ceased, he said he wished to ask the Right Honorable allow Counsel to Prisoners in cases of Febony, and ver, on the subject yet is, that both Soult and Sebasplace, he would again divide the House upon the bringing up the report?

After u pause,

Sir R. Peer rese and said, that at present, and night. without further deliberation, he could not give an answer to the question. He would not pledge himself one way or the other. He must consult his colleagues upon the subject.

had heard the answer of the Right Hon. Baronet .--He trusted that the majority would profit by the answer gived, and attend in their places to-morrow (Friday)to repeat the triumph they had that moment | Law Courts in Scotland. gained .- (Immense cheers.)

beg the House to remember that I pledge myself to the proceedings of Government respecting the affair have to decide, and arranged the pasis of the project no course whatever; but to the minority I would at Rathcormac; and for the copy of a letter signed which they may have to submit. It appears that in only say, profit also by the good advice you have by Lord Fitzroy Somersat, and addressed to Sir the present case, the committee have divided the now had given. Attend in your places to-morrow and H. Vivian, dated 5th Jan. 1835. see whether we cannot turn the minority of to-night into a majority then.

The question and answer were cheered vehemently. After the House had adjourned, the majority gave one loud and long continued cheer, and formed themselves in small knots, conversing on what had been recently done, the Reformers with honest hearty sued to the commanding officers, &c. objecting to smiles upon their faces, while the Tories also smiled, but with a most rueful countenance.

The members left the House twenty minutes past

two o'cluck.

On the following day, Sir Robert said he should not again divide. From inquiries which he had made, he was satisfied the decision of the previous night conveyed the sense of the majority of the House, and he had therefore made up his mind not to endeavor to subvert that decision, though such a course was perfectly open to him.

The Report having been brought up and read, Mr. Hume and several other members addessed the House. The address, as amended, was then agreed to, and the following day presented to his Majesty in the usual form. On Saturday the 28th, the Speaker informed the house, that in compliance with their instructions he had attended on His Majesty with their address in answer to the speech from the ner that the Judges were requested to give their adthrone, and that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to return to it the following answer:

you have given me, in this royal and dutiful address, of your disposition to co-operate with me in the im: provement, with a view to the maintenance of our that the fixed duration of each Parliament should institutions in church and state.

"I learn with regret that you do not concur with be permitted, except on the demise of the Crown. me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people.

"la ever have exercised, and never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the practical grievances of the Protestant Dissenters the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are intrusted to me-the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure conducive? to the general interests will be endangered or interrupted in its progress, by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects of expressing their opinions through the choice of their representatives in Parliament."

Str R. Peel then moved that the thanks of the house be presented to His Majesty for this most gracious answer.

PROPOSED REPORMS .- On the 24th of February, the following notices were given, from which it will be seen that the Parliament will soon be involved in the discussion of more measures of reform than | Peel )on the benches opposite, to ask him whether have ever, probably, occapied the attention of the British Legislature, at any single Session :

DISSENTERS' MARIAGES .- - Sir G. CLERK, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice that on the 17th of March he would move for leave to give the hon, member an answer on the boundary to bring in a Bill for the relief of persons dissenting from the Church of England, as far as regarded the celebration of marriage [much cheering & laughter from the opposition benches].

gave notice that on the 24th of March, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would move for leave to bring the province of New Brunswick on the part of his in a bill to regulate the Commutation of Tithes.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS .- Mr. Cayley gave notice that on the 19th May, he would move a parliamentary declaration on the subject of Agricultural Distress, and for a committee to inquire whether means did not exist within the reach of Parliament for the relief of that distress.

