

Miscellaneous.

THE RECONCILIATION.—"Well I think it's likely: but don't tease me any more. Your brother has married a poor girl, one whom I forbid him to marry, and I won't forgive him if they all starve together."

This speech was addressed to a lovely girl scarcely eighteen; beautiful as the lily that hides itself beneath the dark waters. She was parting the silvery locks on her father's high, and handsome forehead, of which her own was a miniature, and pleading the cause of her delinquent brother, who had consequently been disinherited. Mr. Wheatly was a rich old gentleman, a resident of Boston. He was a fat, good-natured old fellow, somewhat given to mirth and wine, and sat in his arm chair from morning until night, smoking his pipe and reading the newspapers. Sometimes a story of his own exploits in our revolutionary battles filled up a passing hour. He had two children, the disobedient son and the beautiful girl before spoken of. The fond girl went on pleading—

"Dear father, do forgive him; you don't know what a beautiful girl he has married, and—"

"I think it's likely," said the old man—"but don't tease me, and open the door a little, this play-guy room smokes so."

"Well," continued Ellen, "wont you just see her now, she is so good—and the little boy, he looks so innocent."

"What did you say?" interrupted the father, "a boy! have I a grand child? Why, Ellen, I never knew that before! but I think it's likely. Well, now give me my chocolate, and then go to your music lesson."

Ellen left him. The old man's heart began to relent.

"Well!" he went on, "Charles was always a good boy, a little wild or so at College, but I indulged him; and he was always good to his father for all; but he disobeyed me by marrying this poor girl, yet, as my old friend and fellow soldier Tom Bonner used to say, we must forgive. Poor Tom! I would give all the old shods I have got, to know whatever became of him. If I could but find him or one of his children! Heaven grant they are not suffering! This play-guy room, how my eyes water! I don't know who this girl was, that my Charles has married, but I have never inquired her name. I'll find out, and—"

"I think it's likely," said the old man.

Ellen led into the room a beautiful boy about two years old. His curly hair and rosy cheeks could not but make one love him.

"Who is that?" said the old man, wiping his eyes.

"That, that is Charles' boy," said Ellen, throwing one of her arms round the old man's neck, while with the other she placed the child on his knee. The child looked tenderly up into his face, and lisped out,

"Grand-pa, what makes you cry so?"

"The old man clasped the child to his bosom, and kissed him again and again. After his emotion had a little subsided, he bade the child tell his name.

"Thomas Bonner Wheatly," said the boy, "I am named after grand-pa."

"What do I hear?" said the old man—"Thomas Bonner, your grand-father?"

"Yes," lisped the boy, and he lives with ma, at—"

"Get me my cane," said the old man, "and come Ellen; be quick child."

They started off at a quick pace, which soon brought them to the poor, though neat lodgings of his son. There he beheld his old friend, Thomas Bonner, seated in one corner, weaving baskets, while his swathed limbs showed how unable he was to perform his task. His lovely daughter, the wife of Charles, was preparing their frugal meal, & Charles was out seeking employment to support his needy family.

"It's all my fault," sobbed the old man as he embraced his friend, who was petrified with amazement.

"Come," said Mr. Wheatly, "come all of you home with me, we will all live together, there is plenty of room in my house for us all."

By this time Charles had come. He asked his father's forgiveness, which was freely given, and Ellen was almost mad with joy.

"Oh, how happy we shall be!" she exclaimed, "and father will love our little Thomas so, and he will be your pet, won't he father?"

"Aye," said the old man, "I think it's very likely."—American Paper.

A VOLUNTARY VICTIM.

When the Strelitz were banished to Astrakan, they were accused of a fresh conspiracy. The Czar went immediately to that city, and arrested more than twelve thousand of his soldiers. At the same time, upon stakes covered with planks, erected in the middle of a vast plain, the Strelitz were conducted. Billets of wood in great numbers were placed on the platform, and many executioners immediately employed in cutting off heads. Peter himself, with a hatchet in his hand, set the example to the executioners. A child about 12 years old came to lay his head upon the Czar's block. The Prince, instead of striking, pushed the infant back with his arm. The lad, without saying one word, went to put his head upon another billet. The Czar perceiving it, went up to him raised and dismissed him again. A moment after, the boy repeated his attempt to catch the fall of the hatchet. The Czar, in anger, asked him why he persisted in losing his head? "You have," said the boy, taken father's and mother's, and of my brother, and those of all my relations, who were no more guilty than I, why will you not cut off mine?"

