

Provincial.

From the Quebec Gazette, April 23.

"After all the charges which have been lavished on the Deputy Postmaster General of this Province, by a considerable portion of the press of all parties, it must be satisfactory to that gentleman to find his conduct thus approved and supported, and we feel confident that the more liberal of his late assailants will show their good feeling in marking amende honorable to that unjustly calumniated public officer."

Mercury. [We are one of those who, while we spoke to the character of the Deputy Postmaster General as an efficient public officer, at the same time condemned him and his predecessors, as having exacted, without known authority, publicly exhibited, perquisites on newspaper postages, which they increased or diminished as they pleased;—we are none of those who complained that the officer, received the extravagant sum of at least £2,000 a year, as a perquisite levied on the circulation of knowledge, still sheltered himself by subterfuge from all fair enquiry before the Assembly;—we are not one of those who said, as the words of the Mercury imply, that the Post-Office ought to transport newspapers or letters free, or give one class of men an advantage over another; but, on the contrary, we said a fair and well regulated postage on newspapers was due the department. All these charges and denials we now re-affirm, and declare in no wise effected by Mr. Stanley's despatch on the 25th February last, nor by any information which has come to our knowledge; and until we have proof, and not assertion, we shall maintain that the perquisites in question, paid to an officer of the department in lieu of the public treasury—whether a practice, as alleged, time out of mind, or whether founded upon any forced interpretation of a law, which is apparently not cited that it may not be consulted, but which is now condemned and rejected by Mr. Stanley himself—were exacted in absolute contradiction to the spirit of all the duties levied by Post-Office laws, arbitrarily varied to the profit of the incumbents in the Colony, exorbitant in their total amount, and after being grasped with an avidity that showed no disposition to justice, and held for several years under a public outcry, were parted with only from necessity.]

We learn that Thomas A. Young, Esq. has been removed from the office of Auditor General of Accounts. The salary of the incumbent in this office has remained unpaid for several years; it was lastly provided for out of a sum of £1000 placed at the discretion of the Executive. The failure of the supplies for the last two Sessions, and the differences in the branches of the Legislature respecting a new Board of Audit, brought fresh difficulties upon Mr. Young. It appears to have been the prevailing opinion in the Assembly and the Council, however, that this gentleman should be a member of the new board, when formed; the chief differences of opinion being grounded on the appointment of the other members of the Board. Obstacles to the transaction of the business of the Government are commonly alleged as a chief cause of Mr. Young's removal. The prevailing rumour is, that Mr. Young, about three weeks ago, received an official letter informing him, that as he should not be appointed to the office on the formation of the new board of Audit, it had been thought proper to convey to him this intention. Mr. Young was at the same time informed that the Collectorship of Stanstead, vacant by the death of Mr. Hamilton, was at his command, should he feel disposed to accept it. To this Mr. Young is stated to have replied, that he thanked his Excellency for the office of the Collectorship, but that he must retain his office, which he held under an appointment under the home authorities. It is now said that Mr. Young was called upon yesterday to deliver up one of the three keys of the public vaults, of which he was keeper as Auditor General of Accounts, and that this circumstance is decisive as to his removal from office.

On Tuesday night another attempt was made to break out of the Montreal Jail. The prisoners concerned in this plot were Charles Perkins, Joseph Balls, Richard Pollard, and Simon Odell. They had broken down the trunk of the privy, in the passage, intending to effect their escape by cutting the bars; but whilst going his night rounds, Captain Holland discovered the stratagem, and found below a shovel, which had been ingeniously concealed. Aroused by this discovery, Captain Holland visited all the prisoners, and found that one Calastine, recently returned from transportation, and again under sentence, had contrived to cut the iron of his legs, to facilitate his escape. [Mon. Herald, April 23]

This city has been during the last few days thrown into considerable, and indeed, not unreasonable excitement, by the discovery of the mangled remains of several human bodies, in a back store on the premises of Mr. Ferrault. The attention of the people in the vicinity of St. Vincent street, had been generally attracted by the intolerable effluvia which the hot weather of this week produced. However the study of surgery may, and must require practical illustration, yet, human nature shudders at the cruel disregard to decency, and the recklessness of the conventional rules of society, in not disposing, in a proper manner, of those subjects which are made use of for the enlargement of medical science. We sincerely hope that the arm of the law, which is incapable of justifying such outrages, may yet reach the heartless wretches, who could wantonly sport with the feelings of humanity, and expose to all the horrors of uncertainty, the survivors of all who have been recently the victims of disease and death. [Id]

After several disappointments, occasioned by the inclemency of the weather and the violence of the wind, Capt. Collinson's beautiful ship was launched yesterday morning. We were unable to attend, by unavoidable engagements, but, according to the report of a gentleman who witnessed it, the launch was in every respect such as scientific men would have approved of.

