[illegible] that the second introduction of [illegible] will be call in a further article. [illegible] Should you deem this a communication of sufficient importance for a place in your columns, perhaps you will add the same by your own views, and induce the inhabitants of Kingston to decide upon the practicability of the substituting an elegant and inexpensive light for the tremblesome and uncertain one now used.

Yours,
A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

Kingston, January 20, 1845.

MODEL FARMS.

11th January, 1845.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

Sir,—Since I last addressed you on the subject of Model Farms, I have found that a Bill is in progress through the Canadian Parliament, for the purpose of establishing an Industrial Farm near the City of Toronto,—now, Sir, if I render and rightly what is meant by an Industrial Farm, its object is to afford employment to the labouring classes, who are often found in our Towns without any visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood. Such an object all must agree is highly creditable to its projectors—and an example worthy of being followed by every Town in the Province. To such an object may still be attached higher importance—*by uniting the Industrial with the Model Farm, and by establishing the same in every District in the Province.* Nor do I perceive that such a combination would be attended with any serious additional expense; for, Sir, the mere management of an Industrial Farm would require an experienced and skilful agriculturalist, with which qualifications should be united scientific acquirements in the conduction of the Model Farm.

In the present state of our Canadian Agriculture the importance of a Model Farm cannot be too highly appreciated.

Of the many instances that present themselves of its importance, I shall adduce but one—and that is an experiment made by an eminent Agriculturalist—an old Philosopher too—the late T. A. Knight, Esq., of testing the capabilities of the soil, which should act as a powerful stimulant upon every man in this Colony, engaged in the independent and honorable pursuit of tilling the soil—to go and do likewise.

The experiment to which I allude was made with the Potatoe, of which the distinguished individual produced by his indefatigable perseverance for three successive years, several new varieties, amongst which one particular kind yielded the enormous quantity of *One Thousand Bushels upon an English acre*—and it was the opinion of this great experimentalist that the soil was capable of bearing a still greater bushel—and he recommended this experiment was made upon soil in no way superior to that of Western Canada. Of the necessary of horse-power I am ignorant of the large quantity ever produced upon an acre in Canada, but have always understood three hundred bushels to be considered a good crop.

By the establishment of Model Farms would be ascertained how much greater quantity of agricultural produce may be grown upon a given quantity of land, and would also materially tend to the introduction of a better description of animals than can at present be found in these Provinces.

I shall not further intrude upon your valuable space, however much I may be disposed to dwell upon this important subject—a subject in which all must feel deeply interested who value the prosperity of this fertile Province in an equal ratio with

A BRITISH FARMER'S SON.

The three first of the following series of Letters on the amelioration of the condition of the poor, have already appeared in previous numbers of the Chronicle. The subject is one of very great importance, and [illegible] well worthy of the attentive consideration of the Government.

On the Amelioration of the Condition of the poor.

I.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

This object cannot be treated successfully nor so as to be productive of very important benefit to society, without duly keeping in view some of the leading propositions in the science of political economy.

These propositions, and even the whole science embracing them, being at this present day unsettled, and matter of controversy, the discussion of any question [illegible] of the condition of our poor, must be expected to partake of the difficulties of the main question of which it forms a part.

The many errors which time and experience have exposed in the works of authors so celebrated as Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Say, and M'Culloch, on Political Economy and Statistics, and which errors are clearly pointed out by Atkinson in a recent work, evince the difficulty of anything like demonstration of this subject. Nevertheless, although the *best* means of ameliorating their condition cannot in the mean time be *demonstrated*, it does not follow that no improvement on the present mode should be attempted.

In endeavouring to bring about a change in whatever requires the general concurrence of the public, it is necessary to point out our reasons for the change so recommended, and in doing so, when the question is very difficult of proof, common sense and experience seem the best arguments, especially if supported, when called in question, by the best and most recent authority.

It is not those alone who are capable of following out the subtleties of logical demonstration, and have time and patience duly to examine and comprehend them, that must be appealed to in aid of the poor;—by common sense and experience the mass of the people will form their opinions; and as it is absolutely necessary—for the efficient working of any system that may be established—to secure their cordial co-operation—it would be highly impolitic to despise their prepossessions.

II.

Sir,—When the cure of any evil is contemplated it is desirable that the source whence it is fed should be exhausted.

It is surely a very great evil in society that a vast number of mankind should be suffering torture from hunger, and from want of shelter and clothing, especially in the long and rigorous winters of Canada.

