team, and yet we started to company, that sporter than see Clark! Nicholle receive the reward of his treachery and meanness, by enposing his friend Campbell, we should be glad to see Strange in parliament, a situation to which his education or ability rendece him atterly incompetent.

Of Mr. Clark Nicholl's political honosty we have strong doubts; at present he is a strong reformer, when he gots into the house, he will probably turn tory. His changable disposition in regard to religious opinions leads us to form this conclusion-that he will not remain long any thing. Strange is a tory; all the world knows who and what he is; Clark Nicholls says he is a Reformer; but waits for an opportunity to become a Tory. Reformers beware of him !

State of the Poll at Waterloo, Tuesday evening. Shibley, 138. Strange, 137. Nicholls, 94.

LENOX & ADDINGTON ELECTION .- All things go well in these counties. The Tories have not had the boldness to bring for ward any other candidate except Mr. Cartwright. From letter received this morning, we extract the following:

"Bath, Tuesday Morning, Oct. 7th, 1834. "We are all in high spirits here at the close of the poll lost evening; the votes were Bidwell, 115. Perry, 107. Cartwright, 102. Every exertion was made by the friends of Cartwright to have a majority for him, but he could not effect it. Squire Casey, and some others kept on the stairs of the Hustings to keep down the friends of Bidwell & Perry, and shove up the friends of Curtwright, but all to no purpose. Contrary to the expectation of almost every one, Perry kept a-head all day and is likely to win. At the opening of the poll Mr. Bidwell first spoke; you know how he always speaks, but this outdid all his previous performances; even Cartwright who followed had to acknowledge it. Cartwright made a sorry speech, but Perry's "Beats all Natur," as Natty Bumpo says, he said he was a Bush-Wacker, and he certainly cut right & left, he spoke longer than any of the other two. This morning, at eleven o'clock, Bidwell & Perry were both ahead; great exertions are making on both sides."

State of the Poll, 2nd day. Bidwell, 257. Perry, 237. Cartwright, 244.

We have read Yankee Hill's 'statement' in proof of his being a British Subject. It is just such a statement as every Ambrican lauding upon the shores of Canada could give if he thought proper. He brings forward no evidence whatever of the truth of what he alledges, but merely says, his parents were from England, and at the time of his birth, were still in allogiance to the Crown of Great Britain; that is to say, had not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Of this, as we said before, we have nothing but his bare word. He quotes from Blackstone, (whether correctly or not, we have not given -ourselves the trouble to examine) to prove that the children or even grand-children of British subjects if born in a foreign land, are British subjects also. This authority goes for nothing .-In the first place, were it correct, balf the citizens of the United States are British subjects; and secondly, many recent deci sions in the English Court of Chancery have treated heirs a law, the immediate descendants of Englishmen, yet born in America, as Aliens and incapable of inheriting real estate.

But whoever his parents may have been, Yankee Hill has in his own life enhibited too many of the acts of American Citizership, to palm himself off as a British subject now-a-days. He was for some years a member of an American Volunteer Association, and doubtless took the proper outh, if any had been required. He was thorasistant editor of an American Newspaper; (report says of a strongly republican character,) and was to all intents and purposes, filling the station of ar American Citizen, until the late Mr. Thomson, wanting a good printer for the Statutes, a publication then in hand, sent to Yankee Town for this Hill and some others. Many persons in Kingston recollect the time, when on his first landing, he · was as much a Yankee as ever eat Punkin Pie, and it was but when he contrived to insinuate himself into the good graces of Mr. McFarlanc, that he all of a sudden recollected that he was a British subject.

We promised to treat this matter facetiously, but we have not succeeded; let our want of success teach others never to boast of what they will do. We shall try our hand again next week and hope to be in a livelier mood.

WORTHY OF IMMITATION .-- We were last or him present the opening of the Legislature of the State of New York, and among the numerous customary Resolutions was the following. "That each member of the House be permitted to supply himself with newspapers to the amount of two Dailies perdiem ; & that the expense of the same be charged to the contingencies of the House." We were delighted at this substantial proof of the "March of Intellect" in the United States, and montally breathed a hope, that Upper Canada might soon follow the example. Such is the way to sharpen the wits of Legislators.

