

I fear so at least as matters go, and really from the way in which we are treated, it would appear as though it were the wish of Government to make us retrograde to the period of the Carib Era. You in Barbadoes are more fortunate, and have, besides, another vast advantage over us, your laboring class must work or starve—not so here; they may migrate to our mountains and woods; and then would they require more than the St. Kitts militia to drive them out."

THE EDITOR'S TRIP TO TORONTO.

It was about ten o'clock at night, when the gallant St. George puffing and blowing like a spent Grampus, made the port of Cobourg; if that spot can be termed a port, which is naught but an open roadstead, exposed to every wind, save from the northward, and which has nothing in the shape or appearance of a harbor, but a long and substantial pier or jetty, stretching its length into the open lake. Being night, we had no opportunity of scanning the beauties of this rising and promising village; but as on our return in daylight, the steam boat chanced to stay a few minutes at the wharf, we are enabled to say a word or two about the place.

Cobourg has quite the look of an American town; its houses are built in the Yankee style, and the manners and character of a large portion of the inhabitants assimilate (at least to us we are informed,) with the outward appearance of the village. There is nevertheless good society to be found in Cobourg and its environs, equal it is said to that of any other place of its size in Canada; and all persons who have resided in or about it, speak in the highest terms, both of the people and the place. It contains over 1000 inhabitants, and has the appearance of much commercial bustle; and although it may be a little too much Yankeeified, nevertheless it is one of the most desirable situations in this Province for the man of business or enterprise.

Leaving Cobourg, it was midnight before the steam boat reached Port Hope, another village on the lake shore, seven miles distant, considerably less in size and population than its rival and neighbor. Of this place we can say nothing, as our curiosity was not sufficiently excited to explore its recesses in the dark, and on our return, we were busily engaged in the intricacies of a game of Chess, to attend to any other earthly business. Prior to the boat's quitting Port Hope, some gentleman slipped into Capt. Harper's hand a lately issued number of the *Wardner*, an orange newspaper published in that village, in which, the whole public business appeared to be merged into a tissue of abusive invectives, directed against Capt. Harper and our humble self. Along with the newspaper, was a pamphlet, containing the report of a trial at the Westford Assizes in Ireland, at which Mr. William Gowen, the editor of the aforesaid newspaper, was convicted of subornation of perjury and forgery, in attempting to possess himself of a small estate belonging to his deceased father, he being at the time an illegitimate child.

Nothing shows the degraded state of the press in Upper Canada more than the fact of so many persons of blasted fame and character conducting public journals. To go no further, than our good town of Kingston, *The Chronicle* is under the management of a renegade Yankee Republican, who changed both his religion and his politics to suit the people he came among. *The World* is edited by the same, a man and a slave, author of *St. Hill's*, a poem in which it is difficult to decide whether severity or obscurity most predominates. The *Spectator* is superintended by John Vincent, alias Dirty Jack, the author of nothing at all except bad English, a gentleman so utterly contemptible in his person and character, that the very boys hoot at him, as he walks along the streets. If therefore in the second town of the Province, these three bright & shining examples of learning & purity are to be found catering to the political appetites of its inhabitants, how much less is it to be wondered at, that the good people of Port Hope, glad to catch at any thing in the shape of a journalist, should so long have tolerated the presence of Mr. William Gowen, convicted in his own country, of perjury and forgery!

Having said what I wish of our assailants, it will be needless to say one word in contradiction to that which has published against us; nor should we have thought the subject worthy of an allusion, did it not afford us an opportunity to pay a few well-merited compliments to Capt. Harper, the primary object of Mr. Wm. Gowen's malevolence. Among the numerous steam boats, which navigate the Canada waters, none bears a more established character for safety, speed, regularity of arrival and departure, and general attention to passengers and business than the *St. George*. Its commander, Capt. Harper, to whom the boat's good character is mainly attributable, is a gentleman of family and education, an officer in His Majesty's Navy, attentive to his duty, strict forward and honest in his dealings, and against whom, during his sojourn in Canada, no shadow of complaint has even been alleged, prior to the one brought forward by this respectable journalist and his bar Capt. Kingsmill. We shall not enter into the merits of this accusation, which it appears has arisen out of private spleen, since they have been discussed, and the alleged facts contradicted by evidence, in a preceding issue of the *Whig*. The steam boat; but we cannot dismiss the subject, without expressing our indignation at the turpitude of the individuals, who originated the false accusation, and the infatuation or apathy of the people of Port Hope, who could tamely stand by and permit a series of resolutions, affecting the professional reputation of a highly worthy gentleman, to be ushered into the world, without endeavoring to satisfy themselves of the truth of the charges.