It is no doubt possible to ameliorate the condition of such sufferers, by the bestowing of alms; and it may be further said that this is the only means of supporting the infirm poor who are unable to provide sustenance by the exercise of any branch of industry. The case, however, being very different with those able to work, but who lack employment, the plan for the amelioration of their respective conditions must be very different indeed.

In the former case it is generally allowed to be the economy of charity to establish Poor houses, to be maintained by levying a poor rate on the population of the country in general, in the fairest proportion that can be ascertained, according to wealth. In the latter case much may be done by the Rulers of a country, in giving a proper direction to the industrial exertions of the laboring portion of the population.

In making use of the term Rulers, I do not mean thereby the Governors and Legislative bodies alone, but all men of talent, wealth and influence. These latter may not appear directly on the arena of public legislation, yet even their conversations do, less or more, influence the public press, legislative deliberations, as well as the executive administrators of the law.

Unless pains be taken to give a proper direction to the labour of the poorer classes, the demand for alms to the poor is likely to become so extensive and pressing as to be a very serious tax on the industry of this country.

It is a very general outcry, "Let us have some temporary place of relief for the poor, until something better can be devised." This is merely an evasion of the proper and full consideration of the question; and the more temporary expedients are attempted, and found ineffectual, the more would the population hesitate in falling in with any final and permanent system, however wisely considered and well adapted it might be. The temporary plan is now in force,—[illegible] from the Clergymen of [illegible] and from private individuals, according to their means and the apparent urgency of the cases presented.

III.

Sir,—Whoever feels any interest in this subject would do well to read the Upper Canada Act of Parliament, 7th Wm. 4, chap. 24, designed to better the condition of the poor, and which is still in force, and gives certain powers to the Justices of the Peace, when sanctioned by three successive Grand Juries, to raise poor rates, and to maintain a House of Industry in each District.

That Act was passed in March, 1837, nearly eight years ago, and as yet the Justices of no one District have availed themselves of its provisions.

One objection to the system of Poor Laws attempted to be established by this Act, is, that it is partial in its operation; leaving it to Grand Juries and Justices whether to establish a Poor House in each District or not.

If it is right that the local District Authorities should, by compulsion, tax the people for this purpose, in any one District, it is surely equally right that some Provincial measure should be adopted and enforced.

It would be much more equitable and suitable for Canada, with its migrating paupers, who have no claim on one District more than another, that a law should be passed rendering it incumbent on every District to erect and maintain a Poor House.

Another objection to the Act is, that it requires the poor rates to be raised as other District taxes are,—and that the poor of the agricultural sections of the country and those of towns and cities be maintained in the one District Poor House without any distinction between the poor of one Township and those of another, in respect to the accounts and expenses.

Now, the rural population who earn their subsistence by dint of hard labour and careful economy, are unwilling to enter into a co-partnership for the maintenance of the poor, with the population of towns and cities favorably situated for commercial enterprize and the more rapid accumulation of capital. Nor is such the practice in countries where poor laws have been established.

Although many other objections have been raised against this poor house Act now in force, it may be as well not to waste further time in fault-finding, but proceed to suggest what appears to be desirable; which the writer supposes to be—an Act rendering it imperative on each District in this Province to erect or procure and maintain a Poor House by means of taxation, so that each District shall contribute its share.

That at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto, a larger Poor House be procured than in the other Districts,—there being frequent occasion to admit portions of the Emigrant poor at these ports. That five hundred pounds annually be paid out of the Provincial Treasury, to assist in maintaing these institutions, and more, if the number of poor admitted by order from Government shall require it for their support, as shall appear, by the annual calculations.

That such Poor Houses shall be subject to the following regulations, for the more economical management of their funds, and the comfort of the poor:

There shall be four Government Overseers of poor, one at each of the cities, receiving a Government allowance of money—on whose written order alone poor shall be admitted at the expense of Government.

Every Town or City containing 1000 inhabitants and upwards, shall have an overseer of the poor.

Every Township shall have an overseer of the poor.

Every District shall have a District overseer of the poor.

There shall be a Superintendant of poor and a female nurse in every poor house.

The Superintendant of the poor house, residing in the immediate vicinity of the institution, and attending to its economy, shall keep a proper set of Books, shewing a complete record of all its expenses from the beginning. He will receive no paupers without a written order from some Overseer of poor, and in his accounts he will charge the number of days of subsistence of each pauper to the Government, the District, City, Town, or Township, from whose Overseer he may have received the order for admittance.

[illegible] admissions to be presented at chambers till the annual settlement of accounts.

