THE
CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
(The Largest and Cheapest Semi-Weekly Newspaper in British America,)
PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., EVERY
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Terms—Twenty Shillings per Annum, in advance Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportionate Terms.
The above Terms will in future be strictly adhered to, so that no orders need be forwarded without the amount for the time subscribed.
SINGLE COPIES FOUR PENCE.
JOHN CREIGHTON, Printer.

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All transitory Advertisements from strangers or irregular customers must be paid for when handed in for insertion.

Letter Press Printing.

Chronicle & Gazette
AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Nec Rege, Nec Populo Sed Utroque

VOL. XXV.] KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1843. [NO. 48.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
Stationery Warehouse.
CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.
Where is kept constantly on hand an Extensive and well selected Stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
From Super Royal to Note,—and every article the Stationery line.
—ALSO—
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &C
BOOK BINDING
In all its branches, carried on at the above Establishment. A superior Ruling Machine is in full operation, by which Blank Books can be ruled to any pattern, and in a style inferior to none.
The combination of PRINTING OFFICE, BOOK BINDERY and STATIONERY WAREHOUSE in this Establishment, give it a decided superiority in point of accommodation and despatch.
Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely:

SCROFULA, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life. Also, Chronic, Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and welfare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingenuity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time!—Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of Life, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valuable practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasons of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that Sands's Sarsaparilla, a scientific combination of essential principle of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long groaned under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the affected only can know. This has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to the one that would act on the liver, stomach, and bowels, without the use of any of the preparations of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here await themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA IN NORWICH, CONN.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city.

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the success of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and tiring and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so sorely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nine teen years ago last April a fall of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Hospital collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waste. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest by day or night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarge it, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and severe pain in my side—a deep-seated consumption; and though they have been kind in their attentions, they were only able to afford me such partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not enjoyed. Upon taking the second my enlargement was diminished, and in twelve days from the 6th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest by night, as refreshing as any I every enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

This much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as discovered and despatching as your much relieved and very grateful friend.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co. ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted are facts substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS, Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult cases of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

J. W. Brent, Agent, by special appointment for the proprietors, for Kingston and vicinity.

WORMS, WORMS, WORMS.—To remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, sour Stomach, want of Appetite, infantile Fever and Ague, and debility of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion.

HOOPING COUGH—To parents.—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most valuable preparation to use. It converts Hooping Cough into a mild and tractable disease, and shortens its duration more [illegible]

[illegible] street, Philadelphia, and also by Wm. Jenkins, [illegible] k, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

WINER'S
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.
Warranted in all cases.

THE best remedy ever yet discovered for worms; it not only destroys them but invigorates the whole system, and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus so prevalent in the stomach, and bowels, especially those in bad health. It is harmless in its effects on the system and the health of the patient is always improving by its use, even when no worms are discovered. The medicine being palatable, no child will refuse to take it, or even the most delicate. Plain and practical observations upon diseases resulting from worms, accompanying each bottle. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by

J. WINER,
Chemist, King St., Hamilton.

N. B.—Arrangements are now made to supply any part of the Province of Canada on short notice.

For Sale at the Manufacturer's prices, by J. W. Brent, N. Palmer and Chas. Heath.

Kingston, June 23d, 1843. 103-1yr

OFFICE
TO LET,

NEAR the Court House, suitable for a Lawyer Doctor or Dentist. Enquire at this Office.

Kingston, 4th November, 1843.

J. WINER'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND AND ELECAMPANE,

FOR the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Pluriey, Hoarseness, Pains and Soreness of the breast and lungs. Bronchitis, a disease that is sweeping hundreds to a premature grave, under the fictitious name of consumption, can be cured by this medicine. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, hectic fever, a spitting up of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is nothing more than an inflammation of the fine skin which line the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run thro' every part of the lungs.

The peculiar virtues of this compound have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession; and a lively interest has recently been directed to the developement of their active powers and pulmonaric qualities, which the proprietor is now able to gratify, and presents this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered and adapted to all diseases of the lungs, when any of the functions do not perform their natural or healthy action.