The spectators were not so numerous as on some former occasions, though several ladies did not scruple to brave the cold to do honor to the occasion.—She is called the Toronto, after the Upper Canadian capital, and is intended for the Montreal and London trade, for which her build is especially adapted. May she prove a successful trader in every respect. [Mon. Daily Advertiser, April 26]

On Saturday morning, a very singular phenomenon was observable from the river bank in front of our city. Those who are blessed with a very strong sight perceived, as they supposed, an immense number of small birds in the air, but at such a height as to render even birds in that situation, a curiosity. We happened to be passing, and in vain strained our eyes to discover the objects which others were contemplating with so much eagerness—by the help of a glass, however, we at last perceived what was to all appearance an immense flock of small birds. These objects passed away in millions before the current of the light wind then blowing, but many descended lower than the rest, until easily discernible by the naked eye. At length they approached the earth, and proved to be maple leaves of an unusually large size. Many of them were picked up by the citizens, and we have kept one, picked up and politely handed to us by Mr. Francis Wyatt. Whence they came, or how they got there, are questions which furnish a wide field for conjecture. One shrewd fellow observed, "that this must be the fall of the year in the moon, and that they certainly came from thence."—Mon. Herald.

man flesh. We are not acquainted with the precise provisions of the law on the subject; but the possessor of human bodies, just like the possessor of exciseable goods without a permit, should be compelled to account for the possession of his commodities under the penalty of being subjected to the natural inference of murder in the one case, as of snuffing in the other. It is too much to make the public presume that the bodies were procured without foul play—for such a rule, if once made general, would open the door to the imitators of the late Messrs. Burke and Bishop.—Mon. Settler.

There has been a good deal of fighting in Montreal of late. A young lawyer, who sometimes keeps his professional hand in practice by writing little fibs for the *Mirror*, was walking along Notre Dame-street, *Nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in viliis*; when his only nose was rudely offended by unhalloped fingers into a pump-handle, which drew water copiously from the sky-lights of the pettifogger's soul. The tear in beauty's eye being too much for the operator's compassion, he walked half round the gentleman, and attacked him in the rear with his foot forces. This seemed to meet with the young lawyer's approbation, for he did not once turn away his back from his hot assailant.—Id.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED ENTERPRISE.—William Patton, Esq. has just finished building, at his covens, Point Levi, a small cutter of about thirty tons, with a well for bringing live fish to our markets from the nearest fishing grounds in the river, on the plain of the Thames, and Scotch fishing snacks. She is built upon a good model, and will, no doubt prove a fast craft, will be well manned with experienced and enterprising fishermen, and be ready to sail about the 1st of the ensuing month, intending to make one voyage in every eight or ten days. Both shores of the river below Green Island light house, as far as Cap des Monts, abounded formerly with cod, rock cod, halibut, turbot, flounders, mackerel, salmon, salmon trout, lobsters, &c. They have no doubt much diminished, but even now they are caught with the hand-line, in sufficient numbers to warrant an undertaking of this description, when the fish can be kept alive. The practice of British fishermen, of using the long line, we believe is the term if resorted to, would prove very successful. Each boat has three to four lines, with the necessary buoys and sinks, and each line has from 500 to 1500 hooks. These are set on arriving at the ground, and raised after some hours. In the course of a day and night many hundred weight of the different kinds of fish are thus caught. We trust the public at large will give every encouragement to the undertaking. Regular trips up and down the river would not be without advantage, as a means of communicating intelligence of vessels, or accidents to them. [Quebec Gazette.]

