

Miscellaneous.

Punishment of the offences of children.—There is now confined in Newgate to await his trial, a child only eight years of age named John Walsley, who was committed by Mr. Bennet, the Police Magistrate of Worship Street, and is entered in the calendar as a prisoner for trial, for stealing the sum of 2s. 2d., the monies of Henry Snowdon. The boy was, on a previous occasion charged with having stolen a penny roll before the same Magistrate, who, it is believed committed him to prison in the benevolent hope that the unprotected condition of a poor infant might excite compassion amongst those who superintend the prison of Newgate, and lead to some arrangement likely to save him from utter ruin. Whatever might have induced the magistrate to send the child into the goal of Newgate, where it is so difficult to prevent the rapid spread of moral contamination, it is certain that the warrant of commitment was received with a start of astonishment, even by those who are in the habit of witnessing accusations against persons who are not very capable of distinguishing between right and wrong. The boy entered the prison with his arm in a sling, having broken it some weeks previously; and the Rev. Mr. Cotton immediately entered into conversation with him, and found him to be a mere babe, "What's this you have been doing?" said Mr. Cotton.—"The policeman took hold of me and took it from me," replied the boy, with a smile.—"How much was it?" said Mr. Cotton.—"It was a shilling and the policeman has nicked it Sir?"—"I am told it was two shillings and two pence?"—"No, there wasn't more than one shilling: I took it out of the till myself?"—"Oh, you did it upon the sneak, did you?"—"The boy, upon hearing the slang word, looked up laughing into the face of Mr. Cotton, and said, "Yes, that's true enough I did it on the sneak."—"And who told you to do it?"—"I did it myself: there was nobody with me."—"And what were you going to do with it?"—"I'd buy bread, and cakes, and fruit."—"When you stayed out all night where used you to sleep?"—"The boy, laughing: "I used to go into an old house, and fall fast asleep, when I was tired."—"The appearance of the poor child was that of perfect simplicity: and it occurred to the experienced and humane Ordinary, that if ever there was a case which called for a measure to enforce Magistrates to empanel Juries de circumstantibus, and inflict punishment, according to the various offences committed by persons brought before them, this was the case. To look at this babe in the goal of Newgate under a warrant of commitment, the exact copy of that which is authority for the detention of the most hardened ruffian, would make many people laugh, but many more weep, at such a mockery. If this poor child had been properly corrected when he first showed the propensity to pilfer, it would have been unnecessary to fasten upon him the opprobrious distinction, in his after life, of having been committed for a robbery to His Majesty's goal of Newgate.—True Sun.

The "pioneers" in one of the Oldham cotton mills, children between ten and fourteen years, have struck for higher wages, had a meeting, appointed a chairman, drafted resolutions, and finally compromised. There has been a steam boat race on the Thames, between the Comet and Brilliant, from Gravesend to London, the latter beating the former by half a minute! The river was thrown into a perfect form. At one time the boats "flared up," within half a yard of each other. The barges and wherries had as much as they could do to save themselves. No stops were made. Complaints were laid before the Lord Mayor, who referred the subject to the harbor masters.

A number of little minstrel hegear boys, from Italy, have come over to England. They have been taken up and imprisoned as vagrants, and the Holy Alliance would permit them to return to Italy without showing passports that authorized them to emigrate. They have no other passports, poor creatures, but their sweet voices; and it is thus England evinces her boasted taste for the music of Italy!