Peter was struck dumb. He drove the boy out of the inclosure, threw the hatchet down, and disappeared.

A WIFE SOLD.—Instances of the sale of sweethearts are not very uncommon; but the sale and conveyance of a wife, in this part of the world, is an occurrence which seldom happens. We can, however, give our readers an anecdote of this kind, upon indubitable authority, and of recent date. A young fellow, having in the county of Exeter, State of N. Hampshire, fell in company with a very pretty married woman, belonging to one of the neighboring towns, unfortunately, broke a couple of the commandments, by looking upon her with a lustful and covetous eye. The idea of her being a matron, co-operating with his violent passion for her, degraded his intellects to such a degree as exceedingly alarmed his friends. In order to restore the unhappy youth to the enjoyment of his reason, his father applied to the husband of the woman, to know whether he would part with her. The man, having no objection to a profitable speculation, demanded of the father what he would give him. He replied, that he would give him one hundred dollars in hand; and, provided his son should recover from his distraction, and live happily with her, he would pay him another hundred dollars at the end of the year. Considering the article, this must be thought a very generous offer, & it was esteemed so by the husband; but, knowing the real value of the woman, and being unwilling to take an ungenerous advantage of a neighbor's misfortune, he candidly acknowledged, that she was not worth more than fifty dollars. To make the purchase still easier to the solicitous parent, he generously offered to commute that sum for a horse and a suit of clothes. This offer was gratefully accepted, and the bargain closed. The wife was then acquainted with the transaction. Recollecting her vows of submission and obedience to her husband; convinced of her obligation to consult his interest and inclination, and finding her lover more wealthy than her husband, she readily agreed to the transfer. The young fellow soon recovered his reason; and the parties are at present, it is said, very happy—the vendor, in his horse, suit of clothes, and free-

dom; the purchaser in the enjoyment of a pretty domestic companion; and the wife in a change of lodgings, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, July 3, 1834.

Mr. O'Connell said, that seeing the Right Hon. the Secretary for Ireland in his place, he wished to know from him if the statement which he had seen in the newspapers was true—namely, that the renewal of the Coercion Bill was disapproved of, and not called for by the Irish Government?

Mr. Littleton said it was unusual to make inquiries relative to a Bill which was not before the House. He had no hesitation, however, in stating that the introduction of the Bill in the House of Lords was with the entire sanction of the Irish Government.

Mr. O'Connell.—That is not an answer to my question. I asked if the Bill was advised and called for by the Irish Government?

Mr. Littleton.—I have no other answer to give to the question.

Mr. O'Connell.—That is a safe course for the Right Hon. Gentleman to pursue; but I beg to ask him if it is his intention to bring forward this Bill in this House?

Mr. Littleton.—I shall not answer that question, but I will say this, that if the Bill comes into this House, I will vote for it.

Mr. O'Connell.—Then I can only say that I have been exceedingly deceived by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Littleton then entered into a narrative of certain communications which took place between Mr. O'Connell and himself, in the course of which he admitted that he had made indiscreet disclosures, and charged Mr. O'Connell with a breach of confidence in making such disclosures known.

Mr. O'Connell replied.

Mr. Littleton said that the Hon. and Learned Member had taken the only course which was open to him—that of endeavoring to make the House believe that he (Mr. L.) had taken the step he did take with the intention of deceiving the Hon. and Learned Member. The House would, he felt assured, think him incapable of acting from any such motive, and, indeed, the Hon. Member himself had said that the deception was unintentional, though the whole course of his speech was an attempt to justify his breach of confidence, by making the House believe that he had tricked him.

Mr. O'Connell.—I deny it.

Mr. Littleton.—I certainly had imposed on the Hon. and Learned Member the strictest injunction of secrecy. I admit to the fullest extent, the correctness of all that he has stated.—There may be some variation of expression, but the substance is correct—(hear, hear.) It was on Monday week the conversation took place.—There was a question at that time as to the extent to which the Coercion Bill should be carried. That question had been unanimously decided upon, by what took place in the interim between that day and the day of my second communication with the Hon. and Learned Member. I lost not an instant in making him acquainted with the determination, through the medium of the Honorable Member for Bridport.