It was eight o'clock on Saturday morning when the steam boat entered the noble Harbor of Toronto. The day was fine and dry, and the sun shining upon the tops of the houses gave the city a splendid appearance. The harbor is formed by a long point of land stretching itself in the form of a curve in front of the city, at the extremity of which is built a substantial light-house. It is said by many, that were a small canal cut across the neck of this peninsula, immediately opposite to where the River Don disengorges itself into the bay, that a material improvement would be effected; among other expected advantages, that of preventing the upper part of the harbor being filled by the mud and sand brought down by the Don, would not be the least important; since it is highly probable, a current would then be formed into the lake, through the cut. The practicability of getting to sea with a westerly wind, and saving the distance of nine miles would be the undeniable results of such a canal, to the accomplishment of which, we trust the citizens of the metropolis will turn their speedy attention.

We cannot enter to-day upon the subject of the CITY—the trip to which has been the head and front of our offending— suffice it for our readers, that we have actually arrived there. It shall be our duty and our pleasure to detail weekly, until the meeting of parliament, the "sayings and doings" which occurred to ourself and others during the sojourn of forty-eight hours which we made.

In this good town of Kingston, one occasionally meets with a rogue or two. The other day, a fellow pretending to be sent from a respectable person stepped into a shop where jewelry is sold, and walked off with a quantity of valuable articles to the tune of a dozen pounds.

Another roguish trick occurred on Saturday evening, as Mr. Riddell, of the firm of Thompson & Riddell, Baker, was carting home a quantity of flour, from the wharf, finding his horse too heavily laden, he left one barrel near Mr. Whelpley's corner, and on his return to fetch it, found it missing. Suspicion lighting upon one of the town carters, application was made at his house, but no tidings were ascertained of the lost barrel. Returning to the fellow's residence, determined to see farther into the matter, the barrel, which it appears the carter had taken away in a joke, was discovered being rolled out of the house into the street. It was returned to the right owner just in the nick of time, for Mr. Thomas Nicholls, the Kingston Thief-taker, had been sent for and was then at hand.

GAME OF CHESS. This game lately played between the Bath and the Kingston player, has ended in the abandonment of his game by the Kingstonian (Black); it being morally impossible to recover from the effects of his egregious blunder in the fifth move.

who are never satisfied, unless you are continually praising them or their productions. Among these individuals is to be found the editor of an ephemeral newspaper, 'ye clept the *Belleisle Intelligencer*, which our readers may remember we honored last week by a slight notice. This notice, written "more in sorrow than in anger," the *Intelligencer* editor has taken in high dudgeon, and with the true spirit of a Canadian newslinger, has replied to it with half a column of Petticoat Lave slang, attributing the few words we said to "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness;" as if either of those passions would be brought into play by things so utterly worthless and insignificant as himself or his newspaper.

By the proclamation contained in to-day's *Whig*, it will be observed, that the Provincial Parliament is to assemble for "the despatch of public business," on the 15th of January.

We have been requested to notify to the inhabitants of Kingston, that by a vote of the committee appointed at the late public meeting, Messrs. T. Smith and J. Meagher are the gentlemen who have volunteered to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of surveys, &c. to whom one half of the moneys subscribed is requested to be paid instant, leaving the other half until a future period.

At the Court of General Adjourned Sessions, held at Kingston 15th December, 1834.—Present, John Macaulay, Esq. Chairman, Alex. Pringle, James Macfarlane, George Baker, James Sampson and Anthony Manahan Esqrs.

It was ordered, That so much of the Police Regulation No. 31, relative to Carmen as requires them to renew their License on the first Monday in July in each year, and the Order of the 16th May, 1831, on the subject of the premiums to Carters, be rescinded; and that from and after the first day of January, 1835, the Licenses now held by the Carters be cancelled.

In future each carter to take out a License annually on the first day of January, to pay the sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings for the same, besides the Fee to the Police Officer.

On the alarm of fire, Carters and others to be entitled to the following Premiums:

For the first puchon of Water 15s. do. second do. 10s. do. third do. 5s. Every other six pence each.

In case of the alarm from a Chimney or Flue. The first puchon, 7s. 6d. second do. 5s. third do. 2s. 6d.

Every other three pence each, to be paid for by the production of Tickets, to be issued on delivery by persons authorised, or on satisfactory proof of its having been furnished.