Private letters have been received in this City from high authority, holding out the most cheering prospects to the reformers of these Provinces. We do not feel ourself warranted in giving them publicity; but this we may be permitted to state, that there is no improvement in our political existence within the limits of the constitution, that may be sought for by the next House of Assembly, which will not be freely granted by the liberal Minister now at the head of the Colonial Department. Every thing them depends upon ourselves. If true to the country and to our own welfare, we will exert every energy of which we may be capable, to defeat the machinations of our unprincipled task masters, and to return such a house, as will act with honesty & put an end for ever to the manifold evils by which we are grievously oppressed—and to all political humbug. Now is the period for action, and if the Electors suffer it to pass by without making proper use of it, their degradation will be attributable only to themselves. The Tories leave no stone unturned.—Every artifice that can be devised—every low manoeuvre, even the most unblushing falsehoods, are employed to carry their object and uphold the old system of misrule; and shall the Reformers of the Country only—the men who are most interested in its happiness and prosperity stand by silent passive spectators of such contemplated mischief? Where is our pride—where is our long boasted patriotism, if every man does not now stand close to his duty? The Elections are fixed (we are told) for the last week in September, and the writs are returnable in October. The short intervening period will decide our political destiny. Up then Reformers, and act like men. You know that next to the domestic tie, you cannot be animated by a more virtuous or noble sentiment than that which binds you to your Country's honor. Like the generous pride of ancestry it must kindle in your breast a flame, that will purify the ordinary motives of exertion; and in its light you will distinguish the integrity and self-control which, with due respect for the rights of others, will direct you to fasten with a unity and intensity of purpose upon the barefaced grievances that occasion our misfortunes.

Were it given us to write as we feel on a subject so important, and to infuse our sentiments into the minds of others, the Reformers in all parts of the Province would immediately proclaim in one voice their determination to assert their rights through the constitutional medium of an upright Assembly; and that voice would on the 20th of October next inevitably silence all other sounds, except its own patriotic echo. An opportunity now offers itself such as does not usually occur more than once in four years.—It seems to be sent on purpose to carry us triumphantly thro' all our difficulties, and every imaginable motive prompts us to make prudent use of it. But we are compelled to close for the present our observations on this vital question.—Tor. Correspondent.

FIG.—Our quiet citizens were disturbed in their slumbers last night, by the alarm of fire being given about midnight. The cellar beneath the house, occupied by the Settler printing office, and as the residence of its proprietor, Mr. Thom, was discovered to be in flames, and dense volumes of smoke were forcing their way through the floors into the upper part of the building. The firemen turned out with their usual alacrity, and in a short time water was pouring in abundance into the cellar and other parts of the house. The types and presses of Mr. Thom, we are happy to say, received no injury, as they were not moved nor disturbed, nor was there any necessity, after the extent of the danger was discovered, of removing any of his furniture.—Mon. Gazette.

It is reported that 17 vessels have just passed before St. Sebastian, and that they are laden with arms and ammunition from Don Carlos. It is also

BRITISH WHIG.

IN THE PRESS, "Observations upon the Rideau Canal" by Edward John Barker, M. D. Inscribed by permission to His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. 4c. 4c.

TO COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS. Our country friends are respectfully informed, that in future, the country edition of the BRITISH WHIG, comprising the most important parts of the Tuesday's and Friday's paper, will be published on Wednesday mornings at eight o'clock, and mailed the same evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The letter of Junius, is inadmissible.

KINGSTON, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1834.

We have still later intelligence from England to lay before our readers. The dates are so late as July 27th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Disturbances Bill was read a third time in the Commons, on the 26th July, passed and sent up to the Lords for concurrence.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.—The London Spectator thus divides and describes the new Cabinet.

The following may be reckoned Liberals:—

Lord Althorp Mr. Elicce

Mr. Spring Rice Lord Duncaumon

Mr. Abercromby Sir John Hobhouse

Mr. Charles Grant.

And surely we may add Lord John Russell.

Then follow the Whigs—

Lord Melbourne Lord Lansdowne

Lord Carlisle Lord Auckland

Lord Holland.

Two still remain, who may fairly be presumed to belong to the majority, of whatever complexion the policy of that majority may happen to be. They are—

Lord Brougham Lord Palmerston

Off fifteen members, then eight may be reckoned as Liberals. But we are unwilling to class Lords Melbourne and Holland, and even Lord Auckland, among the Obstructives. Perhaps it will appear that they have sided with Earl Grey more from personal feeling than a sincere approbation of his recent policy. As for Lord Carlisle, we presume that he is a Whig; but he never opens his mouth in Parliament, and his official acts are utterly unknown to the public, who pay for the honor of his countenance in the Cabinet. The Marquis of Lansdowne leans staunch to Toryism; and Lords Brougham and Palmerston who will never, if they can help it, abandon their Sovereign's service. The result, however, is that at the worst, the Liberals, if they are true to themselves, can outvote their opponents united; and the fact of their being the popular party, will always give them vast additional influence. It is plain therefore, that Liberalism has been advanced by the late changes.

