

general advantages must sooner or later give it. Real estate is commanding every where in the city an advanced and advancing price. We have heard of sales within a few days, at prices much beyond the estimates of the last three or four years. Extensive preparations are making for building, and every thing promises brightly for the future. Among the buildings, two, and probably three large flouring mills are to be erected, a number of large store-houses and stores, together with many substantial and valuable dwellings. It is estimated that there will be more buildings erected this season than in any year since the foundation of the city. The McAdam and Rail Roads, now in progress in the city, and leading from it, will be a most important item in the general improvement. It is intended to McAdamize the highways for a certain distance in all directions, commencing with the termination of the pavements in the city. This will relieve us from the mud which is now brought on to the pavements by the multitude of vehicles entering the city.—*Rochester Democrat, March 18.*

**SPRING.**—The morning is delightful. The streets are fast drying up. Buffalo Creek is open. The ice is rapidly melting away on our beautiful Lake. The Ship-Yards are all life. The yo-heo! is heard, with the rap of a thousand hammers on board the shipping in Ordinary. The Ware Houses are thrown open and the gay boys, who have had their winter's frolic, have doffed their holiday dress, and appear once more with their jackets, canvas pants and business faces.—*Buffalo Jour. March 18.*

**A QUAKER REMEDY.**—Mr. Sergeant, in giving a temperance lecture to the Bostonians a few evenings since, related the following anecdote.

"A moderate drinking landlord, one who gave to almost every customer who came in an example of moderate drinking, was harnessing the horse of a quaker who had stopped at his house, and as he met with some difficulty in buckling a strap, complained of the badness of his eyes, which were covered with a pair of goggles. As the quaker manifested an interest in the case, the landlord removed the goggles and submitted the swollen and inflamed balls to the examination of his customer, begging him to tell him what he had better do for them. 'My advice, friend,' replied the quaker, 'is, that thou should put thy hand on thy eyes, and tie thy goggles over thy mouth.' Let all these who are under the necessity of wearing goggles or spectacles, for the purpose of hiding their rum-colored eyes, take the advice of the quaker.

**CAUL DECEPTION.**—It appears that the Chippewa Indians, exhibiting at London, have been decoyed there under the delusion that they were sent for by the King relative to a treaty with England, which had occasioned some uneasiness among their tribe. They consisted of the principal chief, three warriors, and two squaws. One of the squaws, and also one of the warriors are dead.—The persons who entrapped them, and who are ashamed to learn, are Americans from this city, after exhibiting them at Liverpool, in war dances at the theatres, under pretext that the people of England wished to see them, cruelly deserted them at Birmingham on their way to London. Here the poor creatures wandered without shelter or food in the woods, to which they naturally bent their steps, until some benevolent persons took charge of them, and brought them to London, and to the Foreign Office where the Earl of Aberdeen has made arrangements for their comfort.—*New York Star.*

**ACCIDENT.**—On the 7th March, Apsley Backler, aged 20 years, late from England, was drowned in the Black Rock harbor having fallen through the ice while skating. After the use of diligent means for its recovery, the body was found, & respectfully interred in the Episcopal burying ground, on the Canada side. The deceased was a son of Samuel Backler, Silversmith, residing in Mosestreet, Hackney square, London, and by reference to a journal kept by him, it appears he left his home for America on the 5th of July last. He sailed from Gravesend and landed at Quebec—he has no relatives in this country, and was engaged at the time of his death, as a private tutor in the family of Mr. William Forsyth, at Waterloo near Fort Erie, Upper Canada, about three miles from the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York.

The Jamaica despatches state that the Governor of the Colony has directed a prosecution to be instituted against the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a Baptist clergyman, for persuading the negro apprentices (as the semi-emancipated slaves are called) not to obey the orders of the Special Magistrates, appointed by His Majesty to regulate their proceedings. Such, it is said, has been the effect of the evil advice which has been given to the people of one plantation by Mr. Taylor, that they are only now making about 12 hogsheads of sugar a week instead of 50, which they formerly made with ease to themselves.

The Kingston Commercial Advertiser of Feb. 15 contains the annexed article on the subject of emigration from Jamaica to the Canadas.