The Quebec Gazette of Friday contains a series of papers relative to the dismissal of Mr. Young from the office of Auditor General of Public Accounts, the substance of which is as follows:—

In a letter to the Electors of the Lower Town of Quebec, under date of 24th April, Mr. Young states that on receiving the intimation of the Governor in Chief, that his services would be dispensed with, his first impression was to give his Constituents an opportunity of expressing their opinion of his conduct by resigning his seat in the Assembly. On consulting his friends, however, he was advised to await the forthcoming General Election, so nearly at hand. Still he expressed his readiness to resign, should his constituents on reading the papers submitted to them require that step.

No. 1 is a letter from the Civil Secretary, offering Mr. Young the office of Collector of the Customs at Stanstead, and at the same time intimating to Mr. Young, that in order to prevent all misunderstanding in future, he had been commanded by His Excellency to inform him, that in the event of any Board of Audit being established in this Province during his administration, it was not his intention to appoint Mr. Young, or recommend his appointment, to be a member of any such Board of Audit.

No. 2 is Mr. Young's answer, declining to accept the office of Collector at Stanstead, and conveying to His Excellency his intention of continuing to perform the duties of Auditor General until the Commission be cancelled.

No. 3 dispenses with Mr. Young's former services as Auditor General, and demands the delivery of the books and paper belonging to the office, together with the key of the safe vault with three locks, the custody of which belongs to Mr. Young's office.

No. 4 is Mr. Young's reply to No. 3. It expresses the writer's readiness to deliver up the key, and asks for the appointment of a time for the said delivery. The letter then concludes with the following request:—

I further request you will submit to His Excellency, that as I am not aware of having in any way neglected my duty as Auditor General, and do not know of any accusation having been brought against me, I humbly pray that His Excellency will cause me to be made acquainted with any representations which may have induced His Excellency to deprive me of an appointment to which I was nominated without any solicitation on my part, and the duties of which I have strictly performed.

No. 5 is another letter from the Civil Secretary, appointing the delivery of the Key, but giving no satisfaction as to the above request.

With reference to the concluding part of your letter, His Excellency deems it sufficient to acquaint you in answer, that he considers your removal from office as Auditor General, as a measure calculated to promote the efficiency of the public service.

CANAL TOLLS.—All articles of the manufacture of the United States, passing upon the New-York canals towards tide water, are to be charged at the rates prescribed in No. 42 of the rates of toll, at 4 1/2 mills per 1000 lbs. per mile. The resolution of the Canal Board on this subject, not having been published with the rates of toll, it has become necessary to give this notice, for the information of all persons concerned.—Albany Argus.

At a meeting of the undersigned Stockholders of the Desjardins' Canal Company, held in the Grand Jury Room of the Court House, in this City—present.

The Hon. Peter Robinson, John Paterson, John S. Baldwin, Peter Paterson, James Leslie, W. W. Baldwin, Colin Drummond, John Murchison, Robert C. Horne. It was unanimously Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that notwithstanding all the disheartening circumstances attending the progress of the work of the Canal, it was still highly worth the attention of the Stockholders, as promising them an ample return for their expenditure, and incalculable advantages to the section of the country to which it will facilitate the commercial and agricultural transports. Resolved, That it be recommended not only to the present Stockholders, but to the country at large, to co-operate in furthering the work, by taking the unpurchased Stock. This meeting entertained the highest confidence in the Gentlemen chosen, a President and Directors for the ensuing year.—T. Carr.

The election for an Alderman for St. Patrick's ward, in room of Dr. Rolph resigned, yesterday took place, when Dr. Tims was elected by a major-

thing is deemed too sacred to escape the raggamuffin assaults of vulgar scurrility. The most disgraceful placards were issued in profusion from the "Liberator" press. One that by common consent was assigned to the Correspondent office, we see has been, with the most barefaced effrontery, copied into the *Advocate* of yesterday. It is a fearful sign of demoralization, that any community should tolerate such horrible offences against the peace and well-being of society; that the Lord Mayor should permit to appear in his *Advocate*, a paper with a forged signature, is a foretaste of the crimes that are to be tolerated provided they have but a tendency to augment the majority whereby his influence is to be sustained. We will think better of Dr. Tims than to suppose he has abetted the scandalous practices to which we have alluded.

This morning was appointed for the trial of the contested election for St. Lawrence ward. There has been we hear a terrible hubbub. Mr. Munro was forcibly ejected from the room, as we understand by command of his Lordship; the court having been previously converted into a secret conclave by ordering the public to withdraw!! What was Mr. Munro's offence we have not yet learnt, but as before said, the passions are at work. Robespierian times seem here to be at hand as well as in other places.—Tor. Correspondent.