The Township Overseer of poor giving no ticket of admittance only to such as have acquired a claim of settlement.

The City Overseers the same.

The poor having no claim either on Township, Town or City—referred to the District Overseer, and from him to the Government Overseer.

Twelve months residence without requiring charity, to constitute a claim.

The Senior District Councillor of each Township to be Overseer of poor for his Township.

The District Warden to be the District Overseer of poor.

The Senior Magistrate in every Town containing [illegible] to be City Overseer of poor.

The Mayor of every City to be City Overseer of poor.

The Collector of Customs the Government Overseer of poor at the four ports already mentioned.

These Poor Houses to be got up at the expense of the respective Districts, by a tax, in the usual manner.

The maintenance of the poor of each Township, Town, City, and District only chargeable thereto.

There should be a School attached to each of those poor houses, and the District Warden should be authorized by law duly to provide for the apprenticing the Children to trades or agricultural pursuits when of sufficient age.

According to this plan, the expense of supporting the poor will fall equitably on all, and maintains the principle—"no taxation without representation."

No Overseer of the poor to be paid for duty done in that capacity.

When poor are admitted, by order from the District Overseer, each portion of the District to contribute to the expense.

This rough sketch is not presumed to be critically correct, but merely the suggestion of an improvement on the present law.

IV.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the great diversity of opinion that exists throughout this Province, as in all other Countries, on matters of a political and religious character, yet all unite from high to low, in admitting that "*something ought to be done to relieve the miseries of the poor.*" It is true the more wealthy ought to give the most freely to the poor, and no doubt in the operation of the best system of poor laws ever adopted, poor rates will at times be exacted from those who cannot well afford it—but there is some consolation even to those in their knowing that the same Institution towards which they are called on to contribute would protect them also from the extremity of want, should such misfortune threaten them.

It may perhaps be as well for this Province, that, as yet no poor houses have been put into operation by any legal enactment, as it is sometimes found that the existence of very inappropriate institutions are great obstacles in the way of improvement; it seems now, however, that the time is not far distant when the want of Poor Houses will be a reproach to us, if it is not so already.

Visiting some of the Poor Houses in the State of New York, I learned that a portion of the inmates were from Canada, who had not a shadow of claim on the kind and apparently ungrudged charity which they were there experiencing, and I felt it truly mortifying that no such relief could be relied on in their own Country, the laws of which denies a subject the right of renouncing allegiance, however much self-expatriation might improve his condition.

Much, no doubt, is given to the poor throughout Canada, by individual charities;—by the Pastors of Congregations;—and in voluntarily supported Institutions;—yet it is not well to let the existence of our fellow creatures be a mere speculation as to whether they shall or shall not be successful on a begging tour, some obtaining more, some less, some probably none; and yet probably at a greater expense than would support well managed Institutions.

The machinery of the District Councils is well adapted to the economical management of Poor Houses, because by the plan proposed those Councils can lessen or augment the expenditure according to circumstances, and minutely examine into all cases claiming relief; their thorough local knowledge would render all attempts at imposition or misapplication of charity unavailing. And while the people would be convinced that those Poor Houses were judiciously conducted, and not got up and maintained from jobbing motives, they would cheerfully support them; although unfortunately, it must be confessed, that, the people of this Country have seldom witnessed the honest and economical outlay of public money.

The strongest recommendation that can be bestowed on the foregoing principle of legislating for the relief of the poor, in addition to its apparent equity, and practicability, is that it is taken from the poor Law at present in operation in the neighbouring State of New York, where it is found to work well, and to give every anticipated satisfaction, without being burdensome on the people, the less so as it is equal in its operation on every County in the State. Having now, Mr. Editor, with your kind indulgence, given the outline or principle of what appears to me an improvement on the Act of Parliament already referred to, which is at present in force in Canada West, it would be of little avail to enter further into particulars, while it is doubtful how far the principle will meet with public approbation. There is, however, another branch of the subject forming a wide field of discussion, to which with your permission I shall at some future day recur, that is, the giving a proper direction in Canada to the labour of the able bodied pauper.

A. C.

The following paper has been handed to us for publication, by the District Superintendant of Common Schools.

COMMON SCHOOLS—MIDLAND DISTRICT.