POOR LAWS-NATIONAL DEST .- Mr. Cobbett gave notice that on an early day he would move for Teave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act; also that he would submit a resolution, That it is just and expedient that there should be an equitable adjustment with regard to the interest payable on what is commonly called the National Debt, or at all events that it is just and expedient that none but the holders of land and the owners of real property should be taxed for the purpose of paying the interest on the National Debt.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION. -Mr. Hardy gave notice that on the 19th of March he would move for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relative to bribery and corruption in the election of Members of Parliament

Mr. GIBBORNE gave notice for an early day of moving a resolution that the expences should be the King of the Netherlands with respect to the paid by the public; and where particular bribery was established, that the expences should be paid by the unseated member.

gave notice that on the 11th of March he would and abide by it, provided certain preliminary artimove for leave to bring in a bill to promote the bet- cles were agreed to. One of them was, whether the ter observance of the Lord's day, [cheers] and that Bay of Fundy should be considered as a part of the on the 18th of March he would move for leave to Atlantic Ocean. A despatch had been sent out bring in a bill to protect the exercise of the political franchise.

tice that in Committee on the Mutiny Bill he would papers on the point, from fear, he supposed, of move for the abolition of military flogging.

that on the 21st March he would move for leave to only point now in controversy between the two bring in a bill to authorise the Relief of the poor in

notice of a motion on the 19th of March for leave to of both countries. A paper, he repeated, had been bring in a bill for the relief of the Aged and Infirm Poor in Ireland. Also, for a bill to equalize the representation of Ireland, by giving more members to ther the terms of that paper had been accepted. the larger counties.

PTOTESTANT CHURCH OF IRELAND .- Mr. Ward gave notice, that on the 12th of March he would bring under the consideration of the House the state of the Protestant Establishment of Ireland, and the necessity of reducing it to a scale corresponding with the wants of the Protestant population [cheers.] He also gave notice for an early day of a motion as to the best mode of giving publicity to the divisions of the House.

Sugar Duties, &c .-- Mr. Ewart gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of submitting a ministry; but of the causes of the explosion, we are comunities for trying the contested election for the county of motion on the equalization of the duty on East and unadvised. The Paris journals were occupied with Leeds, has declared the return of Messrs. Jameson and Go wan West India Sugar, and for a general reduction of speculations as to the reconstruction of the Cabinet, null and void. Two attempts have been made by their partithe duty upon West India produce. On the 9th of and one of them positively asserts, that M. Dupin House of Assembly to move for a new writ, but the

to abolish the Punishment of Death in certain cases. He likewise gave notice that he would submit a Sessional Order, that no public business should be enentered upon in this house after cleveh o'clock at

DIVISIONS-POST OFFICE .-- Mr. WALLACE gave notice, that on the 3d of March he would move a resolution that the reporters of the public press should be allowed to remain in the house during the of February, a Royal Ordonnance was read, appoint-Lord John Russell again rose and said the House divisions of the members. On the 5th of March, he would move for a select committee to inquire into the management of the Post Office; and for leave to Treaty. This is the only mention we find of the bring in a bill to regulate the proceedings of certain

Sir Robert Peel immediately rose and said-I notice that on the 7th of March he would move for have agreed upon the questions upon which they

Mr. F. O'Connor gave notice of a motion for copies of the proceedings on the inquest on the bodies they have all got through, their labors are to be subwith the finding of the Coroner's Jury, and Correspondence on the offair of Rathcormac.

he would move for a copy of an order recently isthe practice of firing over the heads of the peasantry | February, expresses a doubt whether the Chambers in collisions with the people on the subject of tithes, will allow the Americans the three millions of inteand directing that hereafter the troops should "fire rest, as well as the principal, and is uncertain whowith effect," or words of the same import. (Hear,

notice (the day for which he fixed it was not heard) for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to amend the law of Debtor and Credi- avoid all course of quarrel with the United States, tor. Also for a Bill to amend the law relative to Escheats.

BISHOPS-WINDOW-TAX .- Sir S. Whalley gave notice that on the 31st of March he would move a resolution that it was expedient, in any plan of Church Reform, to provide that the attendance of the Bishops in the House of Lords should only be in order that they might give the advice when requested on questions relating to the Church, in the same manvice on matters of law without the power of voting. "I thank you sincerely for the assurance which the Repeat of the Window-tax. He also gave no: tice that whenever the Septennial Act was brough under discussion he would move an amendment be three years, and that no soon dissolution should

> PROTESTANT DISSENTERS.—Mr. Wilks gave no tice that on the 26th March he would bring under consideration of the House the fitness of redressing

VOTE BY BALLOT .- Mr. Grote gave notice that on the 2d of April he would move for leave to bring in a bill to provide that the Votes for the Election of members of Parliament should be taken by Balla

LONDON UNIVERSITY .- Mr. Tooke gave notice that on the 20th of March he would move an Ad dress to the King, be seeching him to grant his royal charter to the University of London, containing up other restriction that one against conferring degrees

Longon, March 3.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMERICA Mr. G. Robinson (as we were told) availed him;

self of the prsence of the Rt. Hon. Baronet (Sir R. any progress had been mada in the negotiations with the United States, respecting the North American boundary?