Mr. O'Connell.—I was not informed of it until Friday.

Mr. Littleton.—I sent to him on Thursday, and so anxious was I to obtain a conciliatory speech from the Hon. Member on the subject of titles, that I went across the House to inform him of the decision before the title question came on. I have nothing further to state. All the facts are before the House, and I leave the matter to their decision.

Mr. O'Connell.—No! There is one fact which is not before the House. I applied for a copy of the report of the Committee of 1832, which contained Sir Henry Parnell's plan for creating tranquillity in Ireland, but the Right Hon. Gentleman informed me that there was not the least occasion for it. Subsequently, when the Right Hon. Gentleman informed me that after all that had passed, the Coercion Bill was to be introduced, I said immediately, "Then you have no other alternative but to resign." He said in reply, "Say nothing about that to-day." This was on Friday.

Mr. Littleton.—I have already stated all the facts, and with respect to what the Hon. and Learned Member now states, I must say that I never said anything of the kind, upon my honor, as a gentleman—(hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell.—Upon my honor, as a gentleman, he did say so—(order, and hear, hear.)

Mr. Littleton.—I declare most solemnly, upon my honor, as a gentleman, that I never did—(hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell.—Does the Right Hon. Gentleman mean to deny that his resignation was spoken of?

Mr. Littleton.—I deny the statement, upon my honor.

Mr. O'Connell.—Then why did I not bring forward my motion for the production of the report?

Mr. Littleton.—I cannot say. [The Right Hon. Gentleman here held a momentary conversation with an hon. Member behind him, after which he added.] It is quite true that the Hon. Member intimated that I should resign; but I deny having added the remaining words which he has attributed to me. I did say to him, in reference to the Coercion Bill, "Whatever may be your feelings, do not disclose them now, but wait till Earl Grey's speech in the other House."

Mr. O'Connell rose, and stated that he should now propose as a test of what really did take place with reference to the subject in dispute, that the Right Hon. Gentleman should take no objection to the course he intended to take, which was to move for production of the correspondence which had taken place upon this occasion between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Government here, upon the of the re-enactment of the Coercion Bill. Then it would be seen whether the Lord Lieutenant had disapproved of or sanctioned its re-enactment.

Mr. Littleton said it was customary on occasions when the Government was called upon for information of this kind, to permit His Majesty's Ministers to put forward such parts of the correspondence as would suffice to justify their conduct in respect to the adoption of any particular line of conduct which was attempted to be impugned. He had already acquainted the Hon. Member that Government was prepared to do so, and would put such parts of the correspondence on the table of the House before the Bill should be introduced, and he now informed the House that he hoped to be able to put it on their table by to-morrow (this day.) After some further observations from Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Littleton and Mr. O'Connell, the motion was rejected without a division.

Provincial.

The unusual circumstance of Despatches having been forwarded to Lord Aylmer by the way of New York, at the very time a Falmouth packet was sailing, has led to the supposition that they are of an important character, and some little speculation is afloat as to their contents. It is probable they may be merely duplicates of those forwarded by the English packet; and the events that have recently taken place in London, having reference to this Colony, are certainly sufficiently important to warrant a Despatch in duplicate.—Mon. D. Advertiser.

The premises of Messrs Tobin and Morrison were broken into by robbers on Sunday night, and eighteen pounds, or rather seventeen pounds, half money abstracted therefrom. Fortunately this was the only booty easily movable on the premises. The rogues contented themselves by scattering Mr. Tobin's private papers and withdrew. They appear to have made the tone of that range of buildings, (the old Pot Ash store) but were put to precipitate flight by the awakening of Mr. Shaw's cooper.—ib.

A very disgraceful outrage was committed at Charleston, near Boston, on Tuesday last, by a mob, who, under an erroneous impression that a young lady was detained in the Ursuline Convent against her will, attacked the building, and utterly destroyed it.