In order to ensure an early alarm in cases of Fire, the individual who shall first notify the Sexton of the Catholic church, to be paid 2s. 6d. for his trouble. The Sexton along with his charge for ringing the bell, will state the name of the person who so notified him.

By the Court, J. NICKALLS, jr. Clerk of the Peace, M. D.

To the Editor of the British Whig. Sir,—Happening to see the *Chronicle* of the 25th Oct. I discovered a classification of the members of the present Assembly with Bidwell and Perry under the head *radical*, which has induced me to notice that paper in this way; and as this communication may appear unseasonable, I shall offer as an apology my not seeing the paper till long after the publication, and the true reason I have for writing.

I was induced to notice it because I am one of those who voted for Bidwell and Perry, and consequently must conclude that the loyal editors of that journal insinuate, that I also and the rest of these constituents are "*radicals*." I wish therefore to put a few queries to these editors, and hope they will not find it "convenient to take no notice of them." Bidwell, Perry, and the *Chronicle* have made use of the epithet, and then to show that it is justly applicable to Bidwell and Perry. On looking into my dictionary, I can find no bad meaning attached to the word "*radical*," though I am aware it is used (or rather misused) in a bad sense; and in the political sense, have been desirous so to act as not to deserve its application. Perhaps the "publishers" will say, they sufficiently explained their meaning by calling the Edwells, &c. a "revolutionary" party; and I must aver that this is no definition. I have for some time past wished to see an etymological definition, and the history of its application to a political creed, in order to learn what that creed is. The liberal use the learned "Co." of Editors have made of the epithet, justifies the supposition that they may be better qualified to give the information desired (especially if any part of *republicanism* is comprised in it) than any other in the Province.

There was a time when from the dictatorial style and (to me) seditious appearance of the addresses nicknamed "grievance petitions," I was apprehensive that there might be a party in the province whose measures might eventually tend to revolution, and that W. L. McKenzie might be the agent of that party; and if at that time the counter addresses had been couched in decent and unreflecting language, admitting that there were some subjects of complaint which from the confidence reposed in his Majesty's Government we had no doubt, when properly understood, would be attended to and the necessary remedy applied; I should most willingly have signed them. But if the McKenzie petitions were considered disrespectful and "seditious," the opposite addresses were *iniquitous* and false, and calculated to mislead the Home Government and injure the province; that is, according to my judgment, and I therefore declined putting my name to any of them. When, however, I read Viscount Goderich's Despatch in answer to them, evidently sent for the purpose of correcting mis-statements, recommending the removal of all just causes, dissatisfaction and restoring tranquility, and contentment, to "all classes of inhabitants," and for this purpose requiring "publicity;" when informed of the treatment this despatch received from the two branches of our Legislature; though if it discovers any partiality, it was partial to those who abused it; I began to doubt the correctness of my former opinions—and when I afterwards read McKenzie's letter (to the "central committee") saying, that "there is now no occasion for the people to form themselves into political unions, for that the government who had sent such a despatch" (meaning the one rejected and abused by the Assembly) would do them justice; I remarked, this is not the course a man would take who premeditates revolution,—he would still advise them to unite into political unions under some pretence or other.

When the good policy of Viscount Goderich was revised by his successor, unions became necessary and were recommended to ensure the election of proper persons to represent the people in the Assembly and if they had been more generally formed, would probably have caused a different return from some of the counties.)