FIRE AT DEMORESTVILLE.—On the 18th inst. at noon, a Saw-mill of mine caught fire, and was in a short time entirely consumed; but which would have been saved, if the unusual exertions of some of the most friendly neighbors in the world could have availed any thing. Indeed they did save an Oil-mill, together with about 150,000 feet of lumber so contiguous to it, that they for a length of time exercised almost a doubtful contest with the furious flames. [Hallowell Free Press.

Miscellaneous. Capt. Ericson is now building an engine of twenty-five horse power, on his patent caloric principle, in order to prove satisfactorily, in practice, what our most distinguished philosophers have admitted to be theoretically correct. When this principle is brought into general use, a complete change will take place in the mode of navigation, and vessels be enabled to perform the longest voyage with the same speed and regularity that steamers now do.—Professor Faraday highly panegyricised this ingenious invention in his late lecture at the Royal Institution; and although there were some points which required explanation, he doubted not the intelligent inventor could have elucidated them, had he been present. Should this idea be perfected, as many good judges assert, it will effect as complete a revolution in every thing depending on artificial power as the steam engine did in the hands of Watt. A-ha-ha! it will render sea voyages independent of the proverbial necessity of winds and weather.

Raising the Wind.—The superstitions of sailors are not few; amongst others, there is the custom, pretty well known, of whistling for a wind. A young gentleman, on his first voyage, was in the habit of walking the deck a great deal, and whistling as he went, "perhaps for want of thought." Shortly he learned that the captain of the vessel scouted not a little annoyed whenever this took place, although he was silent upon the subject. At length Mr. resolved to speak to him himself; and accordingly, one day when it blew a pretty brisk gale, said, "I observe, captain, that you appear particularly uneasy whenever I whistle." "To say the truth, sir, I am just now," replied he; "on a late still day, whistle as much as you please; but when there is a wind like this, we don't like to have any more cullied." A chronometer, on a new principle, by Mr. Dent, has been for several months under trial at Greenwich. It has the balance-spring of glass instead of metal, and is, therefore, less liable to expansion or contraction from change of temperature, incidental to change of climate in ships visiting foreign countries. Another good quality of the glass spring is, its power of resisting concussion, which has been proved, by suspending the chronometer from the chace of a cannon, and discharging it, without the least injury to the rate of the time-piece. As far as the trials have proceeded, the chronometer has maintained its credit at every point of view.

BRITISH WHIG.

IMPORTANT TO FRONTENAC We are informed that the Hon. the Secretary of the County of Frontenac, has called a Public Meeting of the Electors of the said County on Thursday the 8th day of May next, at the Hospices in the Village of Watroun, to resolve upon the nomination of the candidates to represent the County in the ensuing Parliament.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We shall publish justly's second letter, if he wish it, but we recommend its suppression. His avowed truth is too great a liar to be honored by the notice taken of him. A Friend is inadvisable. If individuals are unwilling to comply with our conditions, they are at liberty to send their contributions to other papers.

The letter of a Mechanic is suppressed. The rooms over the Chronicle Office have actually been taken by the Committee, opposition is needless.

KINGSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1834.

We are still without fresh advices from Europe.

On Wednesday morning that magnificent steam vessel the GREAT BRITAIN entered Kingston harbor on her upward trip. Whatever difference may be said to exist on the pretensions of the rival bay boats, some can be raised against the sovereignty of this splendid steamer. If the KINGSTON be not the Prince, the GREAT BRITAIN is undoubtedly the Queen of all the vessels which navigate the Western waters, and few persons can regard her without feeling mixed emotions of pleasure and astonishment: pleasure at the sight of her unrivalled size and beauty, and astonishment that a country so new and so poor as Upper Canada, should have had the laudable temerity to build so stupendous a steam-boat, a steam-boat that would do credit to the wares of the first commercial city in the universe.

She has been supplied with new boilers, and some improvements have been made upon her machinery, which it is said, have much improved her speed. Some other improvements have taken place in her equipment, and her accommodations are confessedly most superior. She is as usual under the command of that sterling navigator, Capt. Whitney, who has this season the active assistance of Capt. Moody, late of the Kingston.