Sir R. Peel said that it would be a difficult matter question in the terms as concise as those in which he had couched his query. The boundary question was one of the most important and complicated questions with which the Government had to deal, as it related COMMUTATION OF TITHES. -Sir G. CLERK, also to the settling of the limits of the state of Maine on the part of the United States, and of the limits of Britannic Majesty. The dispute arose out of a treaty made between the two countries so long ago as the year 1783. By that treaty a line was to be drawn, determining the boundaries of Maine and New Brunswick. Certain high lands were to be discovered between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, and those high lands were to forn the boundaries of the two provinces. But those high lands have never been discovered; indeed it was physically impossible to find them. In consequence of this, a convention was subsequently made between this country and the United States, by which the settlement of these boundaries was left to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. Three points were submitted to his arbitration.

On two of them the King of the Netherlands had given a decided opinion; but on the third he said that it was impossible for him to give any opinion at all, as the high lands did not exist in the position in which they were supposed to exist in 1783. (A laugh.) Under these circumstances, the King of the Netherlands suggested that an amicable compromise should take place between our Government and that of the United States. The British Government was desirous to stand by the arbitration of terms of that compromise; but the United States. refused to do so. The United States then suggested that there should be a new survey. The British OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH .- Mr. Poulter Government consented to make that new survey, upon this point in the course of last autumn, but no answer had yet been received to it, the President Majesty's ministers. They temper concileation with firmness; MILITARY FLOGGING .- Major Fancourt gave no- of the United States having declined to produce any he exhibits nothing but the petulance of an ill-natured schoolcompromising himself on the subject. The nego-Poor in IRELAND .- Sir R. Mulgrave gave notice tiation, however, was still pending. This was the powers, and he was certain that the announcement of that fact would give delight to all the lovers of the Premier. We shall by the debate entire before our rea-A Member, whose name we could not learn, gave peace, who wished well to the commercial interests deretransmitted to the American Government in October last, and it was impossible to ascertain yet whe-

London, March 10 .- Our fleet has suddenly been recalled from Malta to resume its station off the mouth of the Dardanelles, in consequence of fresh A Russian fleet is reported to have sailed through, that is, to have forced, the Bosphorus.

count Canterbury.

FRANCE.

There has been another breaking up of the French ministry; but of the causes of the explosion, we are April, he would move for leave to bring in bills to will be prime minister. All that is known, howe- to procure a free and constitutional election,

tiana have been sent for and both have strived in

When the Utica left France it was generally believed that the bill of indemnity would pass the French Chambers—but the subsequent advices, by way of England, announcing the dissolution of the at the same price as the Prescott companies do to Prescott, French Ministry, may recard the settlement of that which they consider will be prejudical to their interests, they question. At the sitting of the Deputies, on the 14th ing M. Desmousseaux, Assistant Commissioner for the discussion of the Bill relative to the American American Question. This appointment had excited some surprise, as heretofore it had not been usual AFFAIR AT RATHCORMAC. - Mr. H. GRATTAN gave for the committee to choose a reporter, notil they labor among all the members, each one having a special question given to him to examine, and after fitted up. mitted to M. Dumon to be collected and presented to the Chambers. It was supposed that the Com-Mr. O'Dwyer gave notice that on the 3d of March mittee would not get through before the middle or latter part of March.

The Paris Moniteur, the official paper of the 12th ther the government will recommend it, in addition to the twenty-five millions, agreeably to the treaty. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT .- Sir J. Campell gave The same paper adds, "The hesitation on the part of the ministry, is represented as arising from their anxiety to steer such a middle course as at once to and at the same time secure the adoption of the Bill by the Chambers. But the Treaty of 1831, recognizes the interest equally with the principal."