The additions to the Cabinet are likewise worthy of praise. Every one speaks well of Lord Duncaumon.—He is beloved in Ireland, and esteemed everywhere, as an upright, amiable, and clear-headed, though by no means brilliant, person. Mr. O'Connell, and the Irish members generally are pleased with this appointment.—Sir John Hobhouse is well known as clever, accomplished and industrious.—His powers of speech will be of service in debate; and will be much needed, for the crack orators are all on the Opposition benches. Sir John has now an opportunity of recovering the false step which ruined him in Westminster: it remains to be seen whether he will make a good use of it.

The aspect of affairs has, we are inclined to hope, been considerably improved. The Cabinet contains, it is true, no person of first rate abilities, except the Lord Chancellor, who cannot be relied upon. But on this account they must be the more pains-taking, and adhere the firmer to sound principles: the public cannot be dazzled by the brilliancy of their talents, and must be conciliated and won over to their support by the excellence of their measures.

Bishops.—Mr. Rippon has given notice that early next session he shall apply for leave to bring in a bill to supercede the necessity of the archbishops and Bishops' attendance in the House of Peers.

In a conversation upon the state of the business of the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that it is the intention of ministers to abandon all the government measures for the present session, excepting the Irish Coercion Bill and the Irish Tithes Bill.

Of the thirty-nine honorable members who dishonored the Reformed House of Commons by a gratuitous insult to the religious portion of the nation, in voting for Mr. Cayley's clause to legalize all games of exercise in the open air on Sundays, not played during the hours of divine service, or for money, thereby defeating Mr. Poulter's Lord's Day Observance Bill, 17 were Irish representatives, including three O'Connells, and we know not how many more of the Tail. This still leaves 22 English and Welsh members desirous of re-establishing by law, a degree of license beyond what the Book of Sports itself legalized.

The Committee of the House of Commons to whom was referred the new Tea Duties Bill, have decided, by a majority of one in favor of the scale recommended by the government, which will subject the trade to a fluctuating instead of a fixed scale of duties. The Morning Herald anticipates bad effects from this provision.

The beautiful and accomplished Marchioness of Headford had died of cholera, after an illness of two days. She was on a water pleasuring party on Friday, taken ill on Saturday evening, and died on Monday. Lady Headford was the daughter of the Sir J. Stevenson, and has left a husband and nine children to deplore her sudden and premature loss.

The Morning Herald of the 27th mentions a report of the death of the poet Coleridge on the previous morning.

Between 60 and 70 houses had been destroyed by fire at North Cawton, near Plymouth.

HOARD OUBRAGE.—On Sunday evening July 20th, about nine o'clock, some unknown ruffian stabbed with a dagger three females, who were walking in the Regent's Park. The sufferers two ladies and a female servant have all been dreadfully wounded in the groin, and are lying in a dangerous state.

The number of persons who have sailed from the port of Liverpool, as emigrants to the United States and the British colonies, during the quarter ending the 30th June last, is 11,625.

There was a report in London that an American ship, with 10,000 stand of arms on board, and also another vessel with warlike stores for Don Carlos, had been prevented from clearing out of the Thames.

Gen. Mina has left London for Spain to proceed by the way of France. Several Spanish gentlemen in London, gave the General a splendid dinner at the Albion Tavern previous to his leaving.

Notingham Election.—The nomination took place July 23. Mr. Eagle, the Radical, was proposed by Mr. George Gill and Mr. Benj. Boothby, and Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the Whig, by Lord Ranciliff and Mr. Wakefield. A show of hands was taken, and the majority being very large in favor of Eagle, the friends of Sir John demanded a poll, which commenced next day. At its close, Hobhouse stood 1,322, Eagle 358.