Remarks on Doctor Strachan's Pamphlet, &c. &c. by the Rev. Wm. P. McDonald, Vicar General. Kingston, James McFarlane & Co. 1834, pp. 72. An unhappy spirit of religious controversy appears to have arisen in this remote portion of the globe, to distract the minds of men and plunge them into the depths and bitterness of polemical disputation. The Hon. John Elmsly thought proper some months ago, to recant the faith of his remote ancestors; and embrace the almost antiquated ideas of his remote ancestors; and then, as if to justify his conversion to Catholicity in the eyes of the world, he published, "The Bishop of Strasbourg's Observations on the sixth chapter of St. John's Gospel." This publication, together with his renunciation, gave rise to a series of persecutions both civil and religious. His seat in the Executive Council was soon declared vacant; his character was assailed in the public prints; and to crown his mortification, Dr. Strachan, who has apparently lately a turn-coat ever since his own religious apostasy, fell foul of the Ex-Councilor, and fulminated against him the thunders of the Church, in the shape

To rebut some of the arguments contained in this work, the pamphlet under notice was written, and although we conceive it to be in exceeding bad taste, inasmuch as the antagonist was not worth defeating, and moreover, as publications of this nature seldom convince any one but the preposessed, still we must do justice to the literary merit displayed in its pages.

To say much that the author would be a matter of supererogation; he is a pious clergyman of high attainments, and this publication is not by many his first essay; nor will it be prudent to enter upon the subject in dispute in the columns of a political newspaper. Suffice it then to say, that the writer displays extensive knowledge of his subject and general learning; the arguments on his side of the question are brought out with great ingenuity, and the whole tenor of them would be apt to convince any one of their correctness, who had no other works to refer to, than the wishy-washy pages of such defenders of the truths of Protestantism as Doctor Strachan.

We have made two or three extracts from that part of the pamphlet which is not of a controversial nature. Speaking of that adulation, which the ignorant and crafty are always sure to pay to literary productions emanating from persons in authority, and alluding to the eulogiums upon Dr. Strachan of the Tory press, the Rev. Vicar General says:

"Had the polemical pamphlet edited by the Hon'ble. and Ven'ble. Archbishop of York—D. D. L. D. been but the lucubration of some obscure commoner; I doubt much if it ever would have laid upon it, or even occupied for one moment the attention of the public. But rank and title with our glib English are generally preferred to talent and truth. Hence, to publishers, and those concerned in the book-making business; whose interest depends on honoring this John Bull propensity; the works of an Hon'ble. and Ven'ble. of a Right Hon'ble. and Right Rev'd. of My Lord such a one, or of Sir Somebody, be what they may, are far more prized in general, and more eagerly sought after for publication, as sure to have a more immediate run, than the finest productions of untitled and plebeian genius."

"But they have certainly in this instance had the usual biasing effect on the unscrupulous minds of his rash panegyrist; else how could they have so lauded the skies a lucubration, which has nothing in it original; is absolutely nothing to recommend it for either style or argument."

Without mentioning, as we could, many instances of persons well known to the Dr. himself, as well as to us, who, though carefully educated to mature age in the doctrines of "their particular sect;" have thought proper to change their religion; is not the Dr. himself a remarkable instance of the kind? Had he not been "carefully educated to mature age in the doctrines of Presbyterianism; when, notwithstanding, he suddenly abandoned them, and attached himself to the 'Church of England's persuasion.'" And who can blame him for having done so, if he can but show that his conduct in that respect was much influenced by the pure love of truth, and disinterested conviction, as that of the honorable individual which he condemns? There is however this well known difference between the two conversions in question, that the Hon. John Elmsly, like all those who turn Catholic under the British Seditious Government, had much to lose in a worldly sense by changing his creed; whereas the Dr. by doing so, had all to gain. Besides, it was only after his falling to get himself appointed Doctor of Divinity, and receiving a Doctor's degree, that he turned round, and stood more successfully for admission into the English Church.

The pamphlet as a typographical work, reflects the highest credit upon its publishers, Messrs. McFarlane & Co. and is an honor to the Kingston Press.