To the Canadas as a place of refuge have the eyes of many a resident West Indian and proprietor been turned, and those provinces regarded as "the land of promise, flowing with milk and honey." It cannot be denied that the resources of the Canadas are vast and important, and that in the course of time they will view with any portion of the civilized world. Anticipations of future grandeur are elicited by the success which has already attended the settlers in that country; but in regarding these circumstances, in viewing the prospects of that country, West Indians must remember the sacrifices they are called upon to make, when emigrating to that portion of the British Empire. There equality among almost all classes exists—servants are familiar with their employers, and the man owing no considerable territory must labor in proportion with those whom he employs. Besides all this, the outlay in clothing which is not at all required in a tropical climate, and the uncertainty of a return for the capital employed, are subjects worthy of the deepest consideration of persons about to emigrate from these genial, hospitable shores. Better endure the ills we know, than brave those we know not of. These observations are borne out by the fact of those who considered it politic, as well as expedient to quit this Island, have almost to a man returned to it after a short absence. Why is this the case if the Canadas or any other part of North or South America are the gardens of pleasure, or the Elysian fields?

In this Island the industrious man never wants; by his industry he readily supplies himself with necessaries of life and enjoys himself in that station in which his circumstances place him. We say that Jamaica will yet be prosperous, if her sons be true to themselves.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

**THE SPANISH CONVICTS.**—The following paragraph in relation to the pirates recently convicted in Boston, and afterwards reprieved by the President is from the London Times of February 6th. From the tenor of the article, we should suppose that no exertion would be spared to obtain all the testimony which can have a bearing upon the case of these unfortunate men:

"Some attention has been drawn here to the case of seven Spaniards who have been convicted at

Boston (United States), of piracy, and the investigation to the facts has created much doubt of their guilt. They have obtained a respite till the 11th of next month, but the short time that will elapse, it is feared, will not be sufficient for obtaining those proofs of their innocence which are supposed to exist in this country. Our own Government, however, will, it is hoped assist in the inquiry, as far as the men who accompanied the *Savage* from England to America are concerned—and we cannot for a moment believe that President Jackson will refuse a further respite, when humanity pleads so strongly in its favor, and justice can receive no injury from its concession. All who have seen the papers which their counsel has sent to this country, concur in the opinion that stronger ground can hardly exist for the postponement of the execution. It can be proved that the same men who swore to their identity on the trial, were unable to recognize them on their arrival at Salem in Massachusetts. A few benevolent persons, on whom the peculiar circumstances of this case have made their due impression, are actively engaged in the search for the persons and documents necessary to prove the innocence of the parties and have requested us to make known the state of the affair, lest they should not be prepared in time with legal grounds to prevent the sentence from being carried into execution."—*ib.*

The Congress of the United States adjourned on the 14th instant, or more properly on the 5th, since the two Houses continued in session till an early hour of the morning of that day.

In the Senate, on the evening of the 3d, pursuant to notice previously given, the Vice President retired from the Chair, to enable the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore*. Ballotings accordingly took place; Mr. Tyler of Virginia, and Mr. King of Alabama, being the prominent candidates. At the fourth trial, Mr. Tyler having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was duly elected, and being conducted to the Chair, made his acknowledgements to Senate for the honor conferred upon him.

On the same evening, the Senate acted on a number of appointments lately laid before it for confirmation. The nomination of the following gentlemen as Chargés d'Affaires, was sanctioned: Edward Cavanaugh of Maine, to Portugal, in the place of Thomas L. L. Breit, John G. A. Williamson, of North Carolina, to Venezuela, Henry Wheaton, (now at Denmark) to Prussia, and Jonathan F. Woodside of Ohio, to Denmark; Messrs. Cheney Hickman, and Upton S. Heath, of Baltimore, have been appointed Directors of the Bank of the United States, vice Thomas Ellmaker, deceased, and Morris Coxall, rejected by the Senate. William Fulton has been named Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, in the place of John Pope, whose commission is about to expire.

