

Miscellaneous.

Flowing condemned criminals time to prepare for eternity.

When the Bill sent down to the House of Assembly, by the legislative Council, in January, 1833, was under consideration, Mr. Bidwell, seconded by Mr. Perry, with a view to the preparation of condemned criminals for a future world, moved the following clause:

"And be it further enacted, that judgment of death shall in no case be carried into execution in less than one month after conviction and sentence passed."

[See Journals, January 22d, 1833, page 102.] This humane proposal met with violent opposition from the Tory party, and the following 21 members voted against it.

Attorney General Boulton, Solicitor General Hagetman, Geo. Boulton, Berczy, Burwell, Crooks, Alex. & Donald Fraser, Lyon, A. & D. McDonald, MacMartin, McNab, Morris, Robinson, Samson, Shade, Thomson, John Wilson, Ketchum and Vankoughnet.

Twenty-one members voted for it, and the Speaker appears to have leaned for once to the side of humanity! he gave his casting voice in its favour, and the House ordered that it should form part of the Law.—The same day Mr. Samson tried to alter it by another proposition, but the House had made up its mind that a month should be given for preparation for eternity, and the bill passed, the above excellent clause forming part of it.

The Legislative Council readily assented to the amendment, and the Lieut. Governor passed the bill into a law: I have referred to it and can find no such provision in the printed copy although officially from the press of Robert Stanton, and guaranteed as authentic by the corrections of the Attorney General and Duncan Cameron. It was the duty of the Speaker to see the clause incorporated with the act, and it was the duty of the government to print the law without any fraudulent omission. The transaction is discreditable to all concerned. The bill is bad enough as it is—its cruelty would have disgraced a darker age and a country older in years than this, but what it should be fraudulently divested of its more humane provisions and mutilated to serve the purposes of a sanguinary party is too much to pass over in silence.

THE ARCHDEACON.—It will be recollected that this worthy was paid in a dozen of ways for his journey to England and 18 months political service there, the celebrated chart, &c. He had £4,000 value in Land in the Gore of Toronto: he had his £300 a year for being at the head of the Board of Education although not at its head; he had his £300 as Archdeacon; he had his missionary money; he had a salary as Executive Councillor; he had promotion to one of his children; he had a glorious haul out of the public revenue for advice rendered the government about the Canada Company; and he had as appears from p. 181 of the Appendix to the journals for 1832-3, £713 paid him out of the funds for education in this province by order of Sir Geo. Murray for his trouble and hindrance advising him in London. Surely this waste to such a House Leech is the baneful influence of the mother country, and so is the grant of 229,000 acres of valuable land to an intolerant institution under his control.

GORE DISTRICT MEETING.—The Chairman had his speech written out in a fair mercantile hand, and delivered it without once turning black in the face, as he is apt to be occasionally, when he extemporizes. The speeches are all to be officially reported in the Mercury and charged to the district, at half a dollar per square. This is as it should be. How could Macnab, or his man Mercury, afford to be loyal without pay? As a set off to the speeches that were given, we insert one that was not given, the production of a true British sailor. We also give the heads of a speech delivered by the gallant Major Bowen, which will be found liberal in its complexion and palatable even to Reformers. It was received with great applause by all parties at the meeting. The cause of true Reform stands in no danger from such men as Major Bowen.

On the whole, we rejoice that the Tories have found this opportunity of "furbishing up their loyalty." It is not more than a year since the whole kit of them were "casting about in their mind's eye for a new state of political existence." We have suspected their loyalty ever since. Ours, brother Reformers, was never suspected. Now that they may have purified themselves once more, it is to be hoped they will stay loyal. But it will be as well for us Reformers who are desirous to maintain the British Constitution in all its purity, to keep a good look out. We know from experience, the loyalty of the Tories is very apt to spoil in this hot climate. We must add a little fresh pickle every now and then, to keep them sweet and good.—Hav. F. Press.

A most astonishing draught of fish was taken on Thursday morning last, at Wellington, at one haul, namely, 104 Sturgeon averaging at least 40 lbs apiece, equal to 4000 lbs weight; besides a few pickerel &c: they were caught on Lake Ontario, not far out from the shore, there were no less than three double waggon loads of them, and some of the Sturgeon were so long and so heavy that a very powerful man could scarcely lift them with both hands over a very low fence adjoining the Grove at Wellington. Sturgeon is not much valued here, but in England, it is considered a great delicacy, a dish meet for the royal table.—Hallowell Free Press.

