At the Hog's Back the same scene presents itself, excepting that the site is nearer Bytown, the body of water much greater, and the fall nearly 50 feet in Were these mill privileges, which we have so faintly described, in the hands of enterprizing men, it is inconceivable the change that would take place in the face of the country from Kingston to

We do not presume to say, that a tenth part of these mills could be occupied at present in preparing flour for market, since several years must elapse ere the province would grow grain enough to keep them going; but in their erection we look forward to an immense increase in the lumber trade, especially with New York. (a subject we shall speak upon. when we come to treat upon the "trade and prospects" of the Canal,) and we are not far wrong in anticipating the time when the pine forests in the Bathurst, Johnstown, and Ottawa Districts shall be cleared away, and their place occupied with corn fields. Besides, there are numberless other objects, to which water power could be applied, besides grinding flour or sawing boards.

It was stated by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, that the British government would gladly have bestowed the Rideau Canal upon the province of Upper Canada, but that the province had refused or would refuse the boon. This appears to be arrant nonsense, and plainly proves, that however great and learned his lordship may be in British state matters, he knows little or nothing about Canadian affairs. If such an offer has been made, it has been kept a profound secret in this country: for certain we are, that had such a proposition been submitted to our Legislature, it would greedily and joyfully have been accepted. What! refuse a boon that cost one million sterling? There's madness in the very idea. We hope his Majesty's ministers are sincere in their intentions respecting this Canal, and we will guarantee, that no obstacles shall be thrown in their way on this side the atlantic.

We should be happy to see such a change effected. The persons under whose charge the Canal is, however well they may discharge their military duties, are as ignorant as buck horses of civil or commercial life; and we can afford no greater instance of this, than in the table of tolls collected on the Canal. This table appears to have been compiled by utter idiots. Supposing it is wanted to convey a steamboat and four empty barges from Bytown to Kingston. All that is necessary, is to put a bushel of potatoes, or any other article paying toll, into each vessel, and the whole would go from one end of the Canal to the other, passing through 47 locks, and employing 150 men, for the small charge of five farthings. However strange this may appear, it is absolutely the fact. The whole tolls want an utter revision, and should bear some proportion to the services rendered. In some places, warehouses are permised to be areated as the works of the Canal (at Smith's Falls for example, ) while in other stations, so rigid are the orders of Capt. Bolton, that not a single article of produce or merchandize can be shipped or landed on the locks; although in You having mide the "white feather" conspicuous among your some places, it is extremely difficult to find any other place to perform this necessary daty. As this canal, although termed military, is in reality commercial, every obstruction in the way of merchants that knights' errant of old usually defended themselves when and others should be carefully removed, and every temptation thrown out to increase its revenues. For these and several other reasons, we should be happy to see the Canal change masters. We have spun our this article to so great a length,

that we must defer the consideration of its villages. &c. until a future time. We are at present so much engaged in raising "ways and means," and have horeover the "Ride through Prince Edward, &c." upon our hands, that we cannot promise to resume this subject immediately-it shall however be taken up as soon as possible. We hope the hurried manner in which these desultory articles are thrown off. will be allowed in mitigation for the evident care-Jessness of matter and style.

# FACTS AND SCRAPS.

The body of Watson was not dissected, as sentenced by he Judge, but humanely given up by the Sheriff to his relatives to be interred, which was done. The Chronicle talks about he Medical Gentlemen resigning their claim! Bah! They have no claim. The Sheriff is ordered to carry the sentence into execution, and gives the hodies of culprits to whom he booses. He might have sent the remains of Watson to the Hospital at Toronto, had he been so pleased,

We recommend to the serious attention of our readers, and to every one interested in the redress of real grievances. e he letter of "Another Reformer" in to-day's Wing. Unlike Igas "Canadian Reformer" in the "Spectator, our writer advanbrigs reasons for his assertions; and we are persuaded his readers 6 feell not like him the less when we assure them, that he is now, if pd has ever been, a sincere, practical, constitutional Reforsager. Did we not know the principles which govern the conlasctors of the sai-disant liberal papers in this province, we and ould ask of them an insertion for this letter in their respecrease journals ; Lut such an expectation is fruitless. The "Co-'st serg Reformer" may prove an exception to this rule; its editor affician englishman, and should understand fair play, even if he