The nomination of Roger B. Taney, as a Judge of the Supreme Court, was taken up on the same evening, and indefinitely postponed.—*Mon. Gaz.*

#### PROVINCIAL.

**CARLTON ELECTION.**—The sitting Members, Messrs. Lewis and Mallock, have been declared duly elected, and the petition of Mr. James Johnson, against the return of those gentlemen, pronounced "frivolous and vexatious." This discussion was carried by a majority of 26, principally upon the grounds that Mr. Johnson, after having been indulged by an extension of time, in order to enable him to bring forward his evidence, neglected doing so, and not even answering the orders of the House, or giving any reply thereto. This savours something like contempt, and in the Mother country such a want of judicial etiquette would be visited by a most decided censure.—*The Ontario Recorder.*

**THE STEAM BOAT "Transit."**—It is determined that this favorite packet, (late the *Constitution*) shall run her old route during the ensuing season. She will be commanded by her present proprietor, Capt. Richardson, formerly of the Steam Boat *Canada*. The *Transit* will call at Cobourg and Port Hope four times every week; that is to say, twice from Toronto on her way to Rochester and twice on her return from the latter place. Her trips will commence early in April.—*Cobourg Reformer.*

It is reported that a few weeks ago the body of a child was found in the township of Dunwich, under circumstances calculated to raise suspicions of the worst kind against the mother of the infant. As more than fourteen days has elapsed, after the discovery, before the fact reached the ears of Doctor Bowman, the Coroner, he considered himself precluded, by law, from holding an inquest, and investigating the matter. He has we understand written to the Attorney General, for his advice on the subject. If an enquiry is now beyond the jurisdiction of the Coroner, it is still within the authority of the Magistrates, and the country is demanding a thorough investigation. If the Magistrates neglect their duty, will the Grand Jury forget to do theirs at the ensuing assizes?—*St. Thomas Liberal.*

At a meeting of the Quebec Constitutional Association, on Friday last, it was agreed unanimously that John Neilson, Esq. be requested to proceed to England with the petitions to the King and the Houses of Parliament, and to support the prayer of the same as agent of the petitioners. Mr. Neilson, who was present, we rejoice to perceive, accepted the important charge. A better choice could not have been made. Independently of the acknowledged abilities and industry of Mr. Neilson, the circumstance of his having been one of the delegates appointed by the body of the people in 1837, to lay their grievances before the Government in England, will add considerably to the weight of his representations. His language may be expected to be: "So long as the complaints of Canada were unattended to; went along with the opposition to Government, but since these have been redressed—since my former coadjutors are determined apparently to have a revolution, not a reformation, I have seceded from them—I have lent my assistance in upholding the Constitution."—*Mon. Gazette.*

The Imperial Parliament was to meet on the 19th of February, and His Majesty was to open it in person. Great exertions were making by each party to secure the election of a Speaker of their political views. The candidates in the field were Sir Charles Manners Sutton, (who for the last seven Parliaments has held the office,) and Mr. Abercromby, Member for the city of Edinburgh. It is said that the Whigs would have made no opposition to the re-election of the former, had he not exerted himself greatly in bringing about the dismissal of Lord Melbourne's Administration, and in forming that which is now acting. The Tory journals deny that Sir Charles interfered actively in the recent changes, and from the high character for impartiality which he has always possessed, it is not at all likely that he did so.

Even though Mr. Abercromby should be appointed, it was not anticipated that Sir Robert Peel would resign, as there are many Members who might vote against his candidate, while they had no objection to allow himself and coadjutors a fair trial.—*ib.*

C. P. TREADWELL, Esq. the unsuccessful candidate at the late election for the County of Prescott in the Upper Province, has proceeded to Toronto,

to contest the legality of Mr. Cheeser's return. The grounds of protest are, we learn, alleged to be a want of the necessary qualification in property, required by the statutes of Upper Canada.—*ib.*

From a friend just returned from the Ottawa, we hear that the quantity of lumber already prepared for market, and awaiting the opening of navigation to be rafted down, is very considerable; and the establishments along the various streams, which fall into that river, are now most busily engaged in bringing out such stocks, that the quantity in market will far exceed that of last year. This increased demand has had the effect of giving steady employment during the winter, to a large body of labourers, from this neighbourhood, many of whom have been induced to settle within the upper townships of the Ottawa.—*ib.*

Mr. BARROW, Secretary of the Admiralty, has been created a Baronet. This honor was conferred by His Majesty upon him, as a reward for his active public services, and for his eminent literary and scientific acquirements. A like mark of distinction, it is said, has been offered to Mr. Southey, the Poet Laureate.—*ib.*

The *London Spectator* publishes a complete list of the members returned to the new Parliament.—According to it, the Reformers will muster 370 strong, the Tories 237, the doubtfuls 51, so that even though the new Ministers were getting the full benefit of all those falling under the last denomination, they would still require the assistance of 82 votes from the ranks of their opponents, to put them on an equality with them. To this list we do not attach much importance, as there are several names set down among the Reformers, which have no right to be there, and the number of "doubtfuls" ought to be considerably more than is represented.—*ib.*

#### BRITISH WHIG.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Abel Bantley" lies over for consideration.

Apology.—We are compelled to apologize to our subscribers for the ill quality of the paper we are now using. As soon as the navigation opens, the defect shall be remedied.

