

RIDEAU CANAL, No. 5.

The Rideau River at the place it issues from the lake is about a furlong wide, but its natural width has been much increased by the dams formed to give a uniform depth of water over the rapids and shoals. Its banks, which are sufficiently steep to prevent much land from being overflowed, are covered with fine timber of every kind, but the most of it is in a decaying state from the raising of the water. A small bay, called Saw Log Bay is passed on the left hand, at the head of which a small stream discharges into the Rideau. Four miles from the Rideau Lake are the 1st Rapids, at which place a wooden dam is thrown across the stream; the dam which is made of wood, backs the water sufficiently to allow the canal to enter an excavation on the right bank of the river; this excavation, and all the others from hence to Bytown, are over fifty feet wide on the surface, with sloping banks; the soil of this is partly clay and partly rock: half a mile from the entrance of the cut one lock is erected; its lift is 7 feet 9 inches, and the canal enters the river again half a mile below it. Opposite the lock, Cockburn Creek discharges itself into the Rideau at the head of a large bay formed by a bend in the river. A small hamlet, called by an uncouth East Indian name, which deserves not to be recorded, is built at this place; it is in a languishing condition, not more than half a dozen houses or rather huts being tenanted. The first Rapids are half way between Kingston and Bytown, being 63 miles distant from each town.

Two miles and a half below the first Rapids, the village of Smith's Falls is situated. The canal works, which are on the right bank of the river, consist of four locks, (1 detached, and 3 in continuation,) a large basin, a waste weir and a moveable bridge. A stone dam is thrown across the river below the first lock, passing which an excavation and basin are entered, and the 3 locks then approached. Over the 3d lock the moveable bridge is pushed aside when needed. The lift of the four locks combined amounts to 33 feet 9 inches. The height of the dams at Smith's Falls and some other stations on the Rideau River is not given, by reason of various sources of acquired information materially differing in their statements; the writer's notes say 9 feet, some printed papers give 28 feet, while others again diminish the altitude to 7 feet. It may appear singular that a matter so easy of being ascertained as the height of dams, could not readily be procured; but strange as it may seem the fact is so; and lest the publication of this pamphlet should be deferred to an indefinite period, by allowing time for an application to the Board of Ordnance in England, it has been sent to press in its imperfect state. In places however where the height of the dam is given, it may be relied upon as correct. The embankments at the basin and other parts of these extensive works are said not to be in the most perfect state of repair, several leakages having made their appearance, which threaten much expense in effectually remedying.

Smith's Falls, upon which some mills were situated, owned by a man of the name of Smith, derives its name from a succession of rapids or small falls in the Rideau; it is the most flourishing village on the whole line of the Canal; it is built on the opposite side of the river to that on which the locks, &c. are situated, and a rough though strong wooden bridge connects them. The streets of the village are regularly laid out; it contains 6 merchant stores, 1 grist and 2 saw mills, 2 taverns, post office, and about 30 or 40 houses; two resident clergymen belonging to the established church and Kirk of Scotland dwell in the village; two miles distant there is an Episcopal Church, and a Presbyterian chapel is about to be erected, a grant having passed the last Synod. In addition, 1 physician and sundry mechanics are settled and doing well. The country on all sides is in a good state of cultivation, and the extreme facility of conveying produce to market, and procuring supplies in return from Montreal by the Canal, must inevitably in the course of a few years, raise this rising and promising village into a town of second rate importance.

It should have been observed before, that the Rideau River when it leaves its parent lake, takes an almost due easterly course, which it maintains until Maitland's Rapids are passed, a distance of 15 miles; it then shapes its course more to the northward for about 20 miles, when having received the south branch of the Rideau in the Long Level, it takes a due northerly direction all the way to the Ottawa. This is mentioned to account for the fact of the three principal villages, Smith's Falls, Merrickville, and Kemptville being all equi-distant from Brockville and Prescott; the latter being only 26 miles from Merrickville, from which places the whole of this latter part of the country used to be supplied with European and other manufactured goods. The Canal at present bringing these commodities to the farmers' very doors, and taking away at the same time the means of payment, has so much bettered their condition, as to cause a very different appearance in the state of their houses and farms to be already visible.

About a mile below Smith's Falls, at a station called Old Slys, there are two continuous locks erected, with a combined lift of 15 feet 6 inches.—They are built on the same side of the river as the last locks; and on passing them, the Canal enters a cut by the side of the river of about a mile in length. There is a stone dam immediately below the locks.