We omitted to mention last week, that the Commissioners of the roads, have contracted for the building of a stone Bridge to connect the Villages of Hallowell and Pictou, instead of the present ruinous and dilapidated wooden structure. The price to be paid is one Hundred and sixty four Pounds, and the Contractors are bound to complete it on or before the first day of November next. We congratulate our not refrain from expressing a hope, that this is but the commencement of better days, and that we shall soon see Hallowell rising to its proper place amongst the Towns of Upper Canada. The situation of Hallowell is healthy, the surrounding country is extremely beautiful, abounding in views of surpassing beauty and loveliness, the land is good, the roads are excellent, the facilities of water communication are very great; and we do not know any place in Upper Canada (if we expect some parts of the Niagara District, where the land is six or seven times the price of the land in this District,) which is more likely to suit the Emigrant of capital, who wishes to locate himself in some situation where the surrounding scenery may, at almost every turn, remind him of his own dear native land.—Jb.

NEW STEAM BOAT.—The Steamer built at Oakville, by Wm. Chisholm Esq., has commenced running daily between this port and Toronto, Sundays excepted. The Oakville, which is a very handsome boat and elegantly fitted up, offers superior accommodation to merchants and others desirous of proceeding to York and returning the same day, as they will have some hours to transact business, and may return to port Hamilton by six o'clock the same evening. This we presume will be strong inducement to the western merchants to proceed by her, and no doubt the enterprising proprietor will find his capital profitably invested. When Mr. Loder's Boat is completed, she will make the third belonging to Port Hamilton. She was launched some time ago, and it is expected will be finished in the spring. We are informed she will be the largest boat on Lake Ontario, except the Great Britain, and will have two engines of 80 horse power each.—Western Mercury.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Burden has met with a serious disappointment in the injury sustained by his boat. It is stated by the Albany Evening

The loss, we understand, will not fall below \$25,000. Nor did the accident occur as we first heard. The channel was obstructed by vessels, between one of which and the dam the boat had to pass. Finding the passage too narrow, the pilot first rang his bell to "stop her," and then to "go back." The last bell the engineer mistook for one to "go ahead," which brought her upon the dam. The New York papers state that she cannot be repaired.

THE TOWN OF LONDON.—This fine and flourishing town was commenced in the Autumn of 1826. The Provincial Parliament of a certain quantity of Land for the erection of a Town and Court House; and spared no pains to improve the place, and induce capitalists to settle there. London stands within the forks of the River Thames, where both branches of the River meet, and wind their way in one body, to Lake St. Clair, a distance of 80 miles.

The Thames is a small, but lovely stream, abounding with scenes of once delightful and enchanting. Here "The song of the wild bird in the wind The hum of the bee, the music wild, Of waves upon the bank, Of leaves upon the bough."

It is in contemplation to improve the Thames similar to those now making on the Ouse, so as to enable steam boats and sail vessels to pass up the river to London. The present head of navigation or this stream is Chatham, a number of miles below London.

The town now contains, probably, from 150 to 200 buildings, and 1,100 inhabitants. We were surprised and delighted when last visiting this place, to observe the large number of frames just raised, and then being covered. The noise of industry rang universally from one street to another, which, added to the bustle in the streets, rendered it very agreeable.

For the last two years, London has experienced a check as regards its growth and increase, and from some cause at present unaccounted for, has not fully recovered from the shock. Hence our quotation at the head of this article. But we are in hopes the present auspicious season for business will restore all. It is probable this place will send a representative to Parliament soon.

The Court-house is a noble structure, and a great acquisition to the place. Its ancient form, parapets and battlements, remind us of the splendor of ancient history. We hope the day will ere long arrive when a canal cut from the Thames at Oxford, will empty into the Ouse at Bradford, added together with the improvement of the Thames from thence to London, and from thence to St. Clair, will render it one of the greatest enterprises in British North America. By this means steam navigation can be obtained between the City of Buffalo and London in 16 hours, a distance of about 133 miles by the usual route. An extensive inland navigation can here be expected, and with but comparatively little expense, as Whiteman's Creek might be made subservient for a part of the Canal from the Ouse to the Thames.