litted I We take pleasure in informing our readers, that Mrs. way omson has been made to feel the eruelty of her conduct toof the rds Mr. Jeffers, and finding that he was prepared to substanr. T e his claim against her late husband's estate, has consented in the arego the judgment she obtained against him. Had she e can done so, or had Mr. Jeffers failed in recovering what was the & to him, several gentlemen were prepared to have gone

n door to door in Kingston, and solicit penny subscriptions av the debt and costs. One thing more Mrs. Thomson has lo-she must refund the money she obtained by the sale of pied torking tradesman's tools—the sole support of a large fami-As she has to do this act of justice, she may as well do it

the let as some persons may be of opinion, that this lady has been rasie shly dealt with, we subjoin another instance of her unfairs in regard to her competitors in business. The proprietor he Chronicle for many years has executed a large portion of stationery of the Post Office in U. Canada. Mrs Thomson, edy of his profit, some time ago, wrote to Mr. Stayner at schoo, stating her poverty and reidowhood, and begging him ake his custom away from Mr. Macfarlane, and bestow it In her. The answer of the Deputy Post Master General s short and pithy. He acquainted her that Mr. Macfarlane always done the work well, and he saw no occasion to 2 nge! An instance of her rapacious conduct to Jack Vincent also come to our ears; but as it is possible that that gentle-\$1, in his polite way, would give the lie to the transaction, 15 shall forbear relating it, altho' he has himself retailed it "n door to door.

We wish to caution our country friends against subscribtoo creduously towards the publication of Yankee books in province. Some time last year, some fellows from the " T side wert round the neighborhood of Frontenac, Lenox ddington, to procure subscriptions to Fox's Book of Mar-

They carried with them a sample copy, and promised ,the one subscribed for should be equally good. When the was delivered, it was found to be vastly inferior to the wildle, but having subscribed their names, the country people en ined themselves bound to take it. At the present time, per re informed another fellow has left Kingston, to procure ers for "Finney's Sermons," and "Whitfields Life;" we sot say, he intends to deceive the people, but we think it

palarm to caution them a little.

"Is there a man can mark unmoved, "Dear Woman's tearful eye?"

the Wate first exposed her hypocrisy! How many tears os the er hardheartodness caused others to shed? The "Correspondent" must stand corrected by us. By every farmer instead of allowing his sons and daughters to run 4th instant.

services were of 11 or 12 weeks' duration-not months.

To His Excellency Sir John Colbourne, K. C. B. Majesty's Forces in Upper and Lower Canada,

r Sessions assembled, most respectfully beg leave to bring under Your Excellency's notice the abso-Inte necessity which, it is obvious to them, exists, of a semi-anual circuit of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, for the purpose of holding Courts of Oyer and Turminer and General Gaol delivery, in each District. In consequence of the increase of friends, cover it as you will, the commentry, the farmers are deepof litigation of private rights, and instances similar to those requiring the late special Court of Oyer and Terminer conceded to this District by Your Excel-

Although by that special Commission the Gaol of this District was delivered on the 29th day of the past month, yet the Calendar now affords four instances of commitment for felony since that time of such unfortunate individuals, there may be individuals innocent of the offences laid to there charge, but who must remain incarcerated until the next annual Circuit, unless the general wish for a second of the subject is general. If instead of blaming government, Circuit be in the meantime acceded to herein operating injuriously to the accused and to the pecuniary complained of would soon disappear. Then farmers, mecha-

The Magistrates therefore most respectfully entreat Your Excellency's early and serious attention to the subject, and that Your Excellency will be pleased, (if you see fit) to recommend it to the consideration of the Legislature at its next

Court House, Kingston, ? 14th Oct. 1832.

### FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.

TO A CANADIAN REFORMER. Sin,-When any person addresses "the agriculturalists, mechanics, and productive classes" of any country, as you do those of Upper Canada, sending forth through the press number after number, with the avowed intention of enlightening them, it is at least expected that he universtands the subjects upon which he writes. The evasive manner in which your last communication to me is framed, convinces me that you understand but little of the real causes of "the low prices of our exports, and the high prices of our imports;" for various other causes may be assigned than the regulations of our trade by the Imperial or Provincial Governments, the sale cause assigned money-not money itself. As for as it promotes enterprize pular drama of Exchange no Robbery, or the Diaby you in your number X. As a member of one of the classes you address, I had the presumption to controvert some of your 'positions," in the vain expertation, that a writer who stands forth to instruct a reorae, might deign to explain to an indire- one in 1835, and that that sum ifte amount of the balance dual. But no, your "ipse dixit" has gone forth, and unless a against the province, and that the jement of it balances all de. that the following dramas, which have been played low os these of any importing house in the trade in compositor makes a blunder, you are mum as to explanation, mands against the merchants of the province for imports. Let with different degrees of success in London, are in the Canadas. various ornaments. I shall proceed to give some reasons for my assertions, and allow those who take the trouble to peruce our writings, to judge which is correct. Allow me to say to you, attacked. The ancient Don Quixotte was the flower of chivalry; the modern knight of the rueful countenance, possessing some of the qualities of his remote ancestor, lacks his valor fear. I regret that your last renders the foregoing necessary I now proceed to graver matters than squibbing a fallen anta-

I conceive the legitimate object of political reform to be the correction of acknowledged evils, in a constitutional manner, peaceably and by the exercise of reason and argument; and in order to produce a well organized opposition to the measures of those who would oppress the geople, and take from them the weight and influence in the government which our constitution anticipates, nothing should be held up as grievances but what are in reality so, and can be substantiated by incontrovertible testimony.

The moment that, for the sake of effect or excitement for par by purposes, charges are made by reformers as a body, against the administration of our government, or the party who would keep down the influence of the people, in order to step juto or retain power, which have not the firm foundation of truth to stand upon, that moment reform is prostrated at the feet of puletical intrigue-a game at which two may play; and which implies a total absence of principle and prevalence of individual ambition. Of such political warfare, we may witness sufficient to surfait the minds of all candid men, by casting our eyes to the southern shores of the St. Lawrence. From such a state 'Good Lord deliver us.' or this side. The above considerate tions have induced me, as an advocate for constitutional reform, to come out against some of your assertions as enumerated in my first article, as I conceived whatever your motives might be, that your language would indicate your adhesion to the former class, and a desire to have you disavow soch principles and come out from among them, and proclaim your adhesion to the latter class of reformers, is one object I had in view, but greater, to open the eyes of the yeomanry, mechanics and capitalists of this beautiful province to their own interests-for though I regret it I am compelled to say it, as a people, the Upper Canadians are blind to their own interests. Could I prove so successful an occulist as to let a little light into their eyes, I should have hope that a more skilful hand may restore them to perfect vision.

You will admit that an individual receiving an income of £500 per aurum, being his colu income, and living at the role of £600 per annum, is in a bad way; and that however anhis credit may be, he must eventually become embarraced and cash become scarce in his pocket. And as with an individual, so it is with a nation, province, or people. And here is the true cause of the "hard times" we are experiencing in Canada. The balance of trade is against us, or in other words, we import a larger amount in goods, than we export in produce. Should you require proof of this, I refer you to the rate of exchange between this country and England. When merchants pay seven or eight per cent. premium on bills of exchange, it amounts to positive proof, that there are more buyers than sellers of exchange, and that consequently the balance is against the buyers. Now Sir, here is a cause-the effect is scarcity of cash and embarrassments in trade, which must of course affect in future be heard. in a greater or less degree, the humblest member of society. And having the cause and effect before us, and experiencing that that effect is slowly but surely undermining the welfare and natural advantages of our country, it behaves us to seek nend to the people of Upper Canada, viz. Live within your income: by pursuing such a course, the individual would become independent, and the nation prosperous. Retrenchment will set all right; hacked by industry and economy, it would soon place us in as prosperous circumstances as any part of the United States, and the existing evils would soon disappear. Let our farmers, the bone, muscle and blood of the country, clothe their families in domestic manufactures exclusively, and we retain the amount of those manufactures in the country instead of sending it to England. Let men of capital and mechanics, turn their attention to manufacturing such articles as are of necessary use in the province, and we retain in the province a large amount annually paid to the United States. Look at the Threshing Machines, Cast Steel Axes, Wooden Clocks, Castings, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Garden Seeds, Corn Brooms, Wheel heads, Books, Paper, Whips, Wooden Nutmegs, and Horn Gun Flints, &c. &c. if you please, which the industry and enterprize of the Americans furnish us with. Think you, were the amount of cash or (its equivalent) which has been taken out of the province by these articles now in circulation here, would it not make cash plentiful? No doubt. And what hinders our manufacturing every article above mentioned? Is it the fault of the government that it is not done? No Sir, it is Differential asserts, she has shed four pint pots full of tears, the fault of the people. As long as we continue to consume for reign manufactures, English, American or French, to the extent we now do, so long we must have hard times. But let