Sudbury.—Nearly at the close of the poll, July 24 when there were about 250 more to vote, Barns, the Tory candidate, stood 250, and Bagshaw 251.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—The act to emancipate the slaves in the British West India colonies, naturally renders that part of the world a scene of deep interest and solicitude to every class of American citizens. A great experiment is now to be made, the results of which may deeply effect two races of men, for a period to which no prescience can prescribe a limit. The influence it may exert upon important portions of our country by its tendency and example—and the anxiety for a successful is-

whatever section of our land, impart to it a higher consideration than any other topic of the day that is locally foreign to ourselves. Sufficient time has not elapsed to speculate upon the consequences most likely to result from the measure. It is not unlikely that they may vary essentially in the different islands.

Our latest intelligence is by the 29th of Bermuda papers which we have received this morning, containing advices to the 10th of August instant.

It will be recollected that the Somers Islands determined to accept of the compensation offered by Parliament in lieu of the apprenticeship, and consequently no disturbances could be expected for the present, or until the idleness of the liberated slaves may produce suffering.

From Nevis, under date of the 7th of August, we have received, via New Haven, the following particulars:—

"The negroes on several estates have absolutely refused to work. Martial law would in all probability have been proclaimed, had not the special magistrate arrived most opportunely. His influence among the slave population will first be tried. Should that fail, martial law will follow. We shall then try the refractory in a summary manner, and they must suffer abundance of stripes.

At Montserrat they are in an open state of rebellion, and they are condemning them to two hundred lashes each.

"At St. Kitts, yesterday was given them as the last day to make their choice, and to-day the government has determined to proceed to extremes. They have five men of war vessels in the harbor, who have landed all their marines, ready for action.

"The negroes here, at Nevis, are awaiting the decision of the contest at St. Kitts, no doubt One thing I am quite sure of; that we shall not require bloodshed. A little flagellation will do with us."

Our Bermuda papers substantially confirm the foregoing account, and add further interesting particulars. It seems that the Governor-General of the Windward Islands had proceeded to visit the plantations for the purpose of informing the negroes the true nature of the act, and exhort them to industry and peace. He was received, however, with coldness, and in some instances with rudeness. On one of the estates which he visited, with two missionaries, he was not only treated with great insolence, but both he and the missionaries, were glad to escape from a shower of stones thrown at them by the blacks. The negroes it is added then took the Overseer of the estate, tied him, and inflicted upon him a severe flogging. The offenders were taken into custody, and as such insubordination is there punishable with death, it was expected that they would be shot. In consequence of these facts, a sloop of war, with an additional number of troops were ordered from Barbadoes to St. Kitts. When on the 4th of August the negroes were ordered out to work (for on that island, as well as in most of the others, the apprenticeship system was preferred) nearly all of them refused. An additional military and a strong naval force was thereupon concentrated at St. Kitts, where, on the 7th, Martial Law was proclaimed—600 marines landed from the frigates in the harbor—several of the ringleaders of the blacks arrested, punished with stripes, and six of the principal ones sent off to Bermuda.

From Barbadoes we have also a file of Bridgetown papers to the 2d inst., but from their silence in regard to any overt acts of violence, we are left to infer that nothing had taken place to interrupt the public tranquillity. Great and laudable efforts were making, pursuant to the recommendations of the "British and Foreign Bible Society" to put a Bible in the hands of every black in the island who could read, and to teach those who at present cannot.

A strong rural police had been established at Barbadoes, for the greater security of the white population, and every precaution taken to suppress all indications of insurrection. Sufficient time however had not elapsed since the act went into operation for any decided manifestation of discontent.

In Trinidad the Lieut Governor has also required that the several militia regiments be placed immediately in the highest state of servicable equipment and discipline. Inspections and weekly parades are also ordered, as a prudential measure against any disturbance.

It was currently reported on 19th instant, that the Hon. James Christie Esq. was about to retire from the office of Chief Justice of the Bermuda Islands.

Storm.—Early on Sunday morning the 17th instant, those islands were visited by an unusually severe storm of thunder, lightning and rain, which shook the houses to their foundations. A number of wood built stores, called the red barracks, at Wellington St. George, were struck by the lightning, the doors on each of the three stories, hung by massive hinges, were wrenched off, and riven to splinters, and the conflagration of the buildings prevented only by the torrents of rain, which poured like a flood upon it.

Since the foregoing was in type we find by an arrival from St. Thomas, a confirmation of the disturbance at St. Kitts mentioned above, with the further circumstance that at the marines from four men of war from the harbor marched to Brimstone Hill, with the regulars when they took many of the insurgents prisoners, severely whipped some, banished several to Bermuda, and ordered others for execution.