It appears that for some days previous a story had been going about, that the young lady in question had been denied to her friends; accordingly, a mob of about 100 people, disguised, appeared before the convent, and demanded a sight of the young lady. The Lady Superior appeared, and assured them that if they would call in the day time their wishes should be gratified,—to which they replied, they must see her that night. Two of the Selectmen also appeared, and affirmed that the young lady was in the convent, and contented with her situation, and that if the assembly would call the next day they could see her; but the mob insisted on seeing her that night. The mob now assailed the convent, and the community, consisting of the Lady Superior, ten nuns, and about fifty-seven scholars, escaped to a private residence in the vicinity. The mob entered every room of the building, and seeing the inmates were gone, fired it in all its parts. Thence they proceeded to five other buildings, connected with the establishment, and set fire to them, which were all consumed. They likewise entered a tomb on the grounds, and broke open the coffins.

Several pieces of justifications have appeared in the Boston papers, exonerating the ladies of the convent from anything like an attempt at forcible detention; and, on the whole, it appears to have been one of those popular outrages which occasionally arise in all countries, from an erroneous impression. On the present occasion the error was on the side of ignorant generosity; on some occasions the exciting cause has been of a less justifiable character.—Montreal Daily Advertiser.

GOVE ASSIZES.—At the Assizes for the Gore District which commenced on the 29th July, and ended the 8th August, the following convictions took place and sentences were awarded.

Henry Robins, horse stealing, five years in Penitentiary. John Werrick, forgery, five do. John Douglass, stealing, five do. Hugh Livingston, housebreaking, five do. Thos. Preston, horse stealing, five do. Alexander Camp, cow stealing, five do. Dougal McDougal, horse stealing, five do. John Roney, murder, death. James Owen murder, death. Thomas Parker, and James M. Even, stealing, 7 years banishment. John Dowell, do do. Johnston Kerr, goal breaking and assault, fined £25.—Western Mercury.

The City Council remodelled the Board of Health a few days since. Dr. Morrison had declared that after having been refused by the Lieut. Governor aid to the Hospital, who had declared he had not means at his disposal, he would rather resign than act upon any resolution of the Board reiterating the request to Sir John. The Council were of opinion that His Excellency should be again urged for a grant, and a new board composed of Dr. Sims, Mr. Lesslie, chairman, and Messrs Jukes and Ducl, with the Mayor, was appointed by a vote of 13 to 1. Messrs Gunnert and Carfrae were very properly left out. After some difficulty, Sir John was prevailed on to put a thousand dollars at the order of the board, over and above £50 for the relief of emigrants. Instead of once we would have asked His Excellency ten times for a thousand dollars rather than put an additional rate on the citizens.—Lord Aylmer has some excuse for refusing aid, the assembly having refused the supplies—not so Sir J. Colborne.—Toronto Advocate.

When we were the other day in Toronto (one says in a city, and at a village) we were equally surprised and delighted to see a quantity of beautiful coals. We mention the existence of the black diamonds for the information of the public in general, and of our contemporaries of Toronto in particular, who, from their silence, must be presumed to be ignorant of so important a fact. The importance of the fact must be obvious to all those who know, as every body ought to know, that Britain is indebted to her coal mines for her manufacturing supremacy, and all its concomitants of wealth, power and dominion.

The coals that we saw, had been brought from Ohio by the Welland Canal, and were retailed at a Halifax shilling a bushel; but we afterwards learned that they could be delivered at the wharf in large quantities at a York shilling a bushel. At either of those prices coals are cheaper than wood, which from a wasteful system of clearing twenty acres instead of carefully cultivating ten, has already become expensive and must daily become more so. In Lower Canada, Newcastle coals are tolerably cheap, because they are brought as ballast; but should they come into general use, they must be dearer by the addition of the freight. In Upper Canada, however, the coals from Ohio already bear all ordinary charges and will not necessarily be much enhanced in value by an increased demand.

In the course of next season, they will most probably be introduced into the steamboats on Lake Ontario, and produce a vast saving of time, strength, and money. The saving of time will be twofold. The periods of detention at the intermediate ports will be abridged, and more steam-power will be yielded by a furnace of coal than by one of wood. Coals and high-pressure engines—we were to have said something in favor of high pressure boats, but we will not, for, to say nothing of their propensity to burst into an ms. they puff like the very Gazette.—Montreal Settler.

BRITISH WHIG.

IN THE PRESS.