London at present contains a Court House, five Churches, a Post Office, a Newspaper and General Printing do. 10 Merchant's shops, 1 Grocery, 1 Clothing Store, 1 Tannery, 1 Flour Mill, 1 Saw Mill, 4 Public Inns, 1 Hat Factory, 2 Saddle and Harness do. 4 Tailor's shops, 1 Brewery, 1 Distillery, 3 Public Schools, 2 Blacksmith's Shops, 1 Jeweller's do. 2 Drug Stores, 1 Tin Manufactory, 1 Cabinet shop, 1 Chair shop, 2 Waggon shops, 1 Furnishing Lath, 2 Cooper's shops, 2 Millinery and Dress Makers, 2 Bakeries, 1 Axe Factory, and a great number of Masons, Carpenters, &c.

There are six streets running parallel, and four intersecting them at right angles, on all of which are many substantial and commodious dwellings. The Churches are a Presbyterian, Church of England, Canadian Wesleyan, Episcopal Methodist and Roman Catholic. The second was built by Mr. Lewis Hartman of that place, is an ornament to the town, and a demonstrative proof of his ability as an Architect.

The town is approached, from the North and West by two good, substantial bridges, one of them of large extent, and very creditable workmanship. We think London is destined to be a place of considerable note from the circumstance of its pleasant and healthy location and the rich agricultural country surrounding it.—Brantford Sentinel.

LATER FROM LONDON.—The Boston papers contain advices from London, via Halifax, to the 2d of July inclusive; but nothing of interest is developed.

M. WYER, bearer of the treaty of commerce agreed upon between the United States and Spain is said to have left Paris on the 30th of June for Madrid. [This seems to be hardly consistent with the rumour that Mr. Van Ness is about to return home—for in that case he would probably be the bearer of his own treaty. Or, if that should compromise his dignity, and the trust was confided to Mr. WYER, why should that gentleman take Madrid on his way to the United States?]

All was tranquil at Madrid 21st June. The Queen reviewed the army of Rodil, from Portugal, and was enthusiastically received by the troops. A fresh conspiracy had been discovered in Bulgaria. Forty men and one woman were lost from the swamping of a boat in the river Feale.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE RIOTS IN FRANCE.—The Court of Peers have issued upwards of four hundred warrants of arrest, of search, and rogators commissions. The number arrested in Paris since April, exceeds 960; at Lyons the number is upwards of 1200. All the prisons are full—one of which contains 460.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.—The packet ship Mary Howland arrived this morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd July. We have received no papers—but have seen a private letter, which states that there was no alteration in the markets from previous reports.

It has been remarked that no Grandee of Spain has attached himself to the fortunes of Don Carlos, or followed him into exile.

The son of Marshal Bourmont, and a French officer of rank who took the name of Count d'Almer in the service of Don Miguel, are at present in Lisbon.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, July 2nd.—Business in the English money market has been very inactive, but Consols remained firm throughout the day at 92½ to 3, the closing quotation for the account. Exchange bills left off at 48s. to 50s. premium.

Leeds.—There has been a good demand for cloth in both Halls this week, without any alteration in prices.

Bradford, Thursday.—The manufacturers, during the last three weeks, had obtained a slight advance on their goods, but the speculative spirit again prevalent in the wool trade is likely to place them in new difficulties. From the prices of wool being so high, the cannot offer goods but at an advanced price, and there has been but little demand for foreign markets, little business is done.

LATEST FROM CANTON.—The ship London, from Canton, furnishes papers to the 12th of March, her day of sailing. It was generally asserted by the natives that another disturbance has broken out amongst the hill tribes on the borders of Canton province, near Leen-Chow. Troops, it is said, have been ordered to the spot for the purpose of reducing them to submission.

The establishment of a steam communication with Suez, is now in a fair way of being carried into operations. It is intended to have four quarterly trips throughout the year, and two trips by the Government steamer Hugh Lindsay, from Bombay, and two trips by a private steamer from Calcutta. There had been three arrivals of American vessels from England during the last week, previous to the sailing of the London. The Amanda from London, the Alert from do. and the Philip the 1st from Liverpool.