Our readers are hereby informed, that one source of their amusement, viz. the laughing at our contemporary Mr. John Vincent is stopped for the present. This gentleman has given his word and honor not to abuse us any more, provided we abstain from calling him that name, which unfortunately for his peace of mind, is too indelibly imprinted in the memory of all, for our non-repetition of it now to eradicate.

Of the advantages of this truce, we think our opponent has them all to himself. Having vilified us with every species of blackguardism, he has rendered us impervious to any future attacks; while, using another weapon, we can bi-weekly hold him up to the ridicule of both town and country. We shall say no more, as we intend to be for the future "as thick as three in a bed."

THE CHRONICLE'S LAST LIE .- "Not one of the Methodists in Kingston, that we know of, (to their honor be it spoken) could be found to vote for O'-Grady."

many more would have done so, had he not been a Catholic Priest.

"The patriotism of the 'party' never reached the bottoms of their pockets." The foregoing is an observation made by Mr. Robert Jeffers in a letter addressed by him to the electors of Kingston on Wedmesday last. Whether the sneer is true or false is not our present purpose, which is to hold up Mr. Jeffers to the tory party as a striking example of their own want of gratitude and liberality. This individual, whatever his follies and indiscretions may have been, is both a scholar and a gentleman; has always been a consistent and able writer and speaker in defence of Mr. Hagerman and his party-and yet he was meanly suffered, on account of his want of the pecunia, to stay away from the Hagerman dinner on Saturday last. Oh shame where is thy blush!

One would think, that the notable oration made by Mr. Jeffers at the Court House, when Mr. Hagerman was dismissed from office, might have loosen-'ed the purse strings to the tune of four dollars of the latter gentleman himself. But, 'passato il periculo, garbato il santo.'

Saturday in the Cobourg, amid the sincere good of the river, with prodigious force and noise; and wishes of those friends, whom the important serprices rendered by him to the cause of reform in King- deau is at all swollen, is one capable of inspiring the uton, had congregated to see him off.

LPWe hear that Messrs. McNabb & Richardson, are re-

urned for Hamilton and Ningara.

rill take place on Friday Evening, not Saturday s advertised in the Chronicle.

RIDEAU CANAL, No. 6.

feet 8 inches; this is situated on the western side of the stream: immediately below it, there is a stone it of nine feet; the dam is built in a semi-circular at Gananoque. form, and the effect produced by the cataract is extremely beautiful. After getting through the lock, an excavation commences half a mile long: on one side of the excavation, for a third of the distance, there is a stone embankment. Another dam about 100 yards long, with a fall of 7 feet is next passed. On leaving the excavation, the river is kept for a short distance, and the canal enters another excavation on the opposite side. Passing Nicholson's Upper Lock, an extensive basin, 500 yards in length commences; this basin is narrow, with a stone embankment on one side, and high ground on the other. Nicholson's lower lock is then passed, and the river becomes the canal again. The whole distance between Clowe's and Nicholson's does not exceed three quarters of a mile. The combined lift of the two locks is 15 feet 2 inches.

From Nicholson's to Burritt's Rapids, the next station, is three miles, and the canal passes through the best cultivated, and most populous section of country on the whole line. About a mile before the lock is reached, the canal enters a natural gully, in some places very deep, that must at some remote | been better employed in surmounting the Chaudiere period have been the channel of the river. A few yards below the entrance, a wooden dam is built, of | head of the Lac du Chatts. height sufficient to divert a portion of the stream into its former water course. Over this gully, and likewise over the Rideau River, a large heavy wooden bridge is erected, oimilar in structure and appearance to that at Kingston Mills. A rather unusual sight here presents itself-a handsome Episcopal church upon a rising ground, betokening a state of society not altogether expected.