DISTURBANCES IN MADRID.

Frightful excesses have been committed by the populace at Madrid on the bursting forth of the cholera. As in Paris and elsewhere the first ravages made by the disorder were believed to be the effect of poison, and its having been suggested that the monks had poisoned the wells the mob broke into three convents, pillaged them, and massacred several of the monks. The Government had, however, directed vigorous measures against the offenders, and tranquillity had been restored and still reigned in Madrid at the date of the last accounts (9th inst. A great number of families had, however, fled from Madrid, and a panic prevailed throughout the entire of Castile.

Some surprise is expressed that a telegraphic despatch, dated the 23d, did not reach Paris till the 25th, and from this circumstance it was surmised that the disturbances at Madrid was more serious than confessed.

The Queen Regent was to open the Cortes in person.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux, of the 22d inst. has the following from Bayonn of the 20th:—"It is stated that upon Rodil's entry into Navarre, he instantly assembled all those officers who had distinguished themselves during the war for Spanish independence, and, in a short address, expressed his wishes to have their opinions upon the plan of campaign to be adopted, and as the means which had formerly been found advantageous to their engagements, the resources of the country, &c. Each officer having freely delivered his opinion, it would appear that the following resolutions were come to: 1. The Spanish army should occupy those parts where the population is most numerous, and with as small a compass as possible; 2. They should keep on the defensive during a certain period; 3. Every exertion should be made to intercept the communications, taking special care to prevent their obtaining cattle and provision. These rumours as to the tactics of Rodil have obtained but little belief.

ASSIZES.—The Assizes for the Midland District commenced on Wednesday 1st in Kingston, before his honor the Chief Justice.

In charging the Grand Jury, the judge apologized, in consequence of the late period of the Brock-

session of the cases of the various prisoners, whom he regretted to say were more numerous than usual. He spoke at large upon the Penitentiary; he described it as an experiment, which if it failed, would be in the power of the Legislature to abolish or remedy. He thought it could be made not to prove detrimental to the interests of the mechanic and fair trader. Not being in court, we are unable to report his speech, which by all accounts was able and comprehensive, and delivered in his usual style of argumentative eloquence.

The only two cases possessing the smallest interest tried up to Thursday evening, were the following:—

Tant vs. Yager.—This was an action to recover the value of some property illegally seized by the defendant, Deputy Sheriff at Belleville. Verdict for the plaintiff, £40.

In this case the Jury were out four hours, when one of them being taken ill, he was removed home, and by consent of both parties, a verdict was given by the remaining eleven.

Mary Ann Lane was indicted for stealing a quantity of plate from the Mansion House Hotel, in Kingston.

S. Carmino sworn. Deposed to missing the plate from its usual place of deposit, on the morning of Nov. 26th, 1833. Heard that some strange plate was at the house of Darius Smith at Waterloo. Went there and found the prisoner and Mr. Smith, who delivered up some spoons, &c. which had been deposited by the prisoner in his custody. The prisoner then said that she would show him where some more plate was to be found, and accompanied him to the house of Mr. L. Vanalstine, who delivered up some more articles which had been deposited by the prisoner in like manner. The prisoner then took him to a third place, and restored the remainder of the stolen property.

Darius Smith sworn. Deposed to the fact of the prisoner's coming to his house, and depositing some silver articles in the custody of his wife.

H. Smith, Esq. sworn. Was the committing magistrate, and deposed to the circumstance of the prisoner's confessing, that she received the plate from a waiter named Jackson, in Mr. Carmino's employ, on the morning of the robbery, in payment of a debt of seven and sixpence.

The prisoner made no other defence, than calling Jackson, who is in prison on another charge, to the truth of her confession, but who denied every particle of the transaction. Verdict Guilty.

This afternoon the Grand Jury made a request to his Honor, the Chief Justice in open Court, requesting him to furnish them with a copy of his Charge for publication. His Honor replied that in consequence of the length of the Brockville Assizes, he had prepared no written charge, and therefore it was impossible for him to furnish a copy of what he had an original.