THE GOLD BILL.—The anecdote of the Irishman, who, in his wrath against a certain bank, was determined to injure it in his power by tearing to pieces and destroying all its notes upon which he could lay his hands, is familiar. Much the same sort of injury has resulted to the Bank of the United States, by some of the measures of the government, resolved upon for its injury. The gold bill, for in-

one hundred thousand dollars to the specie in the vaults of the bank, and of course to the value of its stock. Every eagle in its possession, being the bank but ten dollars, was enhanced to \$1,73; and half eagles and British gold coinage in proportion.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

BRITISH WHIG.

IN THE PRESS, And will be published some time in August, "Observations upon the Reform Bill" by Edward John Barker, M. D. Inscript (by permission) to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. 4s. 6c. British Whig Office, July 29th, 1834.

KINGSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1834.

We have no good tidings to communicate; the sickness continues with little mitigation, and many valuable names have been added to Death's dismal catalogue: Mrs. G. Collins, Mr. Wm. Milner, a younger brother of Mr. Thomas Baker, and many others, whose names we do not recollect have fallen many victims to the disease since our day of publication. To day (nine o'clock) we have not yet heard of any new deaths: this is we fear but a deceitful calm, for until the Board of Health exert the full powers with which they are invested, and established something like a sanitary course round the infected houses, & permit neither ingress nor egress until the houses are fumigated and purified, no material alteration will take place in the state of this dreadfully contagious maldy—until in Kingston, like the plague in Eastern Countries, it wears itself out for want of predisposed subjects to destroy. The Legislature have armed the Board of Health with sufficient power to do what we suggest, and we leave it to all men of common sense to say, whether such a proceeding would not display more wisdom than in running after Mr. Garratt's spiga.

We read our exchange papers with avidity, but we see nothing in them to warrant us in saying that the Cholera is decreasing in its ravages anywhere. It has at last made its way to the south side of the St. Lawrence, but we do not apprehend that it will there be attended with such dismal results as in Canada; for the Americans are a long headed race of people, and will establish such sanitary regulations as may effectually prevent its spreading. While intercourse with infected places is permitted, no effectual stop can be placed to its entering a healthy town but when once entered it can be prevented from destroying so many as it otherwise would, by prudent precautions. Our extracts will give the state of the public health.

Kingston Board of Health. Aug. 13th. New cases 6; Deaths 3. Aug. 14th. New cases 9; Deaths 8. Aug. 15th. New cases 9; Deaths 3. Total cases from commencement 186; Deaths 102. H. SMITH, JUNR. Secretary.

THE CHOLERA.—To this melancholy subject we must allude. Our accounts from every part of the Canadas, from Quebec upwards, even to the London District, are of the most gloomy nature. But we want not these accounts to remind us that we are "in the midst of death," it crosses our path at every step, and lamentation and mourning are to be heard in every street. For the last few days the number of cases have been very numerous indeed, and the fatality greater than has before been in an equal number of cases. As to the real number of cases we can have no accurate idea, but from the number of interments which hourly take place we are forced to exclaim, "Be ye always ready."—T. Recorder.

The Cholera continues to prevail in this city with unabated rigor. Of the individuals attacked by it very few recover. It generally proves fatal in a few hours; so much so, that it is not uncommon to meet in the morning the funeral procession of the person, whose society one enjoyed the evening before, and who was then in the full enjoyment of vigorous manhood.

It is due to His Excellency Sir John Colborne to state, that he has humanely offered to place sufficient funds at the control of the Board of Health to arrest its progress; as far as it may be done by such means. But up to the present period, it seems to baffle the utmost efforts of medical experience. Never, within our knowledge, did the period arrive, when we had so many sudden and melancholy instances of the vicissitudes to which every thing sublunary is liable.—C. Correspondent.

CHOLERA.—A letter received from the Editor of this paper, dated Bradford, 6th August, 1834, says: "The Cholera is prevailing in the villages and townships, near and beyond the head of the Lake to a considerable and in some places to an alarming extent. Previous to my passing through those places there had been three cases in Hamilton, two in Ancaster and three in Brantford, all fatal. In Dumfries there is stated to have been between 20 and 30 fatal cases, and in the village of Galt alone an equal number. From the fact that several of the persons who died of cholera at Galt, Dumfries and Brantford were attached to the travelling Menagerie which was lately at Toronto; as well as from the reported fact, that the pestilence has appeared along the line through which this Menagerie has travelled, it is universally reported and generally believed that the Menagerie communicated the disease. So far indeed has this belief prevailed, that the Grand Jury now sitting at Hamilton, have actually indicted the said menagerie as the cause of the disease, and Judges Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the parties connected therewith. Without hazarding an opinion upon the philosophy of this opinion, or of this proceeding, it may undoubtedly be conceded that the existence of a large body of wild beasts, with the half putrid animal food upon which many of them are fed, and the various other accompanying impurities; in any neighborhood where disease exist must be imminently calculated to aggravate that disease; and that, therefore, at such a season as the present, the interference of the proper authorities for the removal of such an aggravating cause, is proper and commendable."—T. Courier.