We have had lying upon our table for some days, a most sacrilegious and beastly poem entitled, "HILDEBRAND, a satire on Popery;" written by one John Waudby, and printed for him in England, in 1828. Whether this be the same individual who now writes for the *Herald* or not, we do not know, (we are told he is the same), but this we know, that a more infamous and we may say blasphemous production, never came from the pen of any man who called himself a Christian. As these are strong expressions, and as it is necessary that the public should be aware of the principles of the person who comes before them as a writer, however much we deplore the prostitution of our columns by the publication of such ribaldry, still we have been obliged to dip into the work at random to cull the following couplets.

Speaking of the Catholic Church, the author says, "Behold this church, this harlot Queen, Let all her fitfulness be seen." "Dance drunken round her, and adore, The infamous,—the scarlet whore." "And this best preys on the saints of God, And makes his Mistress drunk with blood." "A church that thus accommodates Herself to sin and error, waits As hand-maid to the devil, and Is mother to our Hildebrand."

In derision of the sacrifice of the Mass, the following couplet is perched, "To Mass let us attend the Baker, Who thinks that he can make his maker."

"Gad old Romanists, come buy my wares; A rag of Mary's shift; a hair From Peter's seat; some dear old bones Of different saints; some gobbles stones On which the blessed Jesus walked And wrought his miracles and talked; Some bits of the true cross; a little Of Mary's milk and Joseph's spittle; Some drops of Mary's blood by Jesus shed; Five of the loaves that crown'd his head; His napkin, and our lady's veil; And holy Mattheus' great toe nail!—Hildebrand."

We stop our extracts, convinced that we have done enough to justify the assertion, that the man who wrote them, particularly the last quotation, never was a Christian. The book, which contains 32 pages, is filled from beginning to end with the same sheer abuse of the Catholic Church, without one single redeeming quality of either wit, humor, style or argument. We shall make one concluding extract on purpose to show how much the defecation of the head of that Church is brought in, at the expense of common sense and metre.

"Thus Popes ensnare men in their trammels, And play like monkeys on a camel."—Hildebrand. In the execution of our public duty, we had to notice last Autumn a grossly licentious poem of this man's publishing, a poem which he had the effrontery to fatten on a clergyman of the Church of England; to-day, it has been our task to expose a production equally wicked and infinitely more mischievous.

It is apparent that our good friend Dr. Star begins to find that the nurse strings of his friends and supporters are not so freely drawn as he expected. At least we judge so from the following: "We begin to be rather tired of hearing about the parsimony of the revolutionists. Compared with some of our friends, they are princes. The maxim of the ancients was to do as much good as possible to friends, and as much evil as possible to enemies. The piety of the moderns has changed all that. They do good to their enemies, because the new testament directs them to do so; they neglect their friends, as being recommended to their care only by nature and conscience."

Should we at the ensuing elections support Mr. Pappeman and Mr. Leslie and make their loyal opponents the objects of our ridicule, our irony and our sarcasm, we trust that instead of being blamed for having changed our principles, we may be praised for having adopted the most pious and most fashionable mode of manifesting them. There are a good many shabby fellows in the world. We intend soon to strip them to the skin, and to scourge them naked through the world."—Settler.

We learn that the *P. O. Herald* is to be continued for the benefit of Mrs. Thomson, under the management of its present Editor and Printer.

The *Greenwich Gazette* announces, on what authority we know not, that the election is to take place on the 8th June. None of the Toronto papers say anything of the matter.

The following list of Steam vessels are now trading to Kingston. Lake Boats: the *Great Britain*, *United Kingdom*, *United States*, *Oscego*, *William IV*, *St. George*, *Cobourg*, *Wm. Avery* and *Carroll*. Bay Boats: the *Kingston*, *Sir James Kempt* and *Britannia*. River Boats: *Black Hawk* and *Caroline*. On the Canal the following boats are in readiness to start: the *Toronto*, *Rideau*, *Thomas McKay*, *Margaret*, and *Enterprise*.

Our Election for Police Officers for the town of Belleville, took place yesterday, when the following persons were nominated as Candidates:— For the Ward North of Bridge Street, J. I. SAMSON, Dr. J. KELLOG, JOHN REYNOLDS, For the Ward South of Bridge Street, Capt. H. BALDWIN, BILLA FLINT, ZENEAS DAFOE.