It is universally believed that God in his providence has not afflicted his children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them something in the garden of nature that will not only mitigate, but in many cases entirely relieve them. With these views strongly impressed on our minds, every one should feel a great desire to investigate to the utmost of his power, the great arena of nature, and to draw from that source that instruction which the wisdom of man has failed to attain.

In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope that a medicine prepared with much care and strict regard to the chemical properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of thousands of irresponsible nostrums of the day with which the country is deluged.

The use of one bottle of the Syrup will be sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its beneficial effects.

Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the proprietor, without which none are genuine. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by J. WINER, *Chemist and Apotheceary*, King Street, Hamilton.

For Sale at the Manufacturer's prices, by J. W. Brent, N. Palmer and Chas. Heath.

Kingston, June 23d, 1843. 103-1yr

DOCTOR JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.—These Medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by eminent physicians, and professors of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy and on Hospitals and Alms-houses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States, and they are admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them.

The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had unable opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, hooping cough, bronchitis, pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price $1.

Also—JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads, and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price $1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 50 cts.

JAYNE'S SCAR MINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentary, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, choleramorbus, and all derangement of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 50 cts.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflamations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cts.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 20, South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of E. M. LUFF, General agent, Sackets Harbor, and Wm. Mackintosh, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The unrivalled Medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for Asthma, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic, Pleurisy; Hoarseness, pain and soreness of the breast, difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs and Breast, can and do attest to its usefulness. Bronchitis, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of consumption, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever a spitting up of Phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. This Expectorant immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflamation, fever, and difficulty of breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the Croup or Hives of Children, in from 15 minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of Whooping Cough, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with "Consumption," have been restored to perfect health by it.

Rev. Jonathan Going, D. D. President of Granville College, Ohio, says—"he was labouring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using this expectorant."——Mrs. Dilkes, of Salem, N. J., was cured of Asthma, of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine;——Mrs. Ward, also of Salem,, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle.——A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with Consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles.——Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness, and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine, found permanent relief.

The following certificate is from a practising Physician, and a much respected clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va. August 27, 1838.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant, extensively, in my practice, for the last three months, and for all attacks of colds, inflammation of the lungs, consumption, asthma, pain, and weakness of the breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Numerous other certificates might be added, but the above are considered sufficient evidence of its great usefulness.

Prepared only by D. Jayne, No. 20, South Third street, Philadelphia. Price $1.

For sale by E. M. LUFF, General Agent, Sackets Harbor, and by WM. MACKINTOSH, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

KINGSTON AND NAPANEE MACADAMIZED ROAD.

Sale of the Leases of the Toll Gates for 1844

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 15th [illegible] for 1844, at the different Toll Gates on the above road, will be put up to Auction [illegible] to the highest bidder, [illegible] at which the several Gates have been rented for the present year, viz:

Toll Gate	No. 1, near Kingston,	£1425.
do	No. 2, near Waterloo,	£385.
do	No. 3, near Mill Creek,	£301.
do	No. 4, near Four-Corners, [Ernestown.	£63.
do	No. 5, near Napanee,	£73.

The Sale will take place at Waterloo, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. The purchasers will be required to have two different sureties at the place and at the time of sale, in order that the Leases, may be signed and sealed whenever the sale is completed.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. CUMMING,
C. M. R.

November 8, 1843. 38

JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPPLY of the *London Illustrated News, The Times, and Punch*, for October 7th and 14th. Also, a supplement to the News of the 14th Oct. containing a Census of England and Wales, with other statistical returns.

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.

Kingston, Nov. 11, 1843.

B. R.

Midland District, } ON Thursday the
TO WIT: } 29th day of February,

1844, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following lands, seized by virtue of several Executions to me directed, out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

Chas. Coxwell Small,
vs.
John McLeod and Richard Logan.

JOHN PATTON,
vs.
JOHN MCLEOD and RICHARD LOGAN.

All the right, title, and interest of John McLeod and Richard Logan, to the broken front of the West half of Lot No. 19, in the first Con. of the Tp. of Kingston.

John Patton,
vs.
Thomas Smith and Randolph Pearsons.

James Dougall and William Keild Barrie,
vs.
Thomas Smith,

Town Lot No. 202 in the Town of Kingston.