At Burritt's there is one lock, with a lift of 10 feet 6 inches, which being passed, the Rideau is once more entered and kept for the distance of nearly 27 miles. This station makes the third division on the canal, being together with the Isthmus, the places from which the timber duties are calculated, as will be explained hereafter. It is 40; miles from Bytown and S6 miles from Kingston. At this station a Block House was commenced, but when the stone work was finished it was abandoned, and it remains doubtful, whether or not it will ever be com-

From Burritt's Rapids to the locks below Long Island Rapids is what is called the long level of the canal, being a distance of 24 miles without rapid of any kind, and 3 miles more of rapid waters overcome by the works at the foot of Long Island. The river in this part of the canal is a broad and deep stream, raised artificially about 3 feet at Burritt's, and nearly 30 feet at Long Island. Six miles below Burritt's, the south branch of the Rideau enters the greater stream; it is a large river almost equal in size to the latter. Three miles up this branch. the rising and flourishing village of Kemptville is situated, with navigable water to the canal. Kemptville is about equal in extent, importance and population to Merricksville, and like the latter place, bids fair to become a place of some consequence. For the next twenty miles the route is dull and unvarying; few clearings to be seen on either side of the river, and nothing observed in their stead to enliven the dreary solitude. Three miles from the locks sed; the river at this place divides itself into two unequal streams, the largest and eastern branch being the one used for this navigation From the head of the island to the foot, used formerly to be one continued rapid, highly dangerous and difficult to pass; at present, owing to the dam about to be mentioned, no difference between this portion of the level and those above it can be perceived.

The works below the Island are extensive; they consist of a stone dam 30 feet high and 200 feet wide: three locks in continuation of 27 feet lift combined: two stone waste-weirs near the locks, and a third at some distance up the northern branch, communicating with a cut, down which runs most of the spare water, which enters the Rideau again a few hundred yards below the locks. These by-washes are constructed to meet any extraordinary quantities of water, which by freshets or other causes, may descend the river and impede the navigation. The locks &c. are situated immediately below the island where the two branches unite, and were built by T. Phillips, Esq. of Montreal, who also contracted for the works at Black Rapids.

About a quarter of a mile below Long Island, the mouth of the Goodwood or River Jock is passed. This stream riscs to the westward, and after watering the rising village of Richmond, (distant 24 miles from the canal,) empties itself into the Rideau.-Some intention exists of making the Goodwood nawigable to Richmond, an enterprize that will assu Some Methodists voted for Dr. O'tirady; and redly be carried into effect in a very short time. Richmond is a place of some trade and importance; it is situated on the high road between Perth and Bytown, in the midst of flourishing military settle-

The next station is at Black Rapids, distance 5 miles; at this place there is a stone dam with the water flowing over it, and one lock of 9 feet 5 inches lift. This station passed, three miles further down, the celebrated works at the Hog's Back are reached. This station derived its name from a large | ing of Government stores, it Lecame so much im rock having the appearance of the back of a hog, lying in the midst of the rapids. Two futile attempts were made, at very great expense, to erect a dam sufficiently strong to resist the freshets in Spring and Fall. The present one promises to be the purpose of building Barracks, the advantages it permanent; it is not formed as the other large dams are, of rubble masonry, but to the eye appears to be dent, that it was a matter of regret to the Governone extensive mass of rock and stones placed in ment that any part of it had been granted in perpesomewhat regular order across the bed of the river, tuity. The Government therefore ordered, that which is here comparatively of great width. Its hereafter, instead of granting lots at 2s. 6d. per anheight is 45 feet; the width at the surface is irregu- num, as heretofore, the lots remaining unlocated, lar, but averaging 30 feet, while the width at the or which had been forfeited by non fulfilment of the base must be immense, in consequence of the very gradual slope towards the bottom of the water. The great body of the waters is caused by this dam to Dr. O'Grady left Kingston for Toronto on fall down two artificial cataracts, on the eastern bank the leases to be renewable at the expiration of the tions. the whole scene, if viewed at a time when the Ri- of the original rent. In consequence of this order, a highest gratification.

which pursuing its course, falls into the Ottawa half seemed to possess.—A considerable difference thus The Meeting of the Mechanics' Institution a mile below Bytown. The extensive Flour mills, exists in the rents, paid for lots in Bytown. The crected by Thos. McKay, Esq. (one of the contract- lowest sum said since the or sinal grapes being one erected by Thos. McKay, Esq. (one of the contract pound sterling, while some are let so high as ten Spar and Pyrites from the rock excavation near Hatter's Bay.