One mile lower down on the opposite side of the river, at the station called Edmonds, there is 1 lock of 10 feet 10 inches lift, previous to passing which, an excavation of a furlong in length is entered. An extensive stone dam, 300 yards long, is built below the lock, with a fall of water through the sluice of 11 feet.

The next lock is at Maitland's, distant 4 1/2 miles; its lift is 4 feet 9 inches, and is situated on the same side of the river as the last. There is a small excavation 200 yards long; and a stone dam 400 yards in length, built in a circular form, is thrown across the river. There is nothing particularly striking at these three stations, nor has the river any peculiarities worthy description; its breadth and depth are nearly uniform by means of the dams, and the country appears tolerably well settled, although not much located on the immediate banks of the river. This is chiefly on account of the great prices demanded by the holders of land in this vicinity; who to their great shame be it said, are holding back from making sales, under the expectation of a great and general demand for land all along the banks of the Rideau. That such will be the case in time there can be no doubt, but it is a moot point, whether it would

not be more advantageous to land owners, to sell at moderate or even low prices, and increase their capital by developing the riches and resources of this interesting section of the province.

Two miles below Maitland's, Irish Creek falls into the Rideau, through which it will be remembered, it was first in contemplation to bring the Canal from the Ganaragus Lake through Plum Hollow: it is a stream of trifling importance. Merrickville or Merrick's Mills, as it is variously termed is the next station, distant 2 1/2 miles. Merrickville is the largest village on the Canal; it has sprung up since the commencement of the works, and bids fair to increase and prosper. It is not much larger than Smith's Falls, which place it strongly resembles, with the exception of being situated on the opposite of the river. It is distant as before remarked but 26 miles from Prescott, with a tolerable road; the country has been long settled and is in a thriving state, and although not considered to be quite so flourishing as Smith's Falls, Merrickville is a good and improving situation for the merchant, trader or mechanic. Merrick's Mills are on the bed of the river before the village, and consist of Grist and Saw mills in active operation.

To be continued.

For the British Whig.

TO WM. LYON MCKENZIE, Esq. MAYOR OF TORONTO.

Sir,—Nothing can be more false, nothing can be more delusive, than the supposition of you and your revolutionary coadjutors, that such a change as you imagine has now become indispensable for the welfare of the Canadas, can be effected under a monarchical form of government; or, if effected one day that it could continue the next; for, so long as England could procure the assistance of her brave army and navy, so long would she be capable in defeating and putting to ignominious shame every attempt of you and your party to revolutionize her provinces in N. A. Thousands of your followers who advocate a revolutionary movement know all this as well as I do; but their pusillanimity deters them from declaring it openly!

You may flatter your impotent minions that you intend nothing but peace to your country; while, in fact you are sharpening your sword for the bloody onset! You are like unto King Charles the first, of England, who was wont to declare most solemnly to the States of Holland, that he intended nothing but peace and concord at the very moment he was fitting out immense fleets to subdue those brave and independent people. Forgive me, you wish to establish VIRTUE as the fundamental principle of your regime; (and I am aware you possess a great share of it,) for I am fully aware of the fact that virtue appertains more to a republican than to a monarchical form of government. For in a monarchical institution you must be told—HONOR supplies the place of virtue; virtue is made the invariable standard of judgment! And I am not ashamed to inform you, that the office of an English King is supremely honorable! And the dignities with which his Majesty as head of the nation vests his people are also honorable! The nobility in conjunction with all public functionaries, serve his Majesty from the principle of honor; but whether it be virtuous so to serve or obey him is never once asked. If it be honorable, it is quite sufficient! The army, you must remember, is accounted the most highly honorable class under the crown, because it is essentially and most openly devoted to the service of the monarch; but my belief is for this same reason it also knows least of virtue; for whether the cause in which a soldier fights for his king, when considered according to reason and justice, be noble or disgraceful, it is to him equally honorable. He may fight for a tyrant, and for tyranny against a patriot and against liberty; still his honor remains unimpeached and unsullied, because he is constantly faithful to that high personage in whom all honor centres! Hence it follows that so long as the army remains faithful to its sovereign, in the same ratio will you and your prototypes consummate your revolutionary projects! Then will we see you raised for your political disciples, a temple to virtue wherein daily they will offer prayers and supplication for you and your transcendent compatriots! Methinks, some unlucky wight will laugh at the idea of this, and so inform you that it is in vain to hope for virtue being established as a general principle under a monarchy, because it is repulsive, and contrary to the spirit of that form of government. For from what I have adduced, you must see how improbable it would be for a monarchy to be maintained did every man act from a principle of REAL VIRTUE instead of honour. But when I speak here of real virtue, I do not mean that sort which you possess—virtue adapted only for the region of the Divan—or proper to be found in the person of a Robespierre! The office of Majesty would then immediately sink into real insignificance; and along with it all else depending upon honor would fall to pieces!