Any person or persons having claims on any of the above described properties, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, Nov. 29, 1843. } 42

B. R.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Midland District, } ON SATURDAY the 17th
To Wit. } day of February, 1844,

will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands seized by virtue of Executions to me directed out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, viz.,

William Walker, et al
vs.
Archibald McNeill,

West half of Lot No. 22, 7th concession Township Fredericksburgh, Town Lot No. 5, East side of John Street, village of Napanee. North half of Lot No. 19, 2nd concession 3rd Range Township of Richmond. Lot No. 12. 7th con. Township of Richmond. Western boundary and Lot No. 13, 7th con. of said Township.

James Bell Forsyth, et al.
vs.
James Mathewson.

Delino D. Calvin, et al.
vs.
James Mathewson.

Lot No 1, in the 9th con. of Pittsburgh. West half of Lot No. 2, 9th con. of Pittsburgh. Lot No. 1 in the 10th con. of Pittsburgh.

Any person or persons having claims on the above property, are requested to make the same known to me on or before the day of Sale.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M.

DISTRICT COURT.

John Tuttle,
vs.
James Hussey.

All that certain tract or parcel of Land situated lying and being in Johnsonville late in the Township of Kingston but now in the Town of Kingston, in the Midland District and Province of Canada, being part of a tract of land purchased by the late Charles Stuart from the late Magdalen Ferguson, and may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say: commencing at a post or stone boundary planted on the Montreal Road, on the Western side of Charles Street at a point or corner where Charles street strikes or meets the Montreal Road, thence in a straight line along the said street to a post or stone boundary planted at a distance of One hundred and thirty-two feet, neither more nor less, marked B, thence in a straight line parallel with the Montreal Road sixty-six feet, neither more nor less, to a post or stone boundary marked D, thence in a straight line parallel with Charles Street a distance of one hundred and thirty-two feet, neither more nor less, to a stone boundary marked F, thence along the Montreal Road a distance of sixty-six feet, neither more nor less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement one-fifth of an acre.

Any persons or persons having claims on any of the above described properties, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of Sale.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 15th Nov., 1843. } 41

EXTENSIVE FLOURING
AND
Oat Meal Mills to Let.

WILL be Let from the 1st day April next, for one or more years, the Steam Flouring and Oat Meal Mills belonging to the Estate of the late George Longley, Esquire, situate in the Village of Maitland, on the river St. Lawrence; there are four run of good Burr Stones in the Flouring Mill, and two run in the Oat Meal Mill. The whole is in first rate thorough repair. There is also an extensive Ashery, Store, Store-house, and two large Warehouses attached to the premises, which will also be Let with the Mills if required. There is a large quantity of seasoned wood and Flour Barrels, which will be furnished on very reasonable terms. Application (if by letter post paid) to be made to the subscribers.

[illegible]

Maitland Mills.

November 20th, 1843. }

TO LET OR SELL.

A SMALL FARM, with a commodious House newly fitted up, having seven Rooms upon the lower floor, together with suitable Sheds and Out-houses, well situated for a private family or Public House—being five miles from Kingston, upon the Macadamized Road, and East of Toll Gate No. 2.

For Sale, also, a quantity of SEASONED LUMBER, consisting of Pine, Oak, Ash and Basswood, at the subscriber's Saw Mill in the 4th Concession Township of Kingston, 14 miles from the said Road. For particulars enquire of

HORACE YEOMANS.

Waterloo, Nov. 16, 1843. 41ui

JUST RECEIVED,

THE Pictorial TIMES, the Illustrated NEWS, and PUNCH, of dates October 21st and 28th, and November 4th.

RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & Co.

Dec. 2, 1843.

Important Literary Announcement.

ENGLISH REVIEWS,
AND
MAGAZINES.

THE Subscribers having made arrangements with the leading English publishers for the regular transmission of the REVIEWS and MAGAZINES, will receive their first supply by the mail steamer which is to leave Liverpool on the 4th of January, and they are gratified at being enabled to state that the prices which have been fixed on are fully lower than those formerly charged for the now prohibited United States reprints. For the

London Quarterly, the Edinburg, the Foreign, and Westminster Reviews,

the price per annum will be 22s. 6d. each, delivered to Subscribers free of all charges, and for

Blackwood's, Bentley's, and the Dublin University Magazines,

32s. 6d. each, delivered in like manner. The deliveries will be in Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, and parties resident in other parts of the Province may be supplied on application to the Agents in any of the above Towns. As the expenses of transport, duties, &c., are very heavy, the undersigned will require subscribers in all cases to pay at least half a year's advance on receipt of the first number.