Edinburgh, which quelt to be changed to the "Ri- pounds. It may be proper to mention, that these Two miles below Merricksville is Clowe's Quar- dean Falls," are built on the eastern bank of the ri- rents were placed at the disposal of the Commandry, at which place there is one lock, whose lift is 10 ver, on the very precipice over which the Rideau ing Royal Engineer, and directed by him to be extumbles into the Ottawa, a height of 36 feet. These pended upon public improvements for the benefit of mills are presumed to be the best in Upper Canada, the Town; in consequence of which, the streets are dam, 110 yards in length, with a fall of water over not excepting those belonging to Messrs. McDonald well laid out, market houses and other public build-

> dut, a distance of rather more than five miles. Two locks (one a goard lock) are situated on the western mantic; were it the object of the writer to paint the side of the river, in the immediate vicinity of the beauties of its varied landscape, it would occupy dam; the lift of these locks is 13 feet 6 inches, combined. The excavation follows the course of the river for a mile on its high banks, until two locks The task must be left to abler pens. present themselves at the station called 'He rtwells;' the lift of these locks is 11 feet each. From hence to Bytown the excavation in a direct line crosses "Dow's Great Swamp;" this part of the line canspeaking, it is partly a ratoral swamp with high embankments, sometimes on one side only, and some. times on both. It has been regretted by many gentlemen, competent to julge of the project, that the canal did not follow a natural undulation of the land, and enter the Ottawa above the Chaudiere Falls and Rapids. This it is said could have been done

from which steamboats and barges can descend to the Ottawa by eight locss, between a cleft in the high banks of the river, into a capacious bay, pro that the advantages of this bay prevented Lieut. of the plan before mentimed.

These lo: ke are a chef d'œuvre in the art of canalling; they are built in continuation, and the lift of each is ten feet, the firstalone excepted, whose lift is 12 feet. A handsom stone bridge, erected by the Sappers and Miners crosses the canal between the basins and locks, and unites the two villages of Upper and Lower Byuwn. A substantial stone warehouse is erected oneach side of the locks, occupied by the Engineer Department, under whose especial direction the winle of the canal is placed. A by-wash, with a pair diffeod gates issues from the basin, and by means al a long ditch, a disgusting feature in the lower town, communicates with the Ottawa.

Seven years ago, the whole of the population of Bytown consisted of one family, that of Mr. Sparks: at present two large villager are in a flourishing state of existence, with a united population of nearly two thousand souls. The Upper town is divided from the lower by the canal and an extensive military reserve, upon which are erected Barracks and other Government buildings. This situation is exceedingly strong and capable of being fortified as to be nearly impregnable. The lover town is the largest to whe white men pick out

and most populous, the upper town is the byter! built and in the higher state of prosperity, most at the richer merchants having lately remove; the Brieve contains a Catholic church, on Spiceous churets of Erendyserand obusting and a Methodologic changes, there are all Manager entitle and are well attended. The state of broad about the parent built of stone brick of out are many with branch of the Upper Canada, and an Agency of the Commercial Banks are here caablished, and a very large business is at all times carried on, particularly