I know also, that you aim at establishing some more natural and rational principle, namely, that of equality, instead of the present system by which gradation of rank and station are perpetual. But should you expect to do this under a monarchy at home, allow me to tell you you are anticipating that which is morally impracticable! You might with equally as much reason hope to see the wood and stones of your beautiful city laid level on terra-firma, at the same period you leave them standing one upon another!!

Equality like your virtue, is a principle of republicanism and not of monarchy. It is also a principle of despotism; for if you destroy pre-eminence of rank, you make either a popular government or else the prince a despot. But as in a civilized country like that you live in, pure despotism is incompatible; therefore I say that you cannot effect an equality of rank and property without subverting monarchy altogether! Nor can you annihilate the power of the aristocracy, or prevent that inequality arising from the accumulation and the entailed transmission of property while a monarchy exists; for these things are necessary concomitants, and form part of its constitution; its fundamental maxim being, "no monarchy, no nobility; no nobility, no monarchy." Where then will you establish your equality under anomaly?

Perhaps you may be determined to assert that supreme law of nature and reason which your invaluable friend the hon. member for Middlesex, has sought for in vain,—"that whoever labors shall reap the full reward of his labor; and that none shall live upon the gleanings of the general harvest, who does not labor." But he that imagines maintaining such a law under a monarchy will calculate most wretchedly—for the head and front of monarchy is itself a flat contradiction to such a law; and how many members or branches of monarchy inferior to the head, are contradictions of it equally as palpable—they who delight in counting the column which support the temple of Majesty, reckon up for themselves!! Over abundance of wealth is essential to the honor of the nobility, and they are essential to the honor of the sovereign.

That such honor might suffer no diminution from poverty, the law of primogeniture is devised, and thus the nobility is ever and anon the same! Hence will be seen the utter impossibility of establishing or perpetrating such mad, revolutionary theories under a monarchy at home!

In short, turn to whatever change you will, no one of the kind demanded by you and your puerile train—band of revolutionists, can be brought about or rendered permanent under a monarchy! At home, you may abrogate the corn laws; obtain suffrage, &c. lessen the power of the aristocracy; ab-

lish tithes and game laws, and every other grievance complained of; and you will find it all patchwork; and why is it? because if you could surmount all those difficulties and leave the same system in action which originally caused them, it will soon find ways and means either of evading or of undoing them again; and the result is, because the bona fide existence of those changes, are not reconcilable with the existence of such a system! Nay, I have already shown you how some of them cannot possibly be effected, without undermining the monarchy.

Therefore, though you might in appearance bring those theories into practice, depend upon it, it would be only in appearance; for to be so virtually, the form of the home government must be very different indeed! You might establish the law of virtue, equality, and universal suffrage in name, but by no possibility could you have it bona fide, and effectually under a monarchy. Because those theories broached in these provinces, would give to the democratic principle a power too great and too widely to be co-existent with a monarchical government! Lessening the power and influence of the aristocracy would produce the same effect; and therefore, neither can it be consistent with a monarchical institution!

You will find that these observations are founded on premises the most sound and indisputable. I have addressed them to you, not with the view of making you and your followers wiser than you are; it is not my intention to sow in your followers any mad scheme of overthrowing monarchy, but for the purpose of preventing those expectations being raised upon the present loudly called-for changes of a revolutionary character by you; which, under a monarchical regime, can never be realized! It is idle in you to look for such changes.

You and your followers may have the name of those theories granted, perchance if that would do you any service, but you cannot enjoy more than the name: the monarchy will not put the thread of its own existence into your hands—depend upon it it will not. While a monarchy exists, while there is a garrison, or a soldier to be found in the two provinces, you can have that only which is in accordance with the principle of a monarchical institution! But here you are preposterously anticipating the effects of a radical, or republican institution under a monarchy. I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS NICHOLL.

Kingston, August 19th, 1834.