CHOLERA.—We regret the necessity which compels us to say that this disease prevails to a very considerable extent in several of the most important towns and villages in Canada. In Montreal and Kingston it has probably been more fatal than in 1832. In Prescott, Brockville, Toronto, Hamilton, and some other places, there have been a number of deaths by this direful scourge, but we are unable to say how many. On our own side we have heard of very few deaths, indeed until very recently we had reason to flatter ourselves with the hope that we should escape its ravages altogether. This hope has ceased to exist. On Thursday last we had a case in this village which proved fatal in a few hours, and yesterday there was another, which likewise proved fatal. One of these was an individual who had recently returned from Montreal, and the other was a stranger who came from Canada to this village on Saturday, and was taken sick and died on Monday morning.—St. L. Republican.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—There is but too much reason to believe that the cholera has reappeared in our city. The cases, however are few, and principally confined to that class of our population most exposed to its attacks, from imprudence, intemperance and the other causes that are supposed to engender it. We are not aware of more than eight or ten fatal cases hitherto—but shall endeavor to obtain, before our paper goes to press, more certain information on the subject from the Board of Health.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Sanitary Committee Office, Montreal, August 11, 1834. Report of the Sanitary Committee for the month ending this day of the Hospital under their superintendence, and of the number of destitute emigrants forwarded to their places of destination:— Total number of cholera cases at the Cholera Hospital, St. Ann's Common, from 11th July to

Montreal General Hospital 4, sent to Convalescent Hospital 52, Remaining 19. Return of the Convalescent Hospital, St. Ann's Common.

Total received from Cholera Hospital from 22d July to 11th August 53, Dead 7, Discharged cured 23, Remaining 22, of whom 21 are considered out of danger by the attending physicians.

The Cholera Hospital is not intended for emigrants alone. Cholera cases sent from the town will also be received and treated with every attention.

The present establishment of the Hospitals is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Count. Beds in the Cholera Hospital, 23; Beds in the Convalescent Hospital, 30; Attending Physicians, 2; Students in constant attendance, 3; Steward and Matron, 2; Cooks, 2; Male attendants on the sick, 10; Female do. do., 4; Laborers employed about the Hospital, 8.

Thursday, August 7.—Remaining from Wednesday 10, New cases 18, Total 28, Dead 4, Sent to Convalescent Shed 4, Remaining 20.

Friday, August 8.—Remaining from yesterday 20, New cases 17, Total 37, Dead 9, Sent to Convalescent Shed 6, Remaining 22.

Saturday, August 9.—Remaining from yesterday 22, New cases 10, Total 32, Dead 7, Sent to Convalescent Shed 3, Remaining 22.

Sunday, August 10.—Remaining from yesterday 22, New cases 5, Total 23, Dead 5, Removed to Convalescent Shed 4, Remaining 18.

Monday, August 11.—Remaining from yesterday 18, New cases 5, Total 23, Dead 4, Remaining 19.

The great number of new cases on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and consequent mortality, may be attributed to the persons received from the Canadian Eagle on the afternoon of Wednesday, and from the Patriot on the morning of Friday. It is also to be remarked, that of these 21 were passengers by the Thomas Gelson, from Londonderry, and the remainder principally by the other boats and Countryman.

Of the passengers by the Eagle were brought dead to the Cholera Burial Ground, 6; Of passengers by ditto brought to Cholera Hospital, 21; Of whom are since dead, 15.

Of passengers by the Patriot brought dead to the Cholera Burial Ground, 3; Of ditto brought to Cholera Hospital, 8; Of which are since dead, 3.

When it is considered that very few cases have come to the knowledge of the committee from boats less crowded, there appears great urgency for adopting measures to prevent such large numbers of passengers from embarking on board of one steamboat.

In the department for attending to the arrival and forwarding of emigrants, the committee have in their employ an agent and three assistants.