in the timber and provision trades. When the resources of the Rideau Canal become more develloped, Bytown must become a place of the utmost importance, and should the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada become united, it will, in consequence of its inland situation, stand the best chance of becoming the seat of government. Bytown, is situated upon land which was purchased by Earl Dalhousie, then Governor in Chief, for the use of Government when the Rideau Canal was first contemplated. This land was purchased, not only on account of its offering the most favorable site for the first eight Locks of the Canal, but also as affording a valuable locality for a Village, or Town, for the lodging of artificers, and other necessary assistants. Accordingly, when the work was commenced in the Pall of 1806, he was pitteed a the mands of Lieut. Colonel By, with orders, to lave it correctly surveyed, and laid off in lots of certain dimensions, to be granted according to the means of settlers, on payment of an annual ground rent to the Crown of Two Shillings and Sixpence sterling. The Location ticket to contain the positive condition, of erecting a house within twelve monsis, covering not less than thirty feet square of ground, to be placed on the line of street, according to a plan to be made of the same. As soon as his savey was completed, and the lots and streets mark dout by stakes and pickets, most of the fots, in what is now called the Upper Town, were immediately taken up. The Lower Town, was then, one continued swamp, and the land considered not worth having. But in the Spring following, when the place was cleared preparatory to the commencement of operations on the Canal, and an establishment of work shops made it absolutely necessary to drain this swamp; form a road through it, and construct a wharf for the landproved, that a great many lots were immediately taken up, at the same rate, and under the same conditions, as those in the Upper Town. Subsequently, as the ground was still further cleared for possessed for a strong military position, were so evi conditions upon which they were granted, should be leased for the term of thirty years, to such persons as might be willing to pay an adequate rent for them; greatmany lots were disposed of to the highest bidders, at different rents, according to the supposed At the Hog's Back the canal leaves the river, value from the situation, or other advantages they

ings, have been erected, and Bytown is under bet-From the Hog's Back to Bytown an excavation is | ter regulations, than any Town in the Province.

The scenery round Bytown is picturesque and romore time than he has already taken, to describe properly the Chandiere Falls and its noble bridge alone.

(To be continued.)

For the British Whig. Mr. Editor, -At this important crisis in the political condition of this province, I feel as every lover of his country and not be called an excavation, since more correctly friend to good government ought to feel; a desire to the utmost of my ability, to support at the ensuing election such men as are of known worth and integrity; men who have maintained a good report, men who have moved straight forward in a moral, religious, and political point of view; and baving heard of late, that one Clark Nicholls was going to intrude him self upon the notice of the independent electors of Frontenac I am anxiously waiting to hear through your useful paper, whe ther this said Clark Nicholls is the man who formerly belong ed to that very numerous and respectable body of christians, with as little expense as in taking the canal to By- the "Episcopal Methodists" whom he so constantly kept in tu town, while the £100,000 expended in the S locks mult and difficulty, and whether he is the same Clark Nicholls, and other necessary works in that town, might have who after barrassing that body of christians until their patience was worn out, then joined himself to a respectable, meek, and Falls, and rendering the Ottawa navigable to the peaceable body of christians, called 'Reformed Methodists." and after harrassing them, and keeping them as it were in hot water for a number of years, was finally turned out from among The canal terminates at Bytown in a large basin, them; and now if I am not wrongly informed, this said Clark Nicholls has attached himself to the "British Wesleyan Metho dists," and is now venting the most vindictive vituperation: against his former associated brethren.

I say Mr. Editor, I wish to know if this Nicholls, who has tected naturally from wird and current. It is said, been so long a pest to christian societies, is now about to make his debut on the political stage, and for what? to gratify his Colonel By from entertaining any serious conception witful, overbearing, vindictive disposition, and be a small means of excluding one of those strait forward, liberal minded candidates, Messra. Shibley and Compbell.

I hope Mr. Editor there is spirit and wisdom enough in your county to save me the trouble of riding 50 miles to prevent so disgraceful a man from being elected.

A MODERATE REFORMER. Sophiasburgh, 2d October, 1834.

ELECTION LYRICS.

Farmer Speedwell, alone. "The love of self, howe'er concealed by art. "Reigns more or less and dwells in every heart." It makes proud man, the boasting fool, Ambittons ready, wavering tool. .

For it the well-paid statesmen toil, The world it fills with sad turmoil, "Twixt friends and neighbors causes strife, Embitters, aye, and shortens life.

Enter a farmer from an adjacent county. What hat my moralizing friend! What news about election? who d'ye send? I truly hope that go U. E.