KINGSTON, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1835.

The American Mail of last night brings no further intelligence from Europe. The next arrivals at New York will probably convey the news of the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, the election of Speaker, the King's Speech, and the probable duration of the Peel ministry. We shall anxiously expect the next American mail, and hope its contents will allay the public anxiety.

The press of the two Canadas has never been famed for its chastity of expression, or its deference to public or received opinion; it has however been left to the editors of the four newspapers in this good town of Kingston to place themselves upon an unenvied pedestal of notoriety in the polite arts of Billingsgate. The virulence with which they assail not only the public and private character of each other, but that of every individual who in any way crosses their path, evinces the supreme contempt they feel for the decencies and usances of civilized society. During the last few weeks, every individual possessed of ordinary sensibility must have convinced himself of the truth of what we assert, and at the same time felt himself thoroughly disgusted at the shameful details of private and profane scandal emanating daily from the town press; and the only wonder arising in his mind can be, the infatuation or apathy of the patrons of these papers, who could tolerate so much depravity of heart and so much malignity of disposition.

In this general censure we have not excluded the *Whig*, although as far as we are enabled to judge of our own conduct, we think we have been more sinned against than we have sinned to others. What has been written by us lately has been drawn from us by a series of most false and malignant libels, published originally in the *Chronicle*, and copied into the *Herald and Spectator*; and the only excuse we can offer for the occasional vindictiveness of our replies, is the state of mind necessarily attendant upon the reiterated production of infamous charges,—charges we knew to be both false and malicious, but which we had no other means of refuting, than by referring the public to the correctness of our conduct during the time we had been before them in Canada. Even with this excuse much has appeared in the *Whig* that had better never have seen the light, and the experience dearly taught us, that replying to the foul malignancy of one individual is but generating the calumnious attacks of twenty, may serve us ably on some future occasion.

The Journal most to blame in this late scurrilous warfare carried on by all parties is the *Chronicle*. Had this paper abstained in the first place from lending its columns to the propagation of private slander against its enemy, the town would have been spared the disgrace it has incurred, and the feelings of many would not have been lacerated to the extent the parties have endured. Taking the lead, the others followed in its wake, and although a latent sense of propriety induced it earlier than the rest to back out of the contest, yet as mischief is much easier provoked than remedied, it cannot be held guiltless of the consequences that ensued upon its departure from the laws of decency.

To prevent in future any recrimination like the past, we have come to this conclusion—never to reply to any accusation made against the editor of a private nature, nor even to notice any public charge, unless couched in civil language. It shall not be our fault, if a stop be not put to the present disgraceful squabble.

In yesterday's *Chronicle* there appears a long letter on the imprisonment and death of the late Mr. Hugh McDougal, a debtor in Kingston Jail, as mentioned by us a few days since. On the ostensible motives of this letter, we have no remark to make; but we deprecate in the severest manner, the malicious attack made in it, not upon the public character of Mr. Bidwell, but upon his private standing as an Attorney. It is not because any thing published in the *Chronicle* or any such libel vehicle for scandal, can injure Mr. Bidwell that we have taken up this subject, but for the purpose of showing to our town readers, how apt they are to suffer their political prejudices against party men to operate as a means of preventing their full view of the foul methods taken to assail them. Had the Editor of the *Whig* published any such insinuations against the moral character or respectability of Mr. Cartwright or any other eminent Tory lawyer, not only would the whole town have rung with reverberations of their grossness and dishonesty, but all the idle lawyer's clerks would have busied themselves in estimating the amount of punishment such atrocious conduct merited; but because Mr. Bidwell is a liberal, it is presumed by the *Chronicle* he is to be libelled not merely with impunity but with applause. We say with applause, since at this particular period, when the whole town is thoroughly disgusted with private scandal, the editor of the *Chronicle* could not have imagined an attack upon Mr. Bidwell to be unpalatable, or he would know this to be no time to be adding fuel to the fire. We shall say no more, but give the following as a sample of the language used on the present occasion towards a gentleman holding one of the most honorable offices in the province.