For the British Whig.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

GENTLEMEN,—Judicious, able, and uninfluenced appointments to the several offices in the Commercial Bank, must insure to the stockholders and to the public, the most judicious and honest guardianship of its fiscal affairs. The nomination, however, of a mere schoolboy to fill the late vacancy, appears as weak, strange and inconsistent on your part, as the election to the post of President, of the very man who used all his endeavours, all his energy and influence to prevent the formation of this institution and destroy it in its infancy.

These interested, unwise and incompatible selections by you, are fully sufficient to bring before the "mind's eye" a former Kingston Establishment, and prompts, at present, the following interrogatories.

Was there no stockholder in the institution at its origin, possessed of the necessary qualifications for the situation, or was it because you, in your better judgment, considered such person less fit than an inexperienced lad of about eighteen years of age?

Was it because the late Dr. Goldes, his friends and connections, not only refused to sign your petition in favor of the Charter, but supported with all their might and influence, a counter-petition to the Legislature, to prevent the Bank's going into operation, that you have appointed his son to the vacant office; or was it in consequence of the recommendation of two of the most determined and decided enemies of the Bank (at one time) that you were influenced in submitting to the nomination of their favorite in preference to its long and tried friends and supporters?

If such be the arguments in favor of this appointment allow me to submit them for the consideration of the Stockholders; but if charity has been your object in throwing £100 per annum into my mind, yet, at my expense, into the pocket of this inexperienced youth, to the exclusion of your friends, verily, gentlemen, you shall have your reward: "for the present is no time to receive money, to add field to field and house to house," much less; to bestow a £100 a year of the shareholders' funds upon unqualified individuals, TOUTS OF EIGHTEEN; the assertion of that contemptible of all contemptibles, the yankee, tricky, REPUBLICAN, alias British Canadian, TOBY editor of the KINGSTON CHRONICLE, to the contrary notwithstanding.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Kingston, 25th Aug. 1834.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The Yankee who writes for the CHRONICLE, informs the public that the new Clerk is 20 years of age, but his reputation for speaking the truth, does not stand very high.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—Perceiving by the Montreal Gazette of the 21st inst. that it is the intention of the Hon. Mr. Justice Vallières, of Three Rivers to bring an action against Joseph Badens Esq. one of the magistrates by whom he was lately committed for contempt, for having exercised the functions of a Justice of the Peace, without being duly qualified according to Law. Allow me to request you will through the medium of your widely extended paper, inform me, what are the necessary qualifications of a Justice of the Peace for this Province and by whom appointed.

AN OLD CENTRYMAN.

Kingston, August 25th, 1834.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—If our correspondent will allow us time, we will inquire into the subject, but we have so many engagements upon our hands that we cannot promise an immediate compliance with his request.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The cholera still remains in Kingston, and while the pernicious doctrine prevails that it is non-contagious, it will hang about for some time yet. Three or four cases occur daily, and almost as many deaths; the deaths reported to the Board of Health are very few in comparison to the actual mortality; witness the fact, that while this day's paper gives the total number of deaths 119, the newly made graves in the various burial grounds are nearly 400 in number, with many of them containing double tenants.

Among the countless proofs of the cholera being a contagious disease, we give the following; a man from Ernestown died in Kingston, (we think his name was Brewer;) his clothes were sent home to his widow; she washed them and died; no one would go near this woman but an old inhabitant named Irish, who buried her, sickened the same day and died. The neighbors kept aloof, leaving the old man to be attended by his three sons—two of whom are dead. In these instances actual contact is proved to have been attended with fatal results; while the neighbors who kept away from the scene of desolation, breathed the same atmosphere and are all healthy.

Were the mere difference of opinion a matter of no public consequence, we should say no more upon the subject, but as the non-contagionists are eager to put their opinions to test by running into danger and spreading the infection, (although by doing so, they drop off themselves one by one,) it is the public duty of every journalist to expose the fallacy of their opinions. We have neither time nor inclination to do so to day, but shall next week enter upon the matter at length, and attempt to shew, that if the same precautions are used in North America against the cholera, as are used against the plague

in the Mediterranean, that the same result, perfect safety, would be the consequence.

Kingston Board of Health.

Aug. 23, New cases, 3.—Deaths, 0.
Aug. 24th. New cases 1; Deaths 2.
Aug. 25th. New cases 4; Deaths 2.
Aug. 26th. New cases 5; Deaths 1. Total cases from commencement 221; Deaths 119.
HENRY SMITH, Junr. Secretary.