And will be published some time in August, "Observations upon the 'Releas Canal'" by Edward John Barker, M. D. Inscribed (by permission) to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. 4s. 6d. British Whig Office, July 29th, 1834.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Thomas Nicholl's letter to Mr. McKenzie on Tuesday next. KINGSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1834.

ROBERT DRUMMOND IS DEAD!

We feel a desire to pay a proper respect to departed worth like that of this deeply regretted gentleman, but fear our utter inability to do the subject adequate justice. To say that the deceased was just and generous, affable, humane and charitable would be mere common place—he was all that and much more; he possessed a soul in which honor was blended with integrity, a mind capacious and enterprising, and a body able to endure fatigue in the pursuit of his laudable enterprise. Blessed by Providence with the gifts of fortune and industry in an eminent degree, he was neither proud nor haughty; with the high-born and rich he was their equal with the deserving poor he was their friend, their protector and sometimes their companion. In him the wretched found a benefactor, the mechanic a constant employer, and the tradesman an encourager of business.

Kingston in Mr. Drummond loses the most public-spirited of its townsmen; his most strenuous endeavors were directed towards the increase of the town's prosperity, and although his efforts were feebly aided by those who ought most to have assisted him, yet he never relaxed in his exertions, nor ever doubted the certainty of Kingston's one day assuming that position in the province for which its situation is so eminently calculated. To follow him into his domestic circle is not our intention, but were we to do so, we should only add fresh lustre to his character. He leaves a widow to mourn his irreparable calamity, and a family of young children whose noblest ambition will be to emulate the virtues of their departed parent. This lamented gentleman was taken ill at his residence on the Bay shore, on Wednesday morning early, and in spite of the ablest assistance expired about noon the same day. His remains were followed to the grave by every respectable person in the town.

IN ADDITION to the above heavy loss, we have to record the death of Mr. John Butterworth, one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of this town.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The accounts received by the late mails give more favorable reports of the state of the Cholera. In Montreal it is rapidly subsiding, in Toronto it is abating, and in other less important places we hear of its total disappearance. In the United States we are sorry to observe that it is making some progress, and the late accounts from New York make mention of 25 deaths daily. In Cincinnati, nearly two hundred persons have died weekly for some time past, a prodigious mortality when the population of the city (30,000) is considered, and the neighboring townships have not escaped.

In Kingston, this disease is abating, but not so much so as the sanguine expectations of all had led them to anticipate from the scarcity of deaths in the beginning of the week.

Kingston Board of Health.

Aug. 20th. New cases 4; Deaths 2. Aug 21st. New cases 1; Deaths 3. Aug 22d. New cases 2; Deaths 2. Total cases from commencement 208; Deaths 114. HENRY SMITH, Junr. Secretary.

The following remarks upon the use of cold water in Cholera are copied from the Toronto Courier; we remember reading them in England where they were the topic of much general conversation, but the remedy was never applied. Dr. Oertel is a partial proselyte of Dr. Hanneman, of Prague, and attributes the almost general recovery of the latter's patients to the free use of cold water, not to the camphor. "There are more things in Heaven and Earth, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.—Professor Oertel, of Anspach, (Germany) cures the Cholera extensively with cold water. He some time ago published a pamphlet on the subject, dedicated to the King of Prussia, who presented him with a gold medal. Among other things contained therein is the following—

"The moderate fasting—much drinking of cold water—much washing with cold water—in short, a complete inundation of the whole human body with cold water, both inwardly and outwardly!"

"If those persons whom the Cholera has swept away at St. Petersburg, would have been (at the commencement of the disease) washed and rubbed well with water, then dried, laid in a bed, and plenty of cold water administered, and expelled, (inquires Professor Oertel) would have been the consequence? If there exist a remedy against the effects of this fatal disease, it is positive and singly cold fresh water—courteously, properly, and perseveringly applied. Therefore, on such constitutions that apply cold water plentifully, both inwardly and outwardly, the Cholera will not and can have no effect!"

"If that does not help, nothing else can! The fresh water does not give a cold; it only creates a momentary chill, and produces thereupon warmth, evaporation, and even perspiration; it does not drive any thing into the body, but expels it; it does not oppress the vital faculties, but promotes the ordinary discharges of the skin, and promotes the whole nervous system; it irritates the most minute vessels of the human body without irritation, only so much as to produce an equilibrium of the blood and other succulent fluids."