"It is in this way, Sir, that profound skill in law, unaccompanied in the mind of its possessor, by strict principles of justice renders the individual possessed of that knowledge, a withering curse to the community of which he is a member."

In the same communication there is also a gross libel on the Clergy of the Kirk of Scotland, which in the fit and fitting excuse of the editor, has been inserted solely for the purpose of embarrassing the superior pretensions to piety and charity, of the ministers of the Church of England. The conduct of the Scottish Clergy needs no eulogium at our hands. This is the extract.

"Such is it to mention, that he passed the last four days and nights of his life, on an old wooden chair in a room occupied by four other prisoners, without a friend to soothe him in his last moments, nor even a ministry of the gospel to cheer him

with the hopes of eternal life; for he belonged to the Kirk of Scotland, and the ministers of that church are perhaps too busily engaged in discovering their claims to the Clergy Reserve, to allow such pious labours to be interrupted by so insignificant a thing, as the future welfare of the soul of an unrepentant debtor. And here, Sir, let me remark, that of the many ministers of different religious denominations in this town, not one of them ever visits prisoners, except ministers of the church of England, that truly pious and benevolent body of men, ever whom ministers of all other denominations, set up pretensions to superior sanctity."

We have received the first number of a new Agricultural Periodical, published at Montreal, entitled the *Gleaner*. Its outward pretensions are but humble, but there is considerable literary merit in its articles. We have selected one.

**MARX SUGAR.**—The first care should be to preserve the trees. It is not safe in primitive woods, to cut all the other timber and leave only the maples standing. In this way they are robbed of their protection, and are very liable to be prostrated by the wind. But trees growing in open situations which are termed second growth ought to be carefully preserved. Trees are often destroyed in a few years by injudicious tapping. We have seen them half girdled in a season, in order to increase the sap. The consequence is that the wounds do not heal; the water lodges in the boxes and rots the wood; and the tree dies, or is broken off by the wind. A chisel and mallet better than the axe to tap with, and a screw auger, two to five quarters in diameter, according to the size of the tree, is better than either—as the wound then soon closes, and little or no injury is inflicted on the tree. One or two holes may be bored on the south, and the like on the north side of the tree, if the size will warrant it. The holes at first should not exceed three quarters of an inch, and the slope upwards should be so much that the sap will run freely in frosty weather, and not, by its slow motion, be liable to freeze in the mouth of the orifice. When the flow of the sap begins to slacken, the holes may be increased to the depth of two and a half inches, or the depth of the sap or white wood, and water should not enter the hole more than half an inch; as the extraordinary seasons the best time for making maple sugar is the last twelve days in March, and the first twelve days in April. It must freeze at night and thaw in the day to constitute good sap weather. A west wind is most favorable.

The next object is, to preserve the sap clean, and to do this, it is necessary to have clean vessels for its reception. The old way was to use troughs roughly cut from timber, previously split through the centre. These answered tolerably well for the first year; but being suffered to remain under the trees, they were often found when wanted the next year, filled with leaves, ice and filth, which unavoidably mingled with the sap. The best vessels for this purpose are wooden buckets, made broader at the top than at bottom, that they may be packed away in nests under cover when the sugar season is over, and thus preserved clean. They will last many years.

It is found beneficial to put into each half barrel of sap a spoonful of slacked lime. This causes the impurities to rise better when boiling which should be carefully skimmed off.—The sap should be boiled before fermentation commences, which will happen, as the weather becomes warm, the second or third day. The greater the exposure of the surface to the atmosphere when boiling, the greater will be the evaporation. When the sap has been reduced to syrup, it should be strained through a woollen or hair cloth, and then stand a few hours to settle; after which it should be turned carefully off from the sediment which has settled at the bottom. In boiling down, charcoal is the best fuel to use; for although the heat should be pretty brisk, it should be equable, and be confined to the bottom of the kettle. The clarifying materials should be added at the commencement of this process. These are generally milk, eggs, or what is better, calves' blood. The impurities attach to these mucilaginous materials, and are carried with them to the surface.

