens.

WAX, WAFERS, &c.

Extra superfine red, black, and fancy coloured Sealing Wax; fine and superfine red Sealing Wax; superfine red and mixed coloured Wafers; Medallion Wafers.

INKS AND INK STANDS, &c.

Ebony and Bronze Ink Stands; Plain and Fancy Ink Glasses; Pewter Ink Stands; Pocket Ink Bottles; Office Black and Red Ink, in bottles; Morrison's Copying Ink; Lusk's, and Morrison's Black and Red Ink Powders; Morrison's Copying Ink Powders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold, Silver, and Imitation Gold Paper; Morocco, Coloured, and Fancy Papers; Tissue Paper, coloured and plain; elegantly finished Albums and Scrap Books; Blank Books, 4to. and 8vo. finely finished, for private Journals and Diaries; Metallic Memorandum Books, plain and gilt; Russia, Morocco, and plain Leather Pocket Books and Wallets, with or without steel clasps [illegible] Pink Tape, different breadths; Coloured Silk Taste for lawyers' papers; Prepared Parchment for Petitions and Deeds, different sizes and of the finest quality; Gold Borders, and Gold Paper Ornaments; Rodger's Penknives; Heely & Sons improved Letter Board Files; Screen Handles; Music Paper; Toy Books, of all descriptions; Black Lead Pencils, of different qualities; Slates and Slate Pencils; Porcelain Slates; India Rubber, patent and common; ivory and bone Paper Cutters; Rulers, Wafer Stands, &c. &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, of superfine and fine Paper; Bill Books; Ruled Memorandum Books, Pass Books, &c. &c. &c.; orders also taken for Account Books, of all kinds which will be ruled and bound by an experienced Binder.

MILITARY BOOKS AND FORMS.

The Books and Forms in ordinary use are kept on hand, or made to order. Orderly Rooms and Regimental Schools supplied with all kinds of Stationery.

*School Books, Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books,—in great variety.*

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.
*Front Street, Next door to the Custom House.*

BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

A large collection of Books and valuable Engravings, colored Scraps, Lithographs, &c. has just been received. 101

FOR SALE.
AN EXCELLENT FARM WITH STONE HOUSE,

FRAME BARN, Root House, &c., in the 3d Concession of East Loughborough, containing 72 acres, 35 of which are cleared, and includes a beautiful Orchard in full bearing, situated on the margin of Loborough Lake, at the short distance of 14 miles from Kingston, on an excellent road, and in a high state of cultivation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. Walker, on the spot, or to

THOMAS JONES,
*Agent and Auctioneer.*
Office, King Street, 17th June.

*FOR SALE.*

A JAUNTING CAR, with Sleigh Runners, superior Horse, Harness, Saddle, Bridle, &c. complete—an excellent turn out—the property of a gentleman; sold only because he has no further use for it. Apply to

THOMAS JONES.
Kingston, June 17, 1841.

PIANO FORTES.

MR. J. P. WIND, professor of the Piano Forte, respectfully informs the public, that he has received two superior tone, and touch, instruments from the best makers in New York, which he offers for Sale, and would be pleased to have the public call at Mr. Jno. H. GREER's store-house and examine them. Also a fine lot of New MUSIC.
Kingston, 18th June, 1841. 101-z

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS for sale at the Chronicle & Gazette Office.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, till noon, on Monday the 5th July next, from any person or persons, desirous of entering into a Contract, for Building two Ranges of Bomp-proof Casemates in Masonry, near Fort Henry, of which Specifications and Conditions may be seen every day, Sundays excepted, at the Royal Engineer's Office, after the 21st instant.

Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will be required.

Commissariat, Kingston, 15th June, 1841. 100n

FOR SALE,

10 hhds bright Muscovado Sugar,
40 bbls do do do.
20 do dark do do.
3 hhds Refined Crushed,
5 do London patent double Refined Loaf,
6 do single refined do.
10 boxes Imperial Teas,
10 chests Twanky,
10 do Young Hyson,
15 boxes do do.
35 kegs assorted Plug Tobacco,
12 boxes Cavendish do.
3000 Regalia Segars, a very choice article put up 50 in each box,
5000 Faburo's Incomparable do.
10,000 Segars, Various grades,
25 jars superior Maccoboy Snuff,
5 box