I intended after visiting the Schools in this District, to have given a general Report of their condition, but finding many in a very backward state, and having suggested to each teacher individually, what improvements I considered might be introduced, I thought it better to defer giving any report until after a second examination, when I should be able to judge what progress they have made. I am now happy to state that I have found a considerable number of teachers who have very much improved in the system of conducting their schools; but I must at the same time say, that there is still much room for further improvements. I am very anxious that something should be done in order that Common Schools in general may be rendered more beneficial, the education of the young more interesting, and the whole system more pleasing and more agreeable. The great Mr. Locke said, "that the difference to be found in the manners and abilities of men is owing more to their education than anything else." If this be true, it is certainly the duty of every one who has the welfare of society at heart, to use his influence to promote the cause of education. Allow me, therefore, to suggest what I think may be of some benefit, trusting that others better qualified will take the subject into their serious consideration: and I hope the time is not far distant when the Common Schools in United Canada will have a very different aspect from what they now present.

Let every teacher treat the youth committed to his care as moral and intelligent beings, and endeavor by all means to make them understand what they are studying; familiarly to illustrate, as well as to hear them read and repeat words of which they often almost know nothing; to inspire them with a zeal for excelling in whatever may be their present study; to praise whatever is praiseworthy, and by his kindness of manner to secure if possible the affections and respect of his pupils. This being gained, the use of the rod (which in all cases should be used as the last resort) may in a great measure be suspended. And I can assure every teacher that by kindness and gentleness he will accomplish what neither severity nor distant manners can attain. Tho' I am of opinion that corporeal punishment should be resorted to as seldom as possible, at the same time I would say that every school ought to be the model of order, system, and decorum; and there can be no stronger mark of incapacity in a teacher than his being under the necessity of resorting to punishment more frequently than others placed in the like situation; nor any higher recommendation of one than his maintaining equal authority with less severity than his neighbors. Two of the best teachers in the Midland District, who maintain first rate order in their schools, told me they had sometimes been six months without using the rod; instead of flogging, they explain every thing their pupils are studying and by that means render them fond of study.

I would next say a few words to Trustees, as I think very much depends on them. If they would visit the shools at least every quarter, and if possible take some of the parents along with them, it would, in my opinion, be attended with incalculable benefits by infusing new life and energy into the school, and rendering both the teacher and the scholar perpetually on the alert. They would prove a most acceptable reward to the zealous and a terror to the indolent. If Trustees at present take less interest in this department of their duty, it is to be ascribed to an undue diffidence of the value of their own exertions. Let them only make the experiment, and they will find no part of their duties more pleasing, nor any by which they can more effectually promote the good of their fellow creatures. Once in the year District and Township Superintendants have a general examination of every school once in six months, and the Trustees will be qualified at once to point out to them any thing they consider wrong in their little Seminary. But after Trustees and Superintendants have done all they can, and even were the best system of education introduced, we shall still come to the conclusion that the teacher must be the very life and soul of the system; if he be indolent, his pupils will be alike inactive; if he be enthusiastic, they will participate in his energy.

I shall conclude these remarks at present by giving the celebrated Pestalozzi's opinion of what a Schoolmaster should be:—"The Schoolmaster should at least be an open hearted, cheerful, affectionate and [illegible] man, who would be in a father in the children; a man made on purpose to open childrens' hearts and their mouths, and to draw forth understandings as it were from the innermost corner."

JOHN STRACHAN,
Superintendant of Education.

Midland District.

Ernest Town, Jan. 2nd, 1845.

Melancholy Accident.—A fatal accident took place about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Wellington Street. Mr. George Hardy, watchmaker, was driving along the street in a one horse cutter, and just after turning the corner of Princess Street, met two farmers sleighs. In passing between the two, which were rather close together, he ran up against a man who was crossing the road, and the shaft of Mr. Hardy's sleigh struck the man below the left breast, breaking two of his ribs. He was immediately taken to Mr. Bamford's Hotel, where he expired, about six hours after receiving the injury. The man's name was William Johnston, a weaver. He resided, we understand, about eight miles from town on the Loughborough road. An inquest was held on the body before H. W. Benson, Esq., Coroner, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned. Not the slightest blame could be attached to Mr. Hardy, in the affair, as he was driving very carefully, and in endeavoring to avoid coming in contact with the sleighs on each side, he did not observe the man immediately in front of him. Much praise is due to Mr. Bamford, and his family, for their kind attention to the unfortunate sufferer.—[Whig.

We are sorry to say that the Hon. Member for Carleton, James Johnston, Esq., whose Bill for disqualifying retail dealers from holding certain offices, was thrown out the other day, has taken the pet, and moved off with himself bodily. The hon. gentleman was last seen in M'Gill Street, and it is believed deposited himself in the Bytown stage. We do not think that Mr. Johnston was particularly civilly treated by the Ministers, but still a vote can be ill-spared now, and we hope his constituents will convince him of the propriety of returning to attend to their interests and those of the country.