It is proposed to add other periodicals to the list, should their Publishers enable the Subscribers to supply them at the same rates as those above mentioned.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, *Montreal.*

AGENTS.

T. CAREY & Co., *Quebec.*
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co., *Kingston.*
HUGH SCOBIE, H. & W. ROWSELL, } *Toronto.*
A. H. ARMOUR & Co., *Hamilton.*

New Watches and Jewelry, &c.

THE Subscribers beg to return their thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage received during the past season, and would inform them that they have received a most elegant and varied assortment of every article in their line.

In the Stock will be found a large assortment of

SILVER PLATE,

of the best quality, and for very low prices, Rosewood and Mahogany Dressing Cases, Work Boxes and Tea Caddies.

ALSO

A splendid CHANDELIER for 15 lights, with China ornamented centre.

A large assortment of patterns for needle-work and materials to match, and a few half-worked pieces, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, &c., repaired in the best manner, and Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order.

M. ROSSIN & BROTHERS.

Kingston, 14th Nov., 1843.

Messrs. MACDONALD & CAMPBELL,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES AT LAW,
PRINCESS STREET,
KINGSTON.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, }
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. } 19 2m

Dr. A. ROBINSON

HAS REMOVED to the residence over Urquhart & McIver's Store, West side of King street, between Brock and Princess streets, where he may be consulted as usual.

Kingston, October 25th, 1843. 34-3m

STRACHAN, CAMERON & MADDOCK,
Solicitors in Chancery,
TORONTO.
44-3m

D. S. GOLDEY,
DENTIST,

HAS now at the Lambton House, and prepared to [illegible] dly

Black Beaver Bonnets.

THOSE Ladies who have been waiting for the above arrival are recommended to make an early call at

Deykes & Co.'s,

as the assortment is too limited to supply the increasing demand for this Fashionable article, combining comfort, utility and economy.

A large quantity of Silk Fringes and Gymps.

Kingston, Nov. 11, 1843. 39

The Mysteries of Paris,

A few copies have been received and for Sale at the CHRONICLE & GAZETTE OFFICE.

JUST received and for Sale,—one hundred Casks Cider; a prime article. Low for Cash.

D. W. CAMPBELL.

Kingston, Commercial Wharf, }
December 8, 1843. }

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

* * * * * *

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Executive has relaxed no effort to render indestructible the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understanding which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most sincerely to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon territory, still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to aggrandise themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by principles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of individuals, from setting up a demand for territory which does not belong to them, they would as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights.

After the most rigid, and as far as practicable, unbiased examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country laying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty second and fifty-fourth 40 min. of north latitude. This claim being controverted by Great Britain, those who have preceded the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries, have caused to be submitted to the British Government, propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which, however, have not proved heretofore acceptable to it. Our Minister at London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will be done to compromise the rights, or honor of the United States, every proper expedient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the mean time it is proper to remark that many of our citizens are either already established in the territory, or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow—and in view of these facts, I must repeat the recommendation contained in previous messages, for the establishment of military posts, at such places, on the line of travel, as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers, against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government, new republics are destined to spring up, at no distant day, on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

I am happy to inform you that the cases which have arisen, from time to time, of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa, under pretence of being engaged in the slave trade, have been placed in a fair train of adjustment. In the case of the William and Francis, full satisfaction will be allowed.—In the cases of the Tygris and Seamew, the British Government admits that satisfaction is due. In the case of the Jones, the sum accruing from the sale of that vessel and cargo will be paid to the owners—while I cannot but flatter myself that full indemnification will be allowed for all damages sustained by the detention of the vessel—and in the case of the Douglass, her Majesty's Government has expressed its determination to make indemnification. Strong hopes are therefore entertained, that most, if not all of these cases will be speedily adjusted. No new cases have arisen since the ratification of the Treaty of Washington; and, it is confidently anticipated, that the slave trade, under the operation of the eighth article of that treaty, will be altogether suppressed.