An act of atrocious brutality occurred in Kingston Market House, on Tuesday last. A large black dog, belonging to a farmer attending the market, made an attempt to steal a piece of meat from one of the stalls, but the brutal fellow who was keeping the stall for the proprietor, instead of driving the animal away, coolly and deliberately drove his knife into the body of the poor beast, who limped away and died. It would be taking too much notice of the fellow to publish his name, but he is a marked man in Kingston, and the sooner he quits it the better it will be for him.

The Editor of the Patriot is either mad or worse. We did not deny the correctness of his statements with respect to the late McKenzie meeting at Toronto, but objected to the publication of sheer abuse blended as it might be with fact. If Mr. Dalton would let Mr. McKenzie alone, he would sink in public estimation faster than ever he rose, but when the public observe that one newspaper is solely employed in blackguarding one individual, they begin to think that some excellent reasons exist for that abuse, besides that of political difference.

By the bye the Patriot comes to us very irregularly; by the past Evenings mail we received three copies of the 19th & 1 of the 15th inst. which are all we have seen for the last fortnight. In consequence of the Land Advertisements appearing first in the Patriot, the regularity of that paper's mailing is more important to the Provincial Press than that of most others.

We understand that the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Phelps, Discount Clerk in the Commercial Bank, has been filled by the appointment of James Geddes, third son of the late Dr. Geddes, a youth of about 18 years of age.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Bath, 20th August, 1834. Dear Sir,—As to the enclosed communication, perhaps it may not be best to insert it in the Whig in the present issue of the faculty, but if you could under your Editorial Head give any information as to the results of the "Lead treatment" in Kingston, you would be conferring a favor on many of your subscribers and perhaps would be disseminating the practice if found effectual, be the means of saving many valuable lives. From the only case in this neighborhood the most sanguine expectations are raised of its proving a remedy when applied seasonably. Yours truly, *****

To the Editor of the British Whig.

For the British Whig. Mr. Editor,—Having understood that the Sugar of Lead has been administered by many of the Medical Gentlemen of Kingston in cases of the Cholera with great success, and as I believe it is an admitted point that unless Medical assistance is speedily obtained, which is often impracticable, no relief can be expected, will you permit me through your columns to enquire what success has attended the "Lead treatment," that if it has been found effectual, every physician may be made acquainted with its results. Bath, 20th August, 1834.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Note by the Editor. We shall take this subject up in a few days, unless previously handled by a more capable writer.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir—I noticed in the British Whig of the 15th Inst. an Editorial article recommending Fumigation in the town, and a hint as respects Mr. Garratt's Pigs. Now it seems to be admitted generally, that the complaint termed Cholera is received from the atmosphere and requires something to alter its nature. I shall therefore from good authority endeavor to prove that there have been benefits derived from piggeries within our own limits. In the year 1832, the authorities of Kingston thought proper to order all the pigs to be taken out of the town; and many were placed at Mr. Molson's piggery, and many at Mr. Garratt's; during that season not a single case of cholera occurred amongst those who labored or were under, or were within, the immediate effluvia of those piggeries. The present year, as heretofore, the poor pigs were transported out of town instead of having a chance of doing good by consuming animal and vegetable matter that is commonly thrown into the streets and yards and becomes putrid. Let us now take a look at the present year, whether any injury as to health has made its appearance from pigs or piggeries. At Mr. Drummond's or Mr. Garratt's piggery, there has not been a single case of Cholera, and their workmen are extremely healthy. Now in the vicinity of Molson's establishment where there has been no piggery this summer, there have been several cases, and all very fatal. Beyond Mr. Drummond's and Mr. Garratt's out of the effluvia of the piggeries many cases were fatal. Now to me it appears very plain that the effluvia has had a peculiar effect on the infected atmosphere. We may call it if you please a fumigation that has arrested the disease at those places.

I think the more precious than a trilling bad smell from a piggery for a few moments in passing by, and from which not any thing proves unhealthy. If pleasant medicines only were taken in case of disease, I think but few cures would be effected. As Mr. Garratt is threatened by those in authority at this place to be indicted, and if he should make good their cause, the farmer and laborer would certainly lose a valuable friend by his being driven from this place & perhaps ruined, & could not give satisfaction to any except it might be those who are produced or evinced. We are being valuable men of business fast enough without driving them away.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Kingston, August 16th, 1834.