We ardently hope that this notice may overtake the honorable gentleman at Bytown, and that the loyal inhabitants of the Queen of the Ottawa will bar his further progress, and send him back, using a little compulsion if necessary, but with all imaginary tenderness, as he is a good fellow, and good people are scarce just now, as they always are.—[Montreal Gazette of Thursday.

Several long discussions took place in the House of Assembly last night, which will be fully reported in our next. Dr. Dunlop's Bill for levying the Municipal taxes on the lands of the Canada Company in the Huron District was postponed for a week, on the motion of the Solicitor General, who was desirous of supporting it if he could constitutionally do so. Dr. Dunlop's Bill for indemnifying Clergymen who voted at the late elections, was opposed by Mr. Baldwin, on account of its partiality to one class alone, and postponed for the purpose of introducing a more general measure of indemnity.—[ib.

Dinner to David Roblin Esq.—The reformers of Camden entertained D. Roblin, Esq., at a public dinner in Mr. Hope's Inn, Newburgh, on the 7th inst. The weather was unfavorable, and the sleighing bad nevertheless a large number of the sturdy yeomen from Camden and the adjoining Townships were present on the occasion. After dinner Mr. Roblin addressed the Meeting in an eloquent and powerful Speech, which was well received and warmly applauded by the assembly.—[Picton Sun.

Stabbing.—On Thursday last the housekeeper of Mr. Alexander Judd, merchant, Belleville, was visited by a man who called himself her husband; but who had not lived with her as such for some time previous. We believe that they spent the evening together in apparent harmony and good feeling, and that when the man arose to depart he manifested no angry feelings. He presented one hand to his partner, apparently for the purpose of offering a parting salutation, but with the other he plunged a knife into her body, and then walked off as quietly as if nothing had happened. He was afterwards arrested by the proper authorities and committed to gaol.

The woman was alive on Friday evening when we left Belleville, but we were informed that little hopes were entertained of her recovery. It is said that jealousy occasioned the committal of the rash act.—[ib.

The Rev. W. Hamilton, lately of Belfast Ireland, preached three times in the Presbyterian Church Picton, on Sunday last, with wonderful power and effect. There is generally but two services on the Sabbath, one at 11 o'clock A. M., and another at 3 o'clock P. M.; but on this occasion the people were so pleased and edified by Mr. Hamilton's preaching that a deputation waited upon him at his lodgings, previous to the afternoon service, and requested him to preach again at 6 o'clock in the evening. The church on each occasion was filled to overflowing.

Mr. Hamilton is a missionary from the Free Church of Scotland—he is an excellent scholar, a pleasing and impressive preacher, and if we may judge from appearance, a devoted Christian.—He possesses talents of a very high order, and would, doubtless, be a great acquisition to the Synod of Canada. We hope that some of those congregations which are now destitute of preaching, will exert themselves and endeavor to obtain him as a pastor.—[Picton Sun.

Duel.—A hostile meeting took place in this neighborhood on Tuesday last, between Robert Stuart Woods, and W. D. Baby, Esquires, we are unable to give our readers the exact cause of the quarrel, but we believe it originated in politics. We are happy to say that no serious injury has been sustained by either of the parties, Mr. Baby, however, was slightly wounded in the right side under the arm. Mr. Woods was attended by Mr. P. Slater; Mr. Baby, by Mr. Albert Prince, and we understand the affair was conducted in the most honorable and gentlemanly manner; such being the case, we trust will leave no unpleasant feeling on the minds of either party.—[Western Express.

Messrs. Willmer and Smith of Liverpool will please accept our thanks for their attention in sending us by the Rochester, a copy of the London Morning Post of the 4th ult., containing the news by the Overland India Mail.

To Correspondents.—The communication of "A Hack & Ladder Man" is inadmissable by its personalities. We think quite enough has been said on the subject of which it treats.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of Monday.

Later from Europe.

Since our last the packet ship Iowa has arrived from Havre, bringing advices from Paris to the 7th of Dec. and Havre to the 9th inclusive.

The marriage of the Duke d'Aumale and the Princess Marie Caroline of Salerno, his Cousin, was solemnized on the 25th of November, and the newly wedded pair were expected at Marseilles on the 4th of December.