Will ever wote for B. or P. Your loyer contics will no doubt, or 'e.' . best democratic elve Who care have taken of theme

Tiney've plagued the "house" to be being h, With their curs'd democratic aut They've plagued the "less than night, Bout this erchat, or 15 the right in

But and also senter the transfer to And The degree of the Control of the "rite of a fed admining a bent there

Hold! don't you see the gathering storm, Which soon must burst, without reform, Tis men alone such as P. and B. That can from ruin preserve us free.

No office-seeker now will do, None but a patriot firm and true; Whose heart or head will never fail, 'Midst the fiercest storm and stiffest gale.

No lawyer bent to gain a seat, In the upper house can ever meet, Support from men of lib'ral views, Such as these counties can produce.

P. whom you call democratic clf, Is but a farmer like yourself; A man he is of honest mind, His equal seldom will you find.

Were to all other motives blind, Self still would keep it on his mind; That while he faithfully served you, Himself he was but serving too.

By no such motive is he swayed, His honest heart is ne'er afraid; He speaks the truth, he'll not dissemble, Your tories oft he's caus'd to tremble.

They crouch beneath his fearless eye, And from its glances quickly fly; Corruption, bribery 'neath him groan, And Lenox hails him as her own.

Then as for honest, loyal B. A patriot firm and true is he, A faithful friend, he is well tried, His honesty can't be denied.

For industry and talents rare, There's none that with him can compare, With him small is the power of gold, His vote is never bought or sold.

He can look back with glistening eye, On his past life and proudly defy His foe, a single point to shew Where he has been the poor man's foe.

Then here's success to B. and P. Our representatives long may they be; For mark me friend I tell you plain, Their like we ne'er shall see again.

Hay Bay, September 24th, 1834.

The Committee of Management of the Kingston Mechanics' Institution beg to acknowledge the following valuable dona-

T. R.

From a "friend to the Institution." Paul's letter to his kinsfolk, I vol. Birbeck's letters from the Illinois, I vol. A years residence in America, by Wm. Cobbett, I vol. Strachan's visit to Upper Canada in 1819, 1 vol. Redhead York-Review I vol. Griffen on the blow-pipe, I vol.

From Mr. D. P. McDonald .-- An Indian stone hatchet, Tail of a Rattle Snake. From Mr. Edward Down .- A Moreral from Cheddar cliffs, Somersetshire, England. From the Roy. Mr. Marcus. - A fossit from a rock excavation of Hall evFro m Colonel Crawford .- A Mineral from Fredericksburgh. A. McNABB, Rec. Sec'y October 4, 1834.

Por the British Whig. Mr. Editor,-I hasten to acquaint you with the following fact that occurred here a few days ago. The Steam Boat Britannia, on her passage up the Bay, landed a quantity of spirits of different kinds on the wharf where she stopped, which spirits in the course of the day were distributed among the various Taverns in the village, under the immediate inspection of one of Mr. Cartwright's warmest

When it is recollected that all the tavern keepers of Bath are warm supporters of Mr. Cartwright, the reason of the election being held here, and the spirits being distributed, may be easily conjectured.

Bath, Sept. 24th, 1834.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Being informed, that a report is in circulation in the Counties of Lenox & Addington, that Peter Perry, Esq. had violated his word in a bargain with me, this is to certify, that the report is utterly FALSE and MALICIOUS; for nothing of the kind has occurred.

I cannot avoid remarking upon the evil tendency of such reports as these, breaking into privacy of domestic transactions, being got up by interested individuals against the character of so faithful a a public servant as Mr. Perry; and I regret that it s our of my power, in consequence of my absence, to give him my hearty support at the ensuing elec-

JAMES BRADSHAW.