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of human events, that we are this day enabled to announce the all-important fact that the plague is stayed amongst us, and the pestilence, which conveyed death and desolation indiscriminately to the rich and the poor, the weak and the strong, the temperate and intemperate, the meek and ostentatious professor of Christianity, and the open and avowed violator of the Christian law, is rapidly passing over us like a cloud, and softening the severity of those afflictions with which many a heart bleeds in secret silence and unutterable sorrow. The sun of hope, after many days' darkness and despair, again beams upon us in healthy aspect, and the will of Him, in whose hands is the issue of life and death, appears to justify the trust which the last three days has inspired, that the progress of disease has been materially arrested, and that the judgment has been tempered with mercy. To say that the malady is extinct in the city, would be as false as it would be presumptuous. Cases exist, but far, far from the virulence or extent of those it has hitherto been our painful duty to record, and the human mind, as susceptible of the first impressions of confidence as it unhappily is of danger and despair, has rallied under the influence of encouragement and hope.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Since our last publication there has been but one case of cholera in this town, and that of a mild nature, as the person attacked has recovered. We are however sorry to add, that this dreadful malady is now existing among the Indians on the Grand River, a few miles below Brantford. In this place it appears very fatal. We have no recent intelligence from Galt or Dumfries—Paris, we are happy to add, still continues unhappy.—*Brantford Sentinel.* The Cholera still continues to prevail with unmitigated severity, and levels to the dust without distinction, almost every individual whom it attacks. Many of our most respectable fellow-citizens have already fallen its victims. We vainly hoped that its progress would have been checked by a change in the weather, but it is as malignant and desolating in its character now as during the intense heat of the last fortnight. Montreal with it, 40,000 inhabitants lost only 800. We have not more than 15,000 and yet we already count about 250 amongst the dead.

On Monday last his Excellency the Lieut. Governor placed under the unconditioned control of the Board of Health the sum of £250 for the purpose of being expended in administering relief to the destitute sick, and preventing, if possible, the further extension of this terrible malady.

In our last we ventured one or two observations on this subject, which, it appears were not palatable to certain of our contemporaries. But we did not do so with a view to give annoyance to his Excellency, whose humane and benevolent disposition cannot be questioned. What we penned regarding him was on the authority of a member of the corporation, and after an attentive perusal of the correspondence between Col. Rowan and the chairman of the Board; and we had not then, nor have we now, the slightest doubt of its correctness. Besides this, it was a matter in which the public were deeply interested, and with which, it was our duty to make them acquainted.

The point at issue between his Excellency and the Board of Health regarded the appointment of Medical Superintendants. His Excellency offered to supply the necessary funds if the nomination of two out of the four of which number the Board consists, were conceded to him; but conceiving this to be a direct reflection on their own efficiency, and a censure on the corporation by whom they were appointed, they refused to do so.—*Toronto Correspondent.*

We call the attention of the public to the lecture on Christianity, to be delivered by Dr. Williamson tomorrow evening at Scanlan's Long Room.

DEED.

IN KINGSTON.

August 22nd, Miss Jane Rowan.
Mr. William Pecker, aged 44 years.
August 23rd, Mrs. Henry Knox.
Mr. Andrew Atkins.
August 24th, Mr. Samuel Kitchbold, aged 51.
August 25th, Mrs. Strobl.
August 26th, Miss Mary Smith, aged 18.
Mrs. Charlotte Shannon.
Mr. William Shaw, Auctioneer.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Henry Davis. All those who are indebted to the same are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their accounts without delay, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated, for adjustment.

M. DAVIS, Administratrix.

Kingston, Aug. 23d, 1834. 6

CHRISTIANITY.

ON Wednesday, the 27th inst. the subscriber will begin a course of Lectures on Practical Christianity, at Mr. Scanlan's Long Room, Market Square; where he is very anxious to obtain an audience. Being serious, in the last degree himself, he looks for a corresponding respect on the part of the public, "for the work's sake;" and if he tells them to "put money in their purses," he also bids them withhold it, if they please; although the means of giving his printed and written productions to the world, would make him less ready to ask, than to bestow.

He would prefer an hour of daylight for his purpose; but will try 7 o'clock in the evening, to begin with.

A. J. WILLIAMSON.

NOTE.—The higher the "order" of intellect, the more welcome.