It was during the same session in which the despatch and its author were insulted, that the debate on an address for the annexation of Montreal to this province was had in the Assembly. When, if the reports of his speech in the newspapers was correct, and I am not aware that it has been contradicted by any one, the Attorney General (Boulton) said in his place; "We have reason to look forward to such an event as the separation of these provinces from the mother country, the rapid growth of wealth and population authorises such an expectation," &c. that is, "I understand the language, there is reason to expect that a separation of these provinces will take place, when they become strong enough or in other words, able to affect a revolt. I do not recollect that the Solicitor General predicted a "separation," but if my memory serves, he was reported to have said, in his speech against the capitation tax, that he "would resist with physical force," and I understood that the expression was elicited by an explanation that the law complained of, was passed by the Lower Province at the recommendation of the Colonial Secretary. Not long after these ebullitions of "loyalty," the despatch arrived communicating to the Attorney and Solicitor General the information that his Majesty required their services no longer! that henceforth they might act if they pleased as "independent" members of the Assembly, with out bringing a censure on the government; or words to that effect; and Col. Rowan explained to Boulton at his impudent request, (impudent because he knew as well as Col. Rowan) that the cause of their (Boulton and Hagerman) dismissal from office, was their having unconstitutionally promoted the re-expulsion of McKenzie. (By the "mere force of a former vote of expulsion.") Contrary to instructions conveyed in a certain despatch, which he Goderich concluded had been duly communicated by the Lieut. Governor; then it was that poor Garnett's reservoir of "LOYALTY" burst; and the Courier the mouth piece of the party, proclaimed to the province, that one of the King's ministers was "an ignoramus," &c. had "written himself down an Ass;" that the "minds of the well affected" were unbalanced; and that they were beginning to cast about in their minds to see if they were in a state of political existence" &c. Not two years after this, the same Geo. Garnett had the effrontery to propose a resolution censuring Hume's letter on account of the "treasonable language" it contained! Now I think there was but one tory party in the whole province, the "Antidote," (since extinct and whose Editor properly speaking is neither whig nor tory in the best sense of the word, but the leader of the "Orange faction") that denounced Boulton's language (above quoted) as "treasonable" and "anti-British," whilst Boulton's friend, Dalton, the Editor of the *Patriot*, denied that the language was either "treasonable" or "anti-British," and to prove his paradox said, "the time would come when a separation would suit the interest of both parties, when Great Britain and Canada would become mutually tired of their connection," and of course amicably agree to separate. It is a matter of surprise that a writer of Dalton's acumen did not at least draw from history one fact to illustrate his view of the subject, or at least to point out the causes that would operate to create this "ultimate necessity of a separation, he discovered so clearly. The American colonies (now the United States) were tired of their connection with Great Britain at the commencement of the revolutionary war. Great Britain became tired near the termination of the struggle, when they were mutually tired of their connection with each other, and therefore made a treaty of separation. Dalton did indeed afterwards attempt to patch up his ridiculous apology for the ex-Attorney General, by suggesting that these colonies might be erected into a kingdom, &c. &c. He must have forgotten the vulgar proverb, "the more a putrid heap is stirred the worse it will stink." I have but one more remark to make on the ex-Attorney General's language, and that is, if Dalton's judgment be correct that it is not anti-British, it must of course be British, and if British it must have been dictated by British feelings; and if this be the kind of "British feelings" alluded to by the Governor when he complimented the members of the Legislature (though it was but a poor compliment to many of their constituents) by saying that one result of emigration was the "introduction of British feeling into the country;" I say if the feeling which prompted the ex-Attorney General's predictions of separation, be yet a desideratum in the province, it might be well to import all that part of the population of Ireland which requires a standing army of forty thousand to keep them in subjection. We should then have a plurality of "British feeling," & Great Britain would be relieved from the expense of supporting a then unnecessary army.

The first question I would put to the "Co." of Editors is, whether they would rank the Earl of Rippon with the "revolutionary" McKenzie and party; if not, why did he when Colonial Secretary dismiss the Crown Officers from His Majesty's service for promoting the re-expulsion of McKenzie; the same Secretary for the Colonies said, "the electors of the county of Gaspe had been placed under an inconvenience (by the re-expulsion of Christie)" to which no body of electors in this kingdom could be subject. I would like to know whether the "Co." Editors rank C. A. Hagerman under the head "*constitutional*" because of his agency in a measure which (still more unjustly than in Gaspe) subjected the electors of the county of York to the "inconvenience" complained of by Viscount Goderich! As no doubt the opposition of Bidwell and Perry to that measure is the strongest reason they can assign for ranking them with the McKenzie party, which they have chosen to call radical, why have not Macfarlane & Co. and all the tory editors made a display in capital letters of the *treasonable sentiments* expressed and published those of their once party; and why have they not informed the public what marks of *disapprobation* they had received for betraying such sentiments as a warning to others? The publishers refer with exultation to the riots in the United States as an argument against the ballot. Why did they not say something about the riotous and outrageous elections in the county of Leeds, where the return of Jameson and Gowen was effected by brute force, and contrary to the wish of a majority of the electors? It appears to me that the "system of voting

by ballot" is not so *smacking* as the publisher's sentiments. The address of the Methodist Conference must be considered merely in the light of an act of retaliation in behalf of E. Ryerson for the plain statements against him in Hume's letter, and though Alderman Dennison presented the Toronto address, it was I believe, got up by Geo. Garnett, some of whose unequivocal expressions of loyalty are quoted above. They would fain make the Colonial Secretary believe that the numbers of those in this province who do not concur with them is comparatively small, perhaps the time is not far distant when they will be detected in another misrepresentation which will cause them once again to "begin to cast about in their mind's eye," &c. &c. CATO. Adolphustown, Decemr 1st. 1834.