Darlington, September, 8th, 1834. Witnessed by Mr. Joseph Pringle, who saw Mr. Bradshaw write the above.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF LENOX & ADDINGTON:

We, the undersigned, having heard, that John Solomon Cartwright Beq. denies using any words derogatory to Methodism, at a public meeting held at Mr. S. Merrills' in the Township of Kingston, on the 12th April, 1832; and, that his friends have tried and are now trying their utmost to invalidate the public testimony which Mr. John James gave on a late occasion, do hereby willingly certify, that we were present at the said meeting, and heard him, the said John Solomon Cartwright make use of the following words, or words very similar, viz:

"That among the Methodist Society, there were some well meaning, loyal and respectable members; but that their PREACHERS neither feared God, man, nor the Devil ;-nor honored the King." To the general sense and meaning of the above

expressions, we are willing to make affidavit if re-Henry Wood, Loughborough, Chairman of the meeting at Merrills.'

John McMichael, Kingston, Samuel Campbell, do. Aaron Lake, Ernestown. John S. Gardner, Loughborough. Cornelius Hughston, Hugh Campbell, Alexander Lake, Ernestown, Sept. 15th 1834.

Commercial.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKET. MONTREAL, October 2nd, 1834:

Within the last few weeks the Import trade has considerably revived. Auction Sales have been generally well attended, and the prices which articles, especially Dry Goods, have brought appear to give the importers satisfaction.

WEST INDIA PRODUCE continues in fair demand, and prices

Ashes are steady at our quotations, and are likely to semain co, us the quantity coming for a ard is extremely limited. The Statement we published yesterday exhibited a falling off of upwards of 12,000 barrols, compared with last year.

WHEAT. - There has been but little doing in Wheat for some time past, and for the last week even less than usual.

FLOUR. - Some sales of Canada Fine have been made at 26st at that price, and, perhaps, at lower, there exists a disposition to sell. Upper Canada Super. is held at 28s., but some sales have taken place at 27s. 6d.

PROXISIONS .- Mess Pork is scarce; our lower quotation is of a cash sale. Some parcels of Beef have lately come to hand, which are saleable at our quotations.

Exchange. - The Montreal Bank, has been asking 8 per cent. it is possible, however, that to-day their rate may be reduced, in consequence of the decline in New York. 3 per cent. premium is the rate for Drafts on New York .- Daily Advertiser.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John McKay, late Inkeeper, Kingston, either by note or book account, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, to whom all such debts have been assigned, and thereby save themselves expenses. W. M. MCGRUER

Kingston, Oct. 4, 1834.

TO LET.

THAT excellent stone dwelling house, situated in the best part of Store-street, and lately in the occupation of M. S. Bidwell, Esq. For terms apply to Abraham Truax, or

HENRY CASSADY. Kingston, Oct. 6, 1834. MEDICAL HALL.



Dr. FERGUSON informs his friends and the public, that he has lately removed from his residence in the market square, to the house lately occupied by MR. JOSEPH CORBIER, in King Street, opposite Mr. WALTER McCuniffe's, where he shall at all

times be happy to attend to professional applica-Kingston, October 7th, 1834.

GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE.

JAMES BAKER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the busi-TEAS. Baker & Egan,

is now carried on solely by himself, at the old stand in the market square. J. B. in returning thanks to his friends for the sup-

port hitherto received, takes the opportunity of informing them, that he intends to keep for sale, every article in his line, of the best quality and on the most reasonable prices. Prime, Mess, and one Hog Pork,

Smoked Hams, Cheeks, &c. Mutton Hams, Smoked and Dried Beef, Young Hyson, Twankey, and Black Teas, Sugars, Spices, &c. &c. Superfine Flour, Indian and Oat Meal, Pickled Onions, Cucumbers, &c. Oats, Corn, Peas, Beans, &c. Scotch Herrings, Mackerel, Cod Fish, &c. Plug, Paper, and Cavendish Tobacco, Candles, &c. &c.

With every other article in the Grocery and Provision line, He has just received several Crates of Crockery, of the laet importation.

4 Crates of Stone Ware, 80 Reams Wrapping Paper,
A quantity of Scotch and American manufactured Tin-

* Vegetables, Fowls, Potatoes, &c. at Market price. Cash for produce of every description. JAMES BAKER.

Market Square, Kingston, October 7th, 1834.