A letter from Algiers, of the 25th of Nov., states upon the authority of some Kabyles of the circle of Cherchell, who had arrived from the West, that Abd-el Kader had been arrested by the order of the Emperor of Morocco, and imprisoned for three days at the end of which he was set at liberty, after having been deprived of all he possessed. The Paris papers think the account not entitled to much credit.

The *Gazette de France*, of a recent date, has the following paragraph:—

"News was received a few days back from Tahiti, which the Ministry has not dared to publish. The restoration of Queen Pomare was therein announced, and it was stated that the event took place in the midst of disquieting demonstrations. As was to be expected, the French herein consternation, and the English missionaries exhibited an insulting joy. The despatches which contained the orders of our Government were taken out in an English vessel, and this circumstance, it is stated, has augmented the humiliation and discouragement of our seamen. At the moment when this intelligence left the island a great fermentation reigned there, and grave complications were apprehended."

DIED.

At his residence, Rockurst, near Kingston, on Wednesday last, JOHN SOLOMON CARTWRIGHT, ESQ., aged 40 years.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the following days, viz:

Via Halifax on Sunday the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Via Boston, on Saturday the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROB'T DEADON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston,
10th January, 1845.

P. S.—A supplementary Mail for England, will be closed at this office on Monday the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT DEADON, P. M.

Post Office, Kingston, Jan. 18, 1845.

FOR SALE,

AT the Subscriber's Auction Room, Market Square, the undermentioned Goods, for Cash:—

8 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco,
Twankay and Hyson Teas,
10 Kegs Extra White Lead,
Ginger, Brooms,
Setts of Measures,
Pepper, Starch, Maccaroni,
Vermicelli, Anchovies,
Green and Roasted Coffees,
Cigars, Saddles, Stoves,
Brushes, Writing Papers, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES LINTON.

—ALSO,—

A GROCERY BUSINESS, to be disposed of immediately in the most business part of Kingston; rent low. The Stock to be taken at a valuation or cost, coming in from 2 to £300.

Apply to JAMES LINTON.

Kingston, January 18, 1845. 58

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully informed that an extensive assortment of the Neatest, Cheapest, and most fashionable, both Ladies' and Children's

India Rubber Over-Shoes.

are to be found at the Subscriber's.

Also—Gentlemen's of every sort and size.

A. THIBODO.

Kingston, 17th January, 1845. 60i

INFORMITION WANTED

OF DANIEL D. BROSNAN, (a native of Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland,) who left the College of St Therese on the 21st of May, 1844. When last heard of he was in Rochester, N. Y., on his way to Toronto. He was then partially deranged, and has not been heard of since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother JOHN D. BROSNAN, residing at Mr. JOHN GRACE'S, Tavern Keeper, St. Peter street.

Montreal, January 8, 1845. 58

☞ Toronto papers are respectfully requested to copy the above—SAVOR which we will be happy to reciprocate.

PLAIN & FANCY BOOKBINDING.

OF every description, done as usual at the Chronicle & Gazette Office.

ALSO,

Blank Books of all kinds manufactured to order, with neatness and despatch.

Kingston, 3d January, 1845.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they Stock of

Staple and fancy Dry Goods,

adapted for the season, is very complete, and they would invite a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Kingston [illegible] GEO. CORBET & Co.
[illegible] 53ii

JUST Published, in Pamphlet form, "THOUGHTS ON THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION, by a Master of Arts."

For sale at Messrs. Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s and at the Chronicle & Gazette Office; price 7½d.

Greek, Latin, and French.

MESSRS. KELLY & HUNT beg leave most respectfully to announce to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and its vicinity, that they will attend every Evening, at the ONTARIO HOTEL, Clarence Street, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of Teaching GREEK, LATIN, & FRENCH. Ladies and Gentlemen purposing to take Lessons at their own residences can be waited on at any hour of the day before 7 P. M.

TERMS.

	Per Month.
Greek and Latin,	$2
French,	2

Reference can be given to several gentlemen in Town of Classical education.

Kingston, 14th Jan., 1845. 57ym

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand for £25 10s., drawn by the Subscriber on or about the 12th day of April, 1844, in favor of Little & Richardson, or order, as no value has been received for the said Note.

MARTIN SUTTON.

Kingston, Jan. 15, 1845. 57

MEDICAL HALL,

Princess-Street.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the public that he has opened a shop for the sale of Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Oils, Perfumery, Dye-Woods, Paints, Colors, &c. &c., in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Stennett, as a Jewellery Shop, third house from Wellington Street.

JOHN R. DICKSON, M. D.

Dr. Dickson's office is at the Medical Hall.