Kingston, August 25th, 1834. 6

MR. WILLIAM MARSH, who left Kingston, U. C. for New York, on the 16th May last, in consequence of the death of his Father is requested to return home immediately; and all persons who may know aught of the residence of the above young man, are requested to communicate with his mother, Mrs. Marsh, Kingston, U. C.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, is requested to copy this advertisement three times, and charge this Office.

August 26th, 1834. 6

Commercial Bank

OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday the first day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Director in the place of the late ROBERT DRUMMOND, Esq.

By order of the Board.

F. A. HARPER, Cashier.

Kingston, 21st August, 1834. 6

NOTICE

To the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that those wishing to attend their respective Churches on Sundays, will be allowed to pass the Bridge at half price.

JOHN SCRIVENS.

"Shortly will be Published,"

THE Memoirs of a Wag, by an Officer of the Royal Navy, after a residence of fifteen years in America; written during his temporary banishment in Lake Champlain, 1829. "Dedicated to a liberal Public" by the Author's most obedient.

Humble servant,

JACK JUNK.

Kingston, August 26th, 1834. 6

Fulling & Dressing Cloth.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to carry on the business of Fulling and Dressing Cloth, in a style superior to any that has ever been attempted in this part of the country; in the new building near Mr. Peter Switzer's Saw Mill.

All those who may please to favor him with their custom, shall have no reason to complain, and all those who have had Wool Cards, if brought to the like manner, will please to give notice and the subscriber will make good the same.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—All kinds of produce received in payment.

The works will be in operation by the tenth of September next.

HIRAM GRANNIS.

West Loughborough, Aug. 26th, 1834. 6

NEW STORE.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store in King Street, next door to Mr. Leahy's Tavern, a large and well selected assortment of

ENGLISH MADE BOOTS AND SHOES;

Hosiery & Gloves; Shawls and Silk Handkerchiefs; Irish Linen & Scotch Dowls; Thread Edgings; Needles, Thread, Tapes &c. &c.

The whole will be disposed of on terms surprisingly low for cash.

JOHN MURRAY.

King St. Kingston, Aug. 26 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.

ELIJAH BEACH.

Township of Kingston, August 22d, 1834. 5

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, Executor.

A. TRUAX, Executor.

Kingston, August 22d, 1834. 5

GOVERNMENT SALE.

CONDEMNED BARRACK STORES. WILL be sold by Auction, on Thursday, the 28th August next, at the Barrack Master's Store, the following undermentioned articles, consisting of 262 Palliasses, 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, where 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 wanting on their part to render suitable accommodation to every class of agriculturists and other respectable persons, who may be desirous of the convenience of Horse dealers, Auctioneers, Pedlars, Hucksters, and such other persons who may feel disposed to attend.

Napanee, 18th August, 1834.

TO THE

Agriculturists and Farmers, WHO INTEND BRINGING THEIR RYE AND INDIAN CORN TO KINGSTON MARKET.

FOR several years past the subscriber has carried on the Distilling business at this place, and where the former found ready sale for the above kinds of grain and received his cash. This is, therefore, to give notice, that the subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of saying that he cannot purchase any more grain until the will and power of the Authority in this place are known, and it appears there is an intention of leading characters here to stop my Distillery, and I certainly think they cannot be partial to put down a part of the Distilleries only, if they have that power. The plea appears to be, that Piggeries are unhealthy, and unpleasant to the smell. As to their being unhealthy, I assert, without fear of any just contradiction, that in all places where I have been acquainted, it has proved otherwise; and at this place, where the cholera has prevailed, not a single instance of any person or workman, living at or near where the effluvia of the piggery or a distillery is, has taken the disease, and otherwise as as healthy as elsewhere. I refer particularly to Mr. Drummond's and my own distilleries.

The time in passing a piggery is short, and the effluvia not more disagreeable than most of us experience daily and without a murmur; therefore, if I cannot take any benefit from the slops of my distillery, I cannot pursue the business, and my distillery and premises must lie dormant. I shall have cause to regret ever commencing the business here, as the consequence would be a serious and ruinous loss in premises and works, not calculated for any other business, a damage to farmers in the sale of their grain, and to the merchants who expect to get a share from the farmer.

As the time of year is near at hand when distilling grain might be coming to market, I wish to give notice that it will be well for farmers to ascertain what price can be obtained, and a free cash market for it.

The perfect good understanding that I have had with the farmers generally, in the purchasing of grain, is the reason why this timely notice is given.

WM. GARRATT.

Kingston, August 15th, 1834. 4-3w.

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.

Brockville, 8th August, 1834. 2