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Moniteur of March 7th, contains a telegraphic despatch from the French Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria died suddenly at one o'clock in the morning of the 3d instant. He was in his 67th year, and had been Emperor, first of Germany and then of Austria, since 1804. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand, now On the 9th of April he would move a resolution for 42 years of age. This event, it is probable, will cause a great change in the future policy of the Empire, as the present Emperor is said to entertain a strong dislike against Prince Metternich.

> TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN COLBORNE, &c. &c. &c.

The Honorable the Speakers and Members of the Legislative Conneil and House of Assembly of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled at Toronto 1535.

May it please Your Excellency and Your Honors. Although competent Education cannot be chiained without competent Teachers, yet, if certain hindrances are not re-moved---the very best Teachers will accomplish but fittle.

In my last address, I dwelt upon the FIRST and main hindrance---which consists in the evil arising from Parents not teaching their children to look up with due deference and respect to their Teachers. For even where Parents have sufficient ground of complaint against the Teacher ... (as long as he continues to be their teacher) --- the children should not be allowed to know it--- all complaints should be made to the teacher himself in private.

The SECOND hindrance I would remark upon is-THE

METHOD OF SENDING—for instance— A Farmer has (suppose) THREE children, yet, he will sign but for os 3 scholar I and he sends Polly one day-and Johnny next day-and Samuel the third day! Now who does see that each child loses, in the two days absence, great part of what was learned in the one day spent at School. And even where a farmer signs for as many Scholars as he has childrenhe expects the teacher to keep an acc tof-and allow him for every days absence! This, on the one hand, makes the Parent more careless of being punctual in sending—and of the other, it takes up that valuable time, which the teacher should devote entire to reaching. Besides, if the School be taught upon proper principles, if a child be kept at home even haif a day, his classmates will have got so much beyond him-and so the child will have to fall back into an inferior class, or be taught imperfectly. The fact is, it causes more injury for a child to be kept at home one day, than if a teacher were to give several days as holidays; for in the latter case the children stop together-and again begin together-but in the former case, one child gets beyond another, and so the children, who are kept at home

becomes discouraged. -There should be a law made, making it penal for any Teacher to allow for lost time. On the contrary teachers should be empowered to exact a small fine upon every Parent -for every day-every child was kept from School-indeed I would allow the teacher to exact double dues for all days of ab-

sence except in cases of Sickness.

A THIRD hindrance to Education (and not the least) in this country is-THE ETERNAL CHANGE OF TEACHERS -A neighborhood engages a teacher for a quarter-before it is finished, perhaps, some Aunt or Grandmother quarrels with him, without well knowing for what! he is dismissed-and, ten to one but it is half a year before they hire another !!! If every teacher possessed a concentration of abilities, how can a solid Education be obtained under such circumstances? I wish what I have said, in these preliminary Addresses,

may be borne in mind: that the reasons and grounds of any remedies which may be proposed, may clearly appear.

Your Excellency's, and Your Honors' Well intentioned Servant. ROBERT JEFFERS.

Kingston, April 1st, 1835.

## BRITISH WHIG.

KINGSTON, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1835. 

We have filled our paper to-day with the news lately received from Fugland. The important debate in the House of Commons on the 9 th March, on Canada affairs, owing to want of room, we are obliged to postpone till Monday.

The speedy arrival in Lower, Canada of a Lord High Commissioner, (representative of Majesty) is aunounced in the speech of the Premier in the debate alluded to. This august personage is to be armed with full authority to settle all the disputes of Lower Canada. Intelligence of his intended arrival was sent to the Governor General of Canada six weeks prior to the 9th of March, and must have been received by him, at the time the House of Assembly was prorogued. The conduct of Land Aylmer appears to be directly the reverse of that of his The Premier states in explicit terms, that no new principle of government is to be introduced, or in other words, that an elective Legislative Council will not be permitted. Mr. Rocbuck made a most intemperate speech, and was soundly lashed by

With respect to the person who is to be sent out from England, the Montreal Gazette has the following conjecture:

"Some anxiety will naturally be felt in this Province, to as certain who the commissioner is who is to examine into the existing state of Lower Canada, and to report to his Majesty's Government a remedy for all existing complaints. We have received a private letter from a friend in London, much interested in the welfare of the colony, who states that it is a curdisturbances at Constantinople, fomented by Russia. rent yomor, that Sir George Murray is the person charged with the deficate and important mission. Sir George Murray was in command in Canada during the last war, and under the Duks of Wellington's administration held the seals of the Co-The late Speaker, Sir Charles Manners Sutton, lonia, Department. The intimate connection which exists behas been called to the Peerage, under the title of Vis- tween the noble Duke and Sir George, and the circumstance of his having lost office by his defeat in Perthshire, make it not altogs ther improbable that the rumor has some foundation in

> We have much pleasure in informing our readers, that the House refused to grant it, until some means could be devised

TEMPEST IN A URINAL .--- The Committee of the "Ottaws and Rideau Forwarding Company" has received the following letter from the Committee of the "Cobourg Steamboat Com-

pany" at Toronto. Postage not paid. "The new Committee of the Steamboat Cobourg desire me to therefore are determined to charge the same rates to and for Kingston as they will to and for Prescott. By order of the

"THOMAS D. HARRIS, Sec. C. S. B. Co. City of Toronto, March 18, 1835."

The House of Assembly is said, on the authority of a leter from one of the members for Frontenac, to be prorogued

UT The Patriot says, that the "Jackass Bill" has been thrown under the table of the Logislative Council. In this case, the editor of the Chronicle may visit his Yankee relations without fear of paying duty on his return.

TThe Great Britain touched at Kingston on its passage up vesterday morning; and the Ostocgo, on its passage down, stopped an hour last evening. Both these vessels are superbly

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

Six, -Your correspondent Spectator is in error when he asserts, that Yankee Hill is to be Captain of the Rifle Company. The young men of Kingston are resolved never to submit to the degradation of being commanded by an Alien, and have taken steps to inform Colonel Markland of their determination. A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Kingston, April 15, 1835.

Advices from Liverpool up to the 12th March state that the sales of Pot and Pearl Ashes are very limited, being merely 50 bbls of Montreal Pot at 34s 6da 35, and 40 bbl. Montreal Pearl at 36s; the stock of Montreal Pot Ashes is now estimated at 1800 bbls. (1700 bbls new and 100 bbls old) the whole of which with the exception of 100 bbls is held by two houses and of Montreal Pearls also 1800 bbis. From the quotations in our prices current, it will be seen there is a considerable fall in Flour and Wheat, we may be able to give further details in our next. At Glasgow, Ashes still maintain their price, but the demand was verylimited .-- Montreal Herald.

Dfeb.

In this town, on the 15th inst. Joseph Scobell, infant son of Mr.

FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO & NIAGARA.

The Splendlo and Fast Salling PACKET

ST. GEORGE,

Lieut. BARPER, R. N. Commander, WILL, until the 20th May, run as follows: To leave Kingston, April 18, 23, 28, May 2, 7, 12, 16.

May 4, 10, 18, Touching at Cobourg, Port Hope and Toronto. After the 20th May, she will leave Kingston every Wednesday and Saturday; Niagara, every Monday; and Toronto every Monday and Thursday, touching at the intermediate

To leave Nugara, April 20, 26, 30,

This very superior and beautiful STEAM BOAT is propelled by an Engine of 90 horse power; she is the only low-pressure schooner-rigged steam vessel on the Lake; and as a sea-boat, there are none to surpass if to equal her. The St. GEORGE has accommodation for upwards of 60 Ca-

bin passengers, and her cabins are well known as elegant, spa-No Luggage or Parcels taken charge of, unless booked and

ail for. All freight payable on delicery. Kingston, 1st April, 1835. The Montreal Gazette, Toronto Patriot and Cobourg Star

will copy the above advertisement until further orders. Notice.

To the Members of St. George's Episcopal Church. THE Annual Meeting of the Pew-Holders and Menthers of the said Church will take place next Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, for public business. relative to the said Church, when and where you are requested to attend for the purpose of arranging maters respecting the propriety of having a BELL for the said Church, by subscription or otherwise.