THE FREE COLORED MAN'S APPEAL. By ROBERT JEFFERS. On Britain's sacred ground I stand And therefore, am I free. Britain, thy favored happy land Admits not, Slavery!

Thy magic touch, thou wondrous soil Makes chains and shackles fall; To raise thy streets, no bondsmen toil Thy sons are Free-Men all. And lo!—thru' all thy vast domain The Jubilee hath rung, And called forth blessings on thy NAME From many a Sable tongue. For Africa, no longer moans Across the Atlantic waves—"See! free-born Britons take my sons— My sons are British—Slaves!" But Africa's sons are British MEN O glorious sight to see! Then sound it!—Sound it!—out again, "Britain and Liberty!" And sure no genuine Briton now Would hand or tongue employ And raising vile distinctions, throw A damp on all our joy. Avant! thou fratricidal sin! Insulting to Heaven's Throne Nor find us "guilty of a skin— Not colored like your own!" Kingston Dec. 15th 1834.

To the Editor of the British Whig. Sir,—I have now to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the death of one of your late correspondents. "Bath Student" is no more!! On the receipt of the last Whig, he sent for me in haste; immediately upon entering the room, I saw it was all over with the poor fellow. "My dear master, Doctor A. V. has just died," were his first words. "But I thought you had finished him," "I thought so too," "Pray send this, which I have with great difficulty written, to the *Whig*, and I beg of you to write an epitaph." TO DOCTOR A. V. The circumstance of my failure in finishing you, and the event of my sudden death, prove; the first, that I am not a Doctor; the second, that I am a PATIENT; I forgive you my death, as I presume I am killed *scientifically*, and am convinced that it is merely an ordinary "*business transaction*," on your part. A STUDENT. Poor fellow, he was not a patient much longer; he soon expired, beseeching me to take every precaution that Doctor A. V. should not get hold of his body, and convert the patient into a subject. QUERY.—Is this what A. V. alludes to, when he says, he "will not lie still when killed?" EPIGRAPH. Here, as stiff as a lath, Lies a Student of Bath, Who was killed by a pill, From the point of a quill. A. V. the concocter, A "Kinderhook" Doctor, Has thus put the finish, And he can diminish, All kinds of diseases, By DEATH, when he pleases. A PEDAGOGUE. Bath, Dec. 16, 1834.

TO A. V. OF BATH. Sir,—You seem to be afflicted with either a comfoundedly lazy disposition or with a confoundedly stupid head. This circumstance has quite exhausted my vocabulary of cognomens; for his ass-ship and your self-ship are to much alike, that one designatory (and only one) suits both. You are to each other as A. is to V. One V. turned up—'tother V. turned down— One looks like a Boor, the other a Cloven. If you were not able to take up his Ass-ship, why did you undertake it?—And if you were why did you not take the trouble to do it properly? 'Pon honor, I think the *Global* productions upon each of your earthly bodies, require the salutary operation of a BIRCHEN ROD. Kingston, Dec. 13th, 1834.

At Toronto, on Sunday morning 7th inst. at 10 o'clock, of Pleurisy, after an illness of thirteen days, Mrs. Garnett, wife of George Garnett, Esq. Editor of the Upper Canada Courier.

MARKET PRICES.

Kingston, Tuesday, December 16th, 1834.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef by the cwt.	12	6	17	6
do. at the stall per lb.	0	3	0	4
Mutton, by the Sheep, per lb.	0	0	0	2 1/2
do. at the stall, per lb.	0	0	0	4
Fresh Pork, per cwt.	22	0	25	0
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0	0	0	9
Tub, do. do.	0	0	0	7 1/2
Eggs, per doz.	0	0	0	9
American Flour, per brl.	24	9	25	0
Canada, do. do.	20	0	21	3
do. do. per cwt.	10	0	11	0
Wheat, per bushel.	3	0	0	0
Rye, do. do.	2	6	0	0
Corn, do. do.	2	0	0	0
Barley, do. do.	2	0	0	0
Oats, do. do.	1	6	1	8
Potatoes, do. do.	2	0	2	6
Hay, per ton.	35	0	40	0
Straw, per bundle.	0	1 1/2	0	0
Fire Wood, per cord.	8	0	0	0
Soap, per cwt.	0	4	0	4 1/2
Fowls, couple.	1	0	1	6
Pork, mess, bid.	50	0	0	0
do. prime mess.	70	9	0	0
do. prime.	68	0	0	0

BANK OF UPPER CANADA. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of this institution will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the Fifth day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of WILLIAM H. DRAAPER, Esq. who has resigned.