In a few hours after the poll opened, Zeneas Dafoe the leading candidate, and H. Baldwin were returned for the South Ward. B. Flint never came near the election. (I believe) through the whole day, and it is thought that he lost his election in consequence of a report that was in circulation, that he had said he would tax the town to the full extent of the Bill, which is four pence on the pound of assessed property, should he be returned, a deep scheme. After a hard struggle which lasted till nearly dark between Reynolds and Sampson, the latter with Dr. Kellog was duly elected, with the majority of one or two (some say the casting vote of the Returning Officer.) It appears that Samson thought he was acting under the Irish Coercion Bill, for he would have carried his return without even taking a poll; and it was with some difficulty that the more peaceable of the community succeeded in getting Mr. Reynolds allowed a poll—notwithstanding Mr. Samson had said, but just before that if Mr. Reynolds came forward, he would withstand his nomination and give Mr. R. all his interest.— But oh! how sweet is power though ever so brief. Well let him enjoy it, for we never will send him again as a scourge to the Assembly or a curse to ourselves. If the four elected split as to the fifth member, it will be for the town to decide, and these for the poll. Dr. George N. Ridley is looked at as the tory Candidate and I think he will take it, for there is want of union on the part of the Liberals. At any rate it will test the decision of the next general election, so far as regards the town of Belleville. A VOTER.

Belleville, April 8th, 1834.

*Tories. †Reformers.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS IN THE

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the ungranted Lands in the undermentioned Townships in the Newcastle District, will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Government Office, Peterborough, On Friday, the 30th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the upset price of 10s. Currency per acre, on condition of actual settlement, and upon the usual terms of payment:

BELMONT, BURLEIGH, FENELOX, HARVEY, METHUEN, YEALAM, DUMMER, SMITH.

At the same time and place, a portion of the TOWN PLOTS IN

PETERBOROUGH:

and of the TOWN PLOT recently surveyed in OPS, will also be offered for Sale, subject as heretofore to the conditions of Building thereon.

Plans, exhibiting the situations of the Lots may be seen with Mr. McDONELL, the Agent, at Peterborough.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, Toronto, April 26th, 1834. } 25

SALE OF CROWN LANDS IN SEYMOUR

NOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the Ungranted Lands, in the township of Seymour in the Newcastle District, will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION,

In Colborne, Cramahe, at Ketchum's Inn, on Thursday, the 15th of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the upset price of 12s. 6d. Currency per acre, on condition of actual settlement, and upon the usual terms of payment.

A Plan, exhibiting the situation of the lots, may be seen at the Surveyor General's office, or with Major Campbell, at the Surveyor General's office, at the Commission of Crown Lands office, } Toronto, April 26th, 1834. } 25

SALE OF CROWN LANDS IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the ungranted Lands in the undermentioned Townships in the Home District, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Court-House in the city of Toronto, on Thursday, the 15th of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the upset price of 6s. Currency per acre, upon Condition of actual settlement, and on the usual terms of payment.

Collingwood (formerly Alta.) St. Vincent, (formerly Zero.) Nottawasaga, Sunnidale.

At the same time and place, will be offered a valuable MILL SITE,

with about 400 acres of Land attached to it, situated in the 14th Concession of the above-named township of Nottawasaga, which will be put up at 5s. Currency per acre, subject to the condition of building a Saw Mill thereon within one year from the date of the purchase.

Plans exhibiting the situation of the Lots may be seen at the Surveyor General's office, Toronto, or with Mr. Ritchey, in the township of Sunnidale. Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, } Toronto, April 26th, 1834. } 25

NOTICE is hereby given, that the remainder due upon the stock, subscribed for the steam-boat now building at Prescott, to ply between Prescott and Montreal, is required to be paid into the hands of A. Jones, Esq. Treasurer, Prescott, in the following instalments, viz:

20 per cent on the 5th May next. 20 " " on the 20th " " 20 " " on the 5th June " All stock now due and remaining unpaid on the 20th May will be forfeited.

By order of the building committee, H. NORTON, Sec'y

Prescott, 29th April, 1834. } 25 N. B. The papers that have heretofore inserted the advertisements regarding the boat are requested to insert the above until 20th June.

LOST LAST NIGHT.

Between the head of Store Street and Market Square, a large calf-skin Pocket Book, tied with a small handkerchief, containing a number of valuable papers. Whoever will return the same to this office, or to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded. S. MOOERS. Kingston, May 2nd, 1834.

REMOVAL.

D. H. BRADY, respectfully informs his friends & the inhabitants of Kingston, that he has removed his printing establishment from the Market