The occasional interruption experienced by our fellow citizens engaged in the fisheries on the neighboring coasts of Nova Scotia, has not failed to claim the attention of the Executive. Representations upon this subject have been made, but as yet no definitive answer to those representations has been received from the British Government.

Two other subjects of comparatively minor importance, but nevertheless of too much consequence to be neglected, remain still to be adjusted between the two countries. By the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of July, 1815, it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from the other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836 rough rice, by an act of Parliament, was admitted from the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter, while the same article from all other countries, including the United States, was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quarter.—Our Minister at London has from time to time, brought this subject to the consideration of the British Government, but so far without success. He is instructed to renew his representations upon it.

Some years since a claim was preferred against the British Government on the part of certain American merchants, for the return of export duties paid by them on shipments of woollen goods to the United States, after the duty on similar articles exported to other countries had been repealed, and consequently in contravention of the commercial convention between the two nations, securing to us equality in such cases. The principle on which the claim rests has long since been virtually admitted by Great Britain, but obstacles to a settlement have from time to time been interposed, so that a large portion of the amount claimed has not yet been refunded. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjustment.

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I communicate herewith certain dispatches received from our Minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the Envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has been pleased to infer from newspaper publications, as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. It designated to prevent Congress from introducing that question, as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgment, the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive Department of the Government fail, for any such cause, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea, for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognized as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of re-conquest, and refuses to recognise her independence.—The predatory incursions to which I have alluded, have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus leaving crime to go unpunished, and immorality to pass unreproved. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States, humanity has had great cause to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effects are far more extensive. The Creator of the Universe has given man the Earth for his resting place, and its fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the face or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practice all the rights of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers.—Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of the stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them, and detrimental to the interests of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line, that her territory, in the opinion of many, formed a portion of the territory of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining states, makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them, and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language and live under similar political institutions with ourselves, this Government is bound by every consideration of interest as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries. In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent state, after an eight years struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects, standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent but have been recognized as such by other powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities.—These United States threw off their colonial dependence, and established independent Governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognising the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that government to control its policy, whatever it may be, towards Texas; but will treat her as by the recognition of her independence, the United States have long since declared they would do as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency will, with confidence, throw itself upon the patriotism of the people to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated, in no small degree, to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our Minister has not failed to remonstrate.

We learn by the Boston Mercantile Journal, that the British vessel lost off Goldsborough, Me., referred to yesterday, was the bark Caroline, of Greenock, 548 tons, 26 days from Grenada, bound to St. Johns, N. B. She struck on Cranberry Point, eastern side of Prospect Harbor, during a heavy southeast gale, and went to pieces—and captain, (John Crawford,) his officers, and 15 of his crew, were drowned. Four persons only were saved.

The Portland Argus gives the following additional particulars:—

Extract of a letter from Wilson Godfrey, Esq., Commissioner of wrecks, dated Goldsborough, Maine, Nov. 23, 1843.

The vessel is a total loss, the hull, masts, spars, and sails and rigging are ground up in one solid mass together, among the rocks.

The following are the names of the officers and crew, viz:—

Lost.—John Crawford, master; Matthew Daugle, first officer; David Pettycrew, second officer; John Spendlow, boatswain; John Sinclair, seaman; Hugh Card, do; Charles Green, do; Edward Wilson, cook; Wm. Williams, seaman; Josph Roberts, do; David Griffiths, do; John Nelson, do, John Imanvel, do; John Scott; John Wilson, do; Chs. Steward, apprentice; John Jemison, do.

Those Saved are Frederick Smith, seaman; Wm. Moore, do; Francis Williamson, do; George Williams, steward.

We have to record the occurrence of a fire, which occasioned the total destruction of the Church of St. Anne des Plaines (in the Seigniory of Terrebonne,) on Wednesday last, between 5 and 6 o'clock. The fire was supposed to have been caused by a lamp placed near the altar. The organ, vestments, and even the registers, were destroyed.—[Montreal Courier.

An individual was last week arrested on the Welland Canal, charged with being a party to the death of one of the two men killed at the Thorald quarries, as noticed by us some time ago. When conducting him