Yours Respectfully, A PEW-HOLDER.

Kingston, April 13th, 1835.

PROSPEUTUS OF A WORK TO BE PUBLISHED BY J. MACKINTOSH.

and Upper Canada, as also the States, I have now finished my work, to be entitled "THE ANTIQUITY OF THE GAEL OF ALBYN AND ERIN," "A VINDICATION OF THE NATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE GAEL," AND A GRAMMAR OF THE GAELLIC LANGUAGE," which will be sent to the press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured.

PART I.

In compiling this brief sketch of the antiquity of the Gael. I have collected my materials from the most esteemed antiquaries that have discussed the subject. A few prejudiced writers are the only historians who have questioned the high autionity, learning and early civilization of the Gael, while both Greeks and Romans have left ample restimonles behind them which sufficiently support the pretensions of the Gael.

The ignorance of such however, it must be remarked, was owing to the remarked the sufficiently support the pretensions of the united were annually recorded, or their fegured meredulity must have arisen from national jenionsy against a rival nation. Whilst perambulating through a laby must of obscurity and antiquity. I have not referred to oral tradition nor to the uncertain relation of the Bards and Senachies, nor to witness as interested in maintaining the pretensions of this nation. On the contrary, my witnesses are of the most unimpeachable charac-On the contrary, my witnesses are of the most unimpeachable character; while Creece and Rome, the differnt antiquary Edmund Spinser, the luminous Cam en, the venerable Bede, and several other authentic historians stand theorable to my position.

PART II.

The second part consists of a vindication of the national character of the Gaet of Erip. Albyn and Wales from the false and prejudiced charges of Finkerton and others, who have many disciples to reiterate their sentiments. The Ceits, they assert, were of all savages the most deficient in understanding, and totally unable to raise themselves in the scale of society. To the first I reply in the affirmative, if learning, bravery and hospitality; if loyalty to their lawful sovereign, and fidelity to their friend be the constituent parts of barbarity. To the second I likewise reply in the affirmative, if "to be unable toraise themselves in the scale of society" consist in adorning the senate or shining at the bar; or in decking ty" consist in adorning the senate or shining at the bar; or in decking their brows in the field of Mars with never fading laurels. The lofty notions of honor which imbued the minds of the uncient Celts and urged them to deads of admirable heroism and striking generosity is a proof of elevation of mind and refinement of sentiment,

PART III.

The third part consists of a Gaetic grammar, in framing which, I have spared no pains, with hopes that it might tend in some measure to preserve this ancient language from perishing in the revolutions of novelty and fashion. To prove the antiquity of this language, and to show how highly indebted the languages of cicero and Demosthenes are to the Gaetic, for conjourness, unjecty and actody, I have differently collated the Gaetic with the Latin, Greek, and several other ancient and modern languages spoken in the East and West. Being influenced purely by a love of the task without reference to pecuniary considerations, it is to be hoped, that all the Gaet who either respect themselves, their country or their language, will show a spirit of emulation in enabling this work to appear. The following papers are most respectfully requested to copy the above

Mercury and Gazette Quebec, Vindientor, Gazette and Herold, Montreal; Patriot and Correspondent, Toronto: Cornwall Observer: Brock-ville Constitution: Colourg Star; The Truth Teller, Old Countryman, and Emigrant, New York; The Literary and Catholio Sentinel, Boston. Bingston, April, 7, 1835.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at the Market Square, in the Town of Kingston, Lots No. 7 and 8, in the 10th Concession, Township of Madoc, County of Hasttings, containing 400 Acres.

Trans .- One half the purchase money down, the remainder in six and nine months by furnishing ap

proved endorsed Notes. Unset price six shillings and three pence, Cur rency, per Acre.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M. J. LINTON, Auctioneer. Kingston, April 6, 1835.

OBSERVE.

ANY persons desirous of leaving the Town or or otherwise wishing to dispose of their Furniture &c. immediately by private sale, will readily meet with a purchaser, by applying to the subscriber,

LINTON, Auctioneer,

Kingston, April Sth, 1895.