1215 poor emigrants have been furnished with a passage to Upper Canada and provisions gratis, making in all, including those forwarded by the emigrant society, 1940 destitute people that have been sent to their places of destination.

The committee being in correspondence with the Sanitary Committees of Lachine, the Cascades and the Cedars, feel every confidence that these people will reach Prescott as comfortably as the nature of the navigation permits. The public will have already learned from published documents that the Governor of Upper Canada has, with the utmost promptitude and humanity, given orders that every thing necessary for the relief of those in distress shall be provided at that port.

T. S. PELTIER, V. P. S. C. T. S. BROWN, Hon. Sec.

An Inquest was held on Saturday 9th inst. at Mr. W. S. Fairman's Tavern, before J. B. Marks Esq. (in the absence of the Coroner) upon the body of a young Scotchman, named George Davidson of Arbroath. A Mr. John Nichol gave evidence to the following effect: the deceased and he had worked together in the Lower Province, which in the beginning of July they left for Hamilton, arrived at Prescott & took passage in the William IV. On Sunday 6th July, the steamboat put in at Gananoque, when witness and deceased jumped ashore, and ran up to the village to buy some necessaries, but returning too late, found the steamboat had left. Learning that the William IV. would stay some few minutes at a wharf in the township of Pittsburgh, about six miles off, to take in wood, they resolved to overtake her and set off running with all their might. Witness passed his companion on the road who was much fatigued, and hastened to the wharf intending to request the Captain to wait a few minutes until he came up. Captain Paynter did wait, but the young man did not arrive, and the boat and witness proceeded to Hamilton. A few weeks elapsed and witness being heard of the deceased, witness returned to Pittsburgh to seek him, and coming to that part of the township where he had passed him, he discovered the deceased lying upon his face dead in a swamp, leading from the road to where the steamboat stopped, not a hundred yards from the place he had last seen him.

The jury gave the following verdict: 'that the deceased came to his death from over exertion.'

Mr. Nichol stated to Mr. Marks that he had property of the deceased in his custody, consisting of a chest of clothes, 13 sovereigns and some silver watch, a pocket book containing \$35, which were taken from the person of the deceased, were then placed in Mr. Marks' hands to be disposed of legally.

DEEDS. IN KINGSTON. August 13th, Mr. William Milner. Capt. Cummins, late of the 104th. Regt. Hospital Sergeant Welsh. Mrs. Mary Ann Reid, aged 44 years. Mrs. George Collins.

August 14th, Mr. Thomson. Mr. Campbell and son. Mr. Michael Baker, aged 20. August 15th, Mrs. Caffrey. Mrs. A. Maine. Mr. John Fagan.

In the last Obituary, the insertion of the name of Mr. John Strange was an error of the compositor, it should have been Mr. John Strachan.

NOTICE. Mr. PETER REID.—I hereby give you notice, that I will at the next District Court to be held at the Town of Kingston in the Midland District of the Province of Upper Canada, and in and for the said District, file a Petition in the said Court praying that partition may be made of the lots, number one hundred and eighty-nine and one hundred and ninety-eight in the said town of Kingston, which in and by a certain grant from the Crown under the Great Seal of the said Province, bearing date the fifth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, were granted to Elizabeth Tewksbury, wife of Jacob Tewksbury, Lydia Burley, Emerson Burley, William Burley, John Burley, Joseph Burley, Mary Reid wife of Peter Reid and Ann Burley as Devises in the will of Emerson Burley late of the town of Kingston deceased, pursuant to the statute passed in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty William the Fourth, entitled "an Act to provide for partition of real estates."

ANN BURLEY. Kingston, August 15th, 1834.

NOTICE. WHEREAS my wife, Polly Harrison, having left me without any just cause, this is to forbid any person or persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

R. HARRISON. Wilton, August 11th, 1834.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL. THE plans and specifications for the Lock Gates of the St. Lawrence Canal, will be ready for examination on the 5th of September at the Office of the resident Engineer, Moulinette. As also the plans and specifications for several large and small Culverts, on the said Canal.

Tenders will be received for execution of the above work till the 10th September next.