Kingston, Jan. 15, 1845. 57

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cataraqui Bridge will be holden on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1845, at the Office of the Cataraqui Bridge Company (opposite the Commercial Bank) at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, according to the law and transacting other business connected with the bridge.

The accounts of the past year will be then and there submitted for the inspection of the Stockholders.

THOMAS GLASSUP,
Secy. & Treas. C. B. C'y.

Cataraqui Bridge Office,
Kingston, 9th January, 1845. 57

ORDNANCE NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, addressed to The Respective Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance, at Kingston, will be received until 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, from persons desirous of LEASING the Ordnance Premises, consisting of a HOUSE and STABLE, on Princess Street, at present occupied by Mr. PATRICK LENNON.

The Premises will be let by the month, subject to resumption on fifteen days' notice.

The Rent to be proposed in Sterling Money, at 4s. 2d. per Dollar, and stated in figures, and in words at length. The names of two Sureties, who will become bound for the punctual observance of the stipulations of the Lease, to be given.

Office of Ordnance,
Kingston, 10th January, 1845. 57

FOR SALE,

A LOT and HOUSE in Church St. adjoining Mr. Watkins's new building, and the corner Brick Building and Lot.

—ALSO—

Six Shares of Cataraqui Bridge Stock.

Apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

Kingston, January 11, 1845. 46

WANTED, a LOAN of £500, secured by Mortgage on real unincumbered Estate, for five or seven years.

Apply at this office.

Kingston, January 11, 1845. 46

THE MONTREAL POCKET ALMANACK and General Register for 1845. Price 7½d. for sale by

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.

Jan. 10, 1845.

JUVENILE BOOKS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE Subscribers have just opened a case of JUVENILE BOOKS, imported from LONDON by one of the Fall ships. They are neatly bound, and well adapted for Presents to Young Folks.

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.

Kingston, January 11, 1845.

PAPER.

THE Subscribers Fall Stock of Writing, Drawing and other Papers, is now unusually large. It consists of Superfine and Fine descriptions, from the mills of the best English makers, and a great variety of cheap Foolscap, Pot, and Post Papers, of Scotch manufacture.

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.

Kingston, January 11, 1845.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A LARGE number of the above Books have just come to hand, comprising amongst others the excellent publications of Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, of Edinburgh, for whom the Subscribers act as agents. Lists may be obtained on application to

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.

Kingston, January 11, 1845.

CORD WOOD.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS who are in the habit of paying in wood, will please bring in some immediately as we are much in need of it.

CLOVE ANODINE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

AN IMMEDIATE AND PERFECT CURE.

THOSE who have felt the painful throbbing and excruciating pangs of this disease shooting through their jaws with most tormenting perseverance, and, as is often the case, have received but little sympathy from friends on such occasions, will no doubt be pleased to know of a remedy that will never fail to quiet forever the unmerciful offender.

The Clove anodine is the best of all Toothache Remedies. It is immediate and certain in its effects, curing the most violent toothache or pain in the gums in one minute.

Experience has proved that this Anodine composition will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy; it is pleasant to the taste and smell, will not injure the teeth or gums in any way, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face or from the gums around the tooth apparently sound, this application will give speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the parts affected. Price 25 cents.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggists and Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, Granite Buildings. Sold also at 79 Fulton Street; 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

THIS Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful Salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the Eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic and removes all appearances of disease after two or three applications.

IN DIMNESS OF SIGHT,

caused by fixed attention to minute objects or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness and partial loss of sight from sickness or old age; it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eyesight failing without any apparent disease.

This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost

TOTAL BLINDNESS,

caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies of an irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most credulous of its astonishing efficacy.

Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & Co., wholesale and retail Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, Corner of Chambers-street, (Granite Building) and 79 Fulton-street; 77 East Broadway.

For Sale by

J. W. BRENT,
Agent for Kingston and its vicinity.

WARD'S PATNET

Washing and Cleansing Powder,

Manufactured at the Oldbury Alkali Works, near Birmingham.

THE peculiar advantages obtained by the use of this powder are—firstly, a saving of at least one half of the soap necessary when soda is used. Secondly, a great saving in the labour of washing. Thirdly, the color of linen and other fabrics turns out far superior in whiteness to that which is given by any other means. And lastly, from their being cleansed much more readily, the durability of the articles is prolonged. This powder is used in the same manner as Soda, in soaking, washing and boiling, in the proportion of 4 table spoonsfull to 10 gallons of water. The Powder should always be dissolved in water before use, and it is particularly recommended that the clothes be soaked in this water at least 12 hours. After boiling it is absolutely necessary that the clothes be well rinsed in fresh water.