By an extract, copied from the Correspondent, it will be seen, that some important alteration is about to take place in the policy of the provincial government.

On Thursday morning an unmanly assault was committed on the person of Dr. Barker, the editor and proprietor of this paper, by Mr. Henry Smith, Junr. As the matter has been before the Grand Jury, no further mention is at present necessary. Mr. H. Smith is the individual who has been the bearer of the challenge and message of Messrs. Stewart and Hill.

ANECDOTE VERSIFIED.

A wag at the last coronation, At Westminster purchas'd a seat;— A friend at his lug took occasion, To ask what he paid for the treat. Six guineas, he answer'd, record it— The veriest gander in town;— For the king, who can better afford it, Comes in as you see for a crown.

Obituary.

On Wednesday last, Mrs. Scammon of a son. Yesterday, Mrs. W. T. Kennedy, of a daughter.

In this town, on the 3d inst. Ann Riley, aged 16 years.

In the same, on the 3d, — Lylesey.

In the same, on the 3d, — Wood.

In the same, on the 3d Barbary Gilchrist, aged 60.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Steam Boat United States, Kingston Harbor, Sept. 3, 1834.

Dear Sir,—You will oblige me by noticing in your next paper, that the Steam Boat United States will call at Kingston as heretofore, every Monday morning at six o'clock, after next Monday, when it will be in the afternoon.

In one of your last papers, I have perused an account of a race between the Wm. Avery, and the vessel under my command. To speak of the Avery is small game; but in relation to this race, I can only say, we have never left Ogdensburgh on the same day. She left that place on Saturday, 23d ult. and we on Sunday, and yet we arrived at Lewiston, 15 hours in advance.—She left Lewiston at 11 o'clock A. M. and we at 7 P. M. and according to their own story, they arrived at Oswego "two hours ahead of us." This is the race of which they boast.

I am sorry to be obliged to allude to another subject. An outrage of an unprecedented character was perpetrated on my pilot's person, this day in Kingston Harbor. The persons who ill used him are known, and legal proceedings will be instituted against them and their instigators as soon as practicable.

Every facility is always shown towards British vessels in our ports, and I challenge them to point out a single instance where they have been molested by mobs, as we have been on three several occasions. Yours truly, R. J. VAN DEWATER.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

Sir,—I am extremely sorry to have to communicate to you a circumstance of a very flagrant character—and which ought immediately to attract the notice of the Board of Health of this place.

This week nearly 500 passengers have arrived at Mr. Drummond's wharf, per the Margaret, Enterprize, Rideau, and Thomas McKay, from Montreal on their route upwards; several of whom had lost their relatives by Cholera since their importation at Grosse Isle—for I was creditably informed that not less than 23 had died since their disembarkation at Grosse Isle. They were not allowed to take their passage on board the steamer, United States—in consequence of a strong feeling or prejudice on the part of the Forwarders connected with the Commodore Barrie—therefore they have since Wednesday been detained up to 2 o'clock this day and the Barrie has never arrived! In consequence of this detention two or more cases of Cholera have occurred on board the Rideau, 2 of which have proved fatal this morning. Since the morning the owners of the Rideau have anchored her close to the fish market, to the great annoyance of that neighbourhood; for, it must be recollected that most of the water for domestic use is brought from that place—it consequently happens that they will be, so long as she remains there, obliged to bring out their water mixed with all wash and other effluvia cast from the boat.

Sir, ought such a nuisance be allowed to exist any longer? God forbid it should; therefore I hope the Board will do all in their power to remove this dreadful source of contagion—for by so doing they will confer a great favor on this neighbourhood, on the town at large, and on your most obedient servant, A FRIEND TO SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Front Street, Kingston, } Sept. 5th, 1834. }

WHEREAS Conrad Sills, having neglected to fulfil the conditions of a lease granted to him of the Northern part of No. 10 in the third Concession of the Township of Kingston. This is to give notice, to all persons, not to hire, or till, or trespass on any part of the said land, as the lease is invalid.