JAMES HUME Secy. 2

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 Friday, the 29th day of August instant, 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 Toronto, or with Major Campbell residing in the Township, from whom further information may be obtained. PETER ROBINSON. Commissioner of Crown Land's Office. Toronto, 7th August, 1834. Editors will please copy the above.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

THE Public are informed, that the undermentioned Clergy Reserves, and Crown Lands, will be offered for sale by Public Auction,

AT CHATHAM, in the Western District, on Monday, the 25th day of August next, on condition of actual settlement, and upon the usual terms of payment.

Clergy Reserves. TOWNSHIP OF SOMBRRA. At the upset price of 10s. currency per acre.

Table with 2 columns: Lot and Price. 1st concession, Nos. 20 26; 3d " " " 3 20 26; 4th " " " 4 19 25; 5th " " " 3 10 26; 6th " " " C 4 11 19 25; 7th " " " 3 20 26; 8th " " " C 4 11 19 25; 9th " " " A 3 10 26; 10th " " " 1 4 11 19 25; 11th " " " 3 10 26; 12th " " " 4 11 19 25; 13th " " " 3 10 26; 15th " " " 3 10 26.

TOWNSHIP OF DAWN. At the upset price of Twelve Shillings & Sixpence currency per acre.

Table with 2 columns: Lot and Price. 1st concession, Nos. 2 8 25; 2d " " " 6 20 27; 3rd " " " 2 15 31; 4th " " " 6; 5th " " " 8 25 31; 6th " " " 12 27; 7th " " " 8 25; 8th " " " 12 27; 9th " " " 2 15 31; 10th " " " 6 12 27; 11th " " " 8 25 31; 12th " " " 12 27; 13th " " " 15 31; 14th " " " 6 27.

TOWNSHIP OF CHATHAM. At the upset price of Fifteen Shillings currency per acre.

Table with 2 columns: Lot and Price. 4th concession, Nos. 8 9 10; 5th " " " 8 9 10 11 12; 6th " " " 8 9 10 11 12; 7th " " " 8 9 10 11 12; 8th " " " 8 9 10 11 12; 9th " " " 8 9 10 11 12; 10th " " " 8 9 10 11 12; 11th " " " 8 9 10 11 12; 12th " " " 8 9 10 11 12.

TOWNSHIP OF HARVICH. At the upset price of Fifteen Shillings currency per acre.

Table with 2 columns: Lot and Price. 7th concession, Nos. 14; 8th " " " 13 14 15 16 17 18; 9th " " " 13 14 15 16 17 18; 10th " " " 13 14 15 16 17 18; 11th " " " 13 14 15 16 17 18; 12th " " " 15 16 8 17 18; 13th " " " 14 15 16 17 18.

TOWNSHIP OF ZONE. At the upset price of Twelve Shillings and six pence currency per acre.

Table with 2 columns: Lot and Price. 1st concession, Nos. 31; 2d " " " 20 27; 5th " " " 25 4 31; 6th " " " 20 27; 7th " " " 25 31; 8th " " " 20 27; 9th " " " 25 31; 10th " " " 20 27; 11th " " " 25 31.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER. At the upset price of Ten Shillings currency per acre.

Table with 2 columns: Lot and Price. 5th concession, Nos. 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; 6th " " " 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; 7th " " " 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; 8th " " " 6 8 9 10 11 12; 9th " " " 6 8 9 10 11 12; 10th " " " 6 7 8 9 10 11 12; 11th " " " 6 7 8 9 10 11 12.

TOWNSHIP OF PLYMPTON. At the upset price of Ten Shillings currency per acre.

Front concession, No. 46 Crown Lands. TOWNSHIP OF ENNISKILLEN. At the upset price of Ten Shillings currency per acre.

Table with 2 columns: Lot and Price. 1st concession, Nos. 3 10 20 26; 2d " " " 7 15 22 28; 3rd " " " 3 10 20 26; 4th " " " 7 15 22 28; 5th " " " 3 10 20 26; 6th " " " 3 10 20 26; 7th " " " 7 15 22 28; 8th " " " 7 15 22 28; 9th " " " 3 10 20 26; 10th " " " 7 15 22 28; 11th " " " 3 10 20 26; 12th " " " 7 15 22 28; 13th " " " 3 10 20 26; 14th " " " 7 15 22 28.

TOWNSHIP OF BROOKE. At the upset price of Ten Shillings currency per acre.

Table with 2 columns: Lot and Price. 2nd concession, Nos. 3 5 9; 3rd "