N. B.—Warranted not to injure articles though made of the finest materials.

Sold in Packets at 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. each.

For Sale by

J. W. BRENT,
Druggist, King Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PROCEEDINGS of the Seduction Case of MUCKLEROY against BURNHAM, tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, at the Fall Assizes of the Midland District, October, 1844, containing the Speech of Kenneth Mackenzie, Esquire, Counsel for the Plaintiff,—the Speech of John A. Macdonald, Esquire, Counsel for the Defendant,—the Charge of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman to the Jury. Containing also, the Argument in Hilary Term, 1844, on Motion for New Trial, and the Final Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in favor of the Plaintiff, as delivered by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Nov. 26, 1844.

For Sale, price 7½d., at the Chronicle & Gazette Office, Mr. J. Carruther's, &c.

Kingston, 1844.

REMOVAL.

J. SMITH, Tailor, having removed to that house in Brock Street, next door to Mr. Ramage, Watch Maker and Jeweller, begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that in addition to making up to order (at prices to suit the times) he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of the best description, which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

Kingston, Nov. 20, 1844. 4[illegible]

200 Boxes Digby Herrings,
100 bbls. N. S. Herrings, No. 1,
100 bbls. White Fish,
10 bbls. Mackerel,
A few barrels Salmon,
Pork, Prime, Prime Mess, and Mess,
A lot of English cured Hams,
100 kegs Butter, &c.,

By JOHN CARRUTHERS.

PECK & Co.'s Patent Wadding, for Sale at Manufacturers' prices, by their Agent,

GEORGE SEELY.

Oswego, New York,
21st Nov. 1844. 42-3w

VOCAL MUSIC.

A CLASS will be formed in connexion with the one already forming under instruction from Mr. Boyle, in the Baptist, late Rear Street Chapel, where all those wishing to learn the pleasing art of singing are invited to attend.

Kingston, 15th Jan., 1845.

MACDONALD'S HOTEL,

(LATE STONE'S,)

Waterloo Buildings, King-Street,

TORONTO.

THE Subscriber announces that he has leased the above establishment, and from his experience in the line, and unremitting attention to the convenience and comfort of his patrons, he confidently hopes to sustain and enhance the reputation this Hotel has acquired. His table will always be furnished with the luxuries of the season; and his cellars stocked with the choicest WINES and LIQUORS. For Boarders, large and small Families, he has such accommodations as cannot fail of ensuring satisfaction, and he respectfully solicits a continuation of the patronage so liberally extended to his predecessor.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Toronto, Dec. 18, 1844. 55zm

N. B.—Excellent Stabling and Coach Houses—Horses taken into Livery.

Horace Yeomans, Executor,
Mary Vincent, Executrix. } of John Vincent, deceased.

vs.

Allan McLean, Defendant.

ON Saturday the first day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, by virtue of an execution of the Queen's Bench, all the right title and interest of the above named defendant, Allan McLean, in Lots No. 225, 226, 227, 91, 102, 103, 114, 115, and 276, in the Town of Kingston, Lot No. 22 or Gore in the Township of Pittsburgh, Lots 1, 2 and 3, with Belles Island, and broken front and part of Lots Nos. 5 and 6, on West side of great River Cataraqui, in the Township of Kingston, and South East quarter of Lot No. 9, in the 4th Concession of Kingston.

T. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, January 7, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John P. McDonell, in King Street, directly opposite to the Store of J. W. Brent, Esq., where he offers for sale a fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,

TEAS, WINES, &c. &c.

at unusually low prices for Cash.

ANGUS McDONELL.

Kingston, October 4, 1844. 54

THE SUBSCRIBERS would invite attention to their Stock of BRUSSELLS, IMPERIAL, SUPERFINE and FINE

Carpets and Hearth Rugs,

which for quality and prices they trust will compete with any in the market.

ROSE, CORBET & Co.

Kingston, Dec. 30, 1844. 53ii

New Year's Presents.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have a few very superior PARISIAN Manufactured

Work Boxes & Dressing Cases,

suitable for New Year's Presents, which they will sell very low.

ROSE, CORBET, & Co.

Kingston, Dec. 30, 1844. 35

ORDERS FOR BOOKS,

FROM ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of having Books imported to their order, by the Spring vessels in 1845, will please hand in their orders at their earliest convenience, which will be transmitted on the 21st of each of the winter months, to one of the