DARIUS SMITH.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

The Subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, for the extensive patronage he has since his commencement in business as a GENERAL BLACKSMITH & FARRIER. He now respectfully informs his patrons, that he has removed his establishment to the other side of the road, OPPOSITE CHESNUT'S OLD STAND. where he trusts to be waited upon as usual. The Subscriber keeps on hand every kind of Horse and Cattle Medicines. \* \* \* Horses shod on Professor Colman's improved principle. EDMUND SMITH. Kingston, Sept. 4, 1834.

Wanted to Purchase.

ALL the extant Numbers of the BRITISH WHIG, of Friday, the 29th. of August, 1834. An excellent price will be paid. Apply to the Editor of the CHRONICLE. Kingston, Sept. 1st. 1834.

A CARD.

THE Camden Mail Boy presents his compliments to Dirty Jack, and will thank him for "that ere trifle." Kingston, August 25th, 1834.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Misses Haines respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that they will be happy to receive a limited number of Pupils, at their establishment, corner of Rear and Clarence Streets, on Monday, September, 15th, to whom they propose giving instruction, in the various branches of a genteel and useful Education. N. B. A Card of Terms upon application. Kingston, August 17th, 1834. 8

Black & White Smithy.

THE Subscribers beg leave publicly, to inform the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that they intend to commence business as

White & Black Smiths,

BRASS FOUNDERS & DIE SINKERS, In the premises, situated at the head of Store Street, lately occupied by Mr. Edmund Smith, and known by the name of Chesnut's Old Stand.

In addition to the above, Horse Shoeing and Faring, will be carried on in all their branches. \* \* \* Beer Pumps for Taverns and Hotels made to order.

BRADT & FORSYTH.

Kingston, Sept. 2nd, 1834. 8

Government Contracts

FOR ORDNANCE SERVICES. Commissariat, Kingston, } 30th August, 1834. }

SEPARATE Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office, until one o'clock P. M. on Friday the 12th day of September next, for entering into Contracts for the following Services, viz.

Ordnance Wharf—Point Henry.

To clear away and remove the defective part of the Wharf, & to renew the Timbers from the level of the water, the Royal Engineer Department finding timber only. To fill in between the new timbers with Stone and Rubbish, and to cover the same with MacAdamized Stone to the depth of three Inches; the MacAdamized Stone to be covered with gravel and lime screenings, which latter may be procured on the Works.

The front of entrance door to be flagged.

The Contractor furnishing all labor and materials except timber.

The work to be performed in a workmanlike and substantial manner, subject to the approval of the Com'g. Royal Engineer, and according to Specification to be seen at the Engineer Office, where further information may be obtained, or from the Overseer, Royal Engineer Department, at Point Henry.

The Tender to specify the gross sum for which the whole will be performed, and to be completed before the 31st of October next.

ORDNANCE STOREKEEPER'S QUARTER—POINT HENRY.

To remove about one hundred and twenty-six feet of Picket Fence on south side, and to substitute a Board Fence eight feet high. The pickets not required for posts of the new fence, are to be deposited, by the Contractor, in the Engineer yard adjoining.

The Contractor furnishing all new materials and labor.

The Tender to specify the gross amount for the whole, and to be finished before the 31st October next.

To make, paint and fix two pairs of Louvre Window Blinds at — per pair.

To Paint and Color the undermentioned Buildings:— To paint the exterior Wood Work of No. 1, Storehouse, Ordnance Yard, Point Henry.

To paint the exterior wood work of two Gun Sheds, Royal Artillery Park, Kingston.

To color and whitewash the interior of Ordnance Storekeeper's Quarter, Point Henry.

To color and whitewash the interior of Ordnance Clerk's Quarters, Point Henry.

The whole to be finished by the 30th of September next, according to Specification to be seen at the Engineer Office.

Tenders to specify the amount for each Building separately, including workmanship and materials.

To Re-shingle the Roof of old Barrack occupied by the Royal Artillery at Point Henry, including the stripping of the old shingles and all workmanship and materials. The whole to be completed on the 15th of October next, and subject to the approval of the Com. Royal Engineer.

The Tenders to express the rates in currency in words at length for each Service. Payment will be made by a Draft drawn by Ordnance Storekeeper on the Bank of Upper Canada.

The names of two respectable persons to be inserted in the Tender, who may be willing to become bound for the performance of