IN KINGSTON. August 19th, Mr. Robert Montgomery, aged 26. Miss Margaret Reid, aged 14. August 20th, Mrs. Peter Lonca. Robert Drummond, Esq. Miss Jane Roney. August 21st, Mrs. Penclon, aged 38. James Nixon, aged 34. Mrs. John Hare, aged 25. Mr. John Butterworth, Miss Rourke.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

CONDENMED BARRACK STORES. WILL be sold by Auction, on Thursday, the 28th August next, at the Barrack Master's Store, the following unmentioned articles, consisting of 262 Pallasses, 225 Bolsters, 116 Blankets, 470 Sheets, 102 Rugs. Together with Hospital Dresses, Furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Kingston, August 21st, 1834.

GRAND MART

AND CATTLE FAIR AT NAPANEE. BY VIRTUE OF A PROCLAMATION issued by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and bearing date the 18th day of April last past, a

MART AND CATTLE FAIR

is to be holden at Napanee, on the first Tuesday of September next; and on the first Tuesday in the months of March and September, in each following year.

Public Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said Fair, being the first, will be held at Napanee on Tuesday the second day of September next, and will continue during the two following days, when horses and cattle of every description will be exposed for sale.

Being fully aware of the essential benefit an agricultural country must derive from the establishment of a well ordered Public Mart or Fair, when the produce of every part of the District may be brought into fair, and impartial competition, the Stewards would assure the public, that no exertion will be spared to afford every facility and accommodation to every class of agriculturists and others: ample provision will likewise be made for the convenience of Horse dealers, Auctioneers, Pedlars, Hucksters, and such other persons who may feel disposed to attend. Napanee, 18th August, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Messrs. Beach & Vanalstine are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all demands against the said firm are requested to be presented for liquidation. ELLIASH BEACH. Township of Kingston, August 22d, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the private estate of the late Duncan Vanalstine, Esq. are requested to make immediate payment to A. Truax, and all persons having any claim against the said private estate, are requested to present the same for liquidation. E. W. ARMSTRONG, } Executors. A. TRUAX, } Kingston, August 22d, 1834.

AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction without reserve, a residence of the late ROBERT MOORE, Esq. Kingston Dock Yard, on Tuesday the 26th of August 1834, and following days, all his

Household Furniture,

consisting of Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Silver Forks and Spoons, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Beds, Blankets, and Bed Linen. Table Linen, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Decanters and Glasses. A Library of valuable Books. Book Cases, Wearing Apparel, Piano Forte, Organ, Mangle, Sleigh, Harness, Fishing Gear; and a variety of other valuable and useful articles: with a variety of Kitchen Utensils, Empty Bottles, Washing Tubs, &c. &c. ALSO, a quantity of

LIVE STOCK;

Consisting of one Brood Mare & Colt. South Down Ram, (imported.) Grass breed Sow, (imported.) Berkshire Boar, (imported.) Two young Sows, and four young Pigs. One Heifer and Calf, imported breed. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock each day. H. SCANLAN, Auctioneer. Kingston, August 19th, 1834.

EXTRACT FROM MR. STEWART'S PAPER, THE INDEPENDENT EXAMINER, AUGUST 23d, 1834.

TRIAL OF MR. KIBBOS FOR MURDER.—"His Lordship having commented on the evidence and explained the law to the jury in a very able manner, they retired and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty."

"As the prisoner was about to be discharged, a circumstance occurred in the court which ruffled the feelings of many. "We were among the number of discontents, and meant to animadvert on the subject very severely; but as the ASSEMBLY honorable has since been PUBLICLY made, we shall not go further than to notice it. We mention it now with no other view than that the gentlemen who felt hurt, and who had the town before the close of the court may know that a full and satisfactory statement was offered."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY THE KINGSTON CHURCHMAN, MARY 30th, 1834, SIGNED JOHN STEWART.

In 1828 Mr. Hagerman was Judge of Assize for this circuit. A trial came on before him, in the court house of Perth, a riotous and disorderly conduct of some of my misguided countrymen then employed on the Canal, at the Hug's Back, and I believe, for murder, as one life had been lost. In summing up the evidence and charging the Jury