When the syrup is sufficiently reduced, and taken from the fire, it should be well stirred in order to give it grain. This is obtained by bringing every part of the mass in contact with the atmosphere; for if turned into moulds immediately, and not stirred, it will not be grainy, but resemble candy rather than sugar. If intended to be caked, it must be turned into moulds before cold. Under the best process there will be a portion which will not granulate, on account of the vegetable mucilage which it contains, but which will drain off if the cask in which the sugar is deposited has holes at its bottom through which it can pass. To prevent the sap or syrup rising, a piece of fat may be thrown in, or the inner rim of the kettle rubbed with a piece of fat pork.

Molasses and vinegar are generally made from the last runnings; as the sap is then less adapted for sugar, abounding more in mucilage as the buds of the tree swell, and being more liable to ferment. The molasses, when properly clarified, is superior to that from the sugar cane, having a peculiarly grateful flavour. The vinegar, though excellent for ordinary use, is not so well adapted for pickles as that made from cider.

**Claying or whitening the Sugar.**—To promote the molasses passing more freely from the sugar when draining in the moulds or tubs, and to improve its colour, in two or three days after the moulds or tubs are unstopped at the bottom, mix white clay with water so as to reduce it to a thin mortar; mix this cover the top of the sugar one inch and a half thick; when the covering appears dry, remove it, and supply the place with a fresh covering about two inches thick. This process may reduce the sugar one-fifth, but will add correspondingly to the molasses.—*Montreal Gleaner.*

On Wednesday morning Mr. Ferns called upon Dr. Barker, and relative to the transaction on the Saturday night previous, stated to him, that he met three men in a disguised state on that night at half past eight o'clock, but he did not see them enter the houses of either Mr. Jackson or Sewell.

The ice has given way in the channel between Kingston and Long Island. On Tuesday evening it was first observed to break ground, and to-day there is a large and increasing space of cleared water, occasionally encumbered with ice floating down the St. Lawrence. The weather has been mild and dry for the last few days, with the exception of to-day.

At the request of a respected subscriber, we have published to-day the account of the trial of the late Rev. E. Irving, before the Presbytery of Anan, in the year 1832. It is not improbable that a church of Mr. Irving's followers will shortly be formed in Kingston or Toronto.

We should imagine the *Montreal Herald* to be discontinued, had we not accidentally seen a late number of that paper lying upon a neighbor's table. It is three weeks, since a number was seen at the Whig office.

#### MARKET PRICE.

KINGSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1835.

	s. d.	a. d.
Beef by the cwt.	15 0	20 0
do. at the stall per lb.	0 4	0 5
Mutton by the Sheep, per lb.	0 0	0 3
do. at the stall, per lb.	0 3 1/2	0 4 1/2
Fresh Pork, per cwt.	22 6	25 0
Fresh Butter, per lb.	0 8	0 9
Tub, do.	0 0	0 8
Eggs, per doz.	0 10	1 0
American Flour, per brl.	0 0	0 9
Canada, do. do.	17 6	20 0
do. do. per cwt.	10 0	11 3
Wheat, per bushel	3 0	3 3
Rye, do. do.	2 9	0 0
Corn, do. do.	2 8	0 0
Barley, do. do.	2 0	2 8
Oats, do. do.	1 10	2 0
Potatoes, do. do.	1 9	2 0
Hay, per ton.	30 0	35 0
Straw, per bundle.	0 1 1/2	0 0
Fire Wood, per cord.	9 0	0 0
Sap.	0 4	0 4 1/2
Fowls couple.	1 0 0	1 6
Pork, prime, lb.	80 0	0 0
do. mess, moss.	70 0	0 0

#### Ten Pounds Reward.

A REWARD OF TEN POUNDS will be paid, by the undersigned to any person, that will give such information, as shall lead to the conviction of the perpetrators of the brutal outrage committed on his person, on the morning of the 29th inst.

E. J. BARKER, M. D.

Kingston, March 30th 1835.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

10 Bales new laid Rope;

1 do Sale & Seine Twine,

—ALSO—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

Kingston, April 1st, 1835.

FOR SALE:

AT THE BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

Blank Deeds & Memoranda.