By order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

COUNTRY SCHOOLMASTERS. TWO or three desirable situations for Country Schoolmasters are at present vacant, in the neighborhood of Kingston. Apply to the Editor of the *British Whig*. Kingston, Dec. 4th, 1834. 35

WANTED. IN the British Whig Office, a young lad of good English education as an apprentice. Apply to the Editor. Kingston, Dec. 9th, 1834.

PROCLAMATION. UPPER CANADA.

J. COLBORNE. WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councilors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province, to our Provincial Parliament at our City of Toronto, on the twenty-second day of December instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you:—

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the Seventeenth day of November last, We thought fit to prorogue our Provincial Parliament to the Twenty second day of December, instant, at which time, at our City of Toronto, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that We taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoying you and each of you, that on Thursday the Fifteenth day of January, now next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament, at our City of Toronto, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.— WITNESS, our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein, at our City of Toronto, this Ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and in the Fifth year of our Reign. J. C.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1834, for furnishing the Royal Engineer Department with a quantity of STONE, to be delivered at the new Works at Point Henry, and for SOFT WOOD for burning Lime.

Specifications may be seen, and the probable quantity of each article ascertained, by application at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer; also at the Commissariat Office.

Security required for such Contracts as may be entered into.

Stolen Cow. LEFT in the possession of the subscriber, at the Farmer's Inn, by a young man from the country, a COW supposed to be stolen with the following marks; white face, white on the back and belly, red sides, and about 8 or 9 years old. Another Cow was brought by the same person, but taken away next morning—it was a black cow, about 5 years old. Both cows were in calf. The owner can have the property by paying charges. H. MAYO. Kingston, Dec. 16th, 1834.

AUCTION. THE Residence of the late George McKenzie Esq. will be let by Public Auction on Wednesday the 17th, December 1834, at the House of Dr. Moore in Store Street.

Sale to take place at one o'clock precisely. HUGH SCANLAN, Auctioneer. Kingston Dec. 12th 1834.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. TO be sold by public Auction, on Wednesday, the 17th December, at the residence of Dr. Moore, in Store Street, (who is about removing to Symond's Mills) a large and splendid assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF A very Handsome Sideboard, A do. Sofa, Dining and Card Tables, Cane and Rush bottomed Chairs, Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Carpets, Bedsteads and Dressing Tables, Beds and Bedding, Double and single Hair Mattresses, 2 Splendid Looking Glasses, 1 pair of superior Table Lamps, A Time Piece, 1 Set of elegant Engravings, A Mahogany Medicine Chest, Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, Splendid Dinner and Supper Sets.

Also— A quantity of Cut Glass, Silver and Plated articles, viz: Fish Knives, Soup Ladles, Table Spoons, Liquor Stands &c. (plated) Decanters, Wine Glasses and Tumblers. LIKEWISE, An assortment of KITCHEN UTENSILS, with a quantity of Wine, Pickles, Sauces &c. Franklin Double and Single Stoves. Apothecary's Shop Fixtures.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. HUGH SCANLAN, Auctioneer. Kingston, Dec. 9th, 1834. 36

AMERICAN LEATHER STORE.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at his Cheap Cash Store, Church street, one door south of Mr. Palmer's Druggist Store, Market Square. The following Goods, viz: 500 Sides best Spanish Sole Leather, 300 do do Slaughters, do 300 do do do Upper Leather, 300 do do Harness, 100 do do Bridle, 200 do do Calcutta, 800 Calf Skins, 200 Kipp do, 100 blbs. Pork, 100 do Mackerel, 100 do Salt.

ALSO, 20 Boxes of Starks & Co.'s Best Broad and Narrow Axes. A variety of Stoves of different sized and patterns. A large quantity of Lamp Oil; together with a variety of other necessary articles in his line of business. The whole of the above goods will be disposed of on uncommonly low prices. (The highest price in Cash paid for HIDES & SKINS. WILLIAM FORD. Kingston, December 11, 1834. 37

NOTICE. THE Advertiser who is unemployed on Saturdays and after five o'clock every other lawful evening, intends employing his leisure hours in posting of books or making out accounts. Those who occasionally require a clerk will be served on moderate terms, and the strictest confidence and secrecy preserved.—Apply to the Editor of the *Whig*. Kingston Dec. 12th 1834. 37