looking at our article again, it will be seen, that Mr. Baker's | to the shopkeeper for gew gaws and knick knacks, until he finds himself ofter parting with his crops, in debt, set those sons raising wool, flux, &cc. and those danughters spinning and weaving their own clothing, instead of spurchasing a foreign article Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper let then dress more plainly, and inneuleate a spirit of industry Canada, and Major General Commanding His and economy in their families. Het every individual in society promote and encourage our owen manufactures, and in a short time our beautiful province will wear a different aspect. The Magistrates of the Midland District, in Quar- Buckers would not find so much ! business in discounting fariners' notes, nor would a farmer, be compelled to borrow a dollar throughout the year, but would be what they ought to be--independent of every one; Bamker, Merchant, Mochanic, and even Government. Will the ffarmers take offence at what is implied above, that they are not more independent?

No man can be truly independent who is in debt, and my population, there is an increase of crime, as well as ly in debt. I speak of them as a body. There are many individuals I am happy to say, who nowe pursue the plan laid down above, but they do not complain oil hard times. Oh no, their resources are in their barns and greangries, and no pressure of lency, are daily occurring in all the Districts of the the money market in foreign countries, no banks holding up Province, and unhappily compel the Magistrates to their discounts can affect them. And they are independent in urge the matter thus on Your Excellency's consider- the true sense of the word. This is the kind of yeomanry with which Upper Canada should be peropled, and I trust the day is not distant, when such a population will be extended over its surface; for the system now pursuad must be exploded by the experience and good sense of our present population. The present pressure has not been created by government. It is not produced by their acts, but by the acts of the people themselves. In this no body of men has controlled them. The fault is diffused thro'out our whole population. A wrong view each person should introduce reform into his family, the evils nics, merchants, lawyers and gentlemon of Upper Canada, put your shoulders individually and collectively to the wheel, and to Condell, and then Condell promised to give him you need not pray to Jove or the government to help your wag. 5s. out of it. The circular, which appeared to be a gon of prosperity out of the slough in which it now sticks. By printed form, desired, if the bearer answerd the exa concert of action, let our imports be decreased, and our exports increased, and we shall speedily perceive the good ef-

sing our imports, must consist in manufacturing every article but he told Condell he had gone to Colonel Fairman of necessity which we now import, which can be manufactured in the province. Here is the remedy for the evils attendant upon us under the expressive appellation of "hard times,"

Another subject connected with the prosperity of the country claims attention-I allude to Banking. An idea seems to prevail that a multiplicity of banks will promote the prosperity of the country by circulating their paper to a greater extent. The subject of a paper currency appears to be imperfectly understood in Upper Canada, nor have I the vanity to believe, that I understand it sufficiently to trace it through all its bearmgs; but of this I am certain, that a circulating medium of atre, is to be seen the printed play-bill of a Theatre bank paper, however extensive it may be, cannot add to the ac- in New South Wales : it commences "Theatre Roytool wealth of the province. It is merely a representative of al Sydney. This evening will be performed the poand facilitates business, being confined in its circulation to this mond Ring. After which the farce of Honest province, it is beneficial-but no further. For instance, suppose our imports exceed our experts a certain sum-say £10,this amount be paid in the paper of pper Caoada Banks, and | preparation :- "The Gambler's Fate-The Station ties individual merchants exonerant from their debts. Is the province free from debt by this pusaction? By no means, That £10,000 must still be takenfrom the province in cash The bank paper is to be paid as will as the notes of the individuals. All our banks then do not flect the balance of trade; except as they promote enterprize and facilitate the transaction of business within the province. The another instance. How can the money loaned in England for the improvement of the St. Lawrence be paid by our bank paper! Our bank paper will not be received, or if it could be, it must be redeemed Cash or Bills of Exchange must pay the amount; and that amount must be drawn from the a tual wealth of the province in some shape or other, unless men of capital who have funds in England will give us Bills of Exhange for our bank paper, and the ordinary transactions of butness can keep that paper in

As far as banking promotes the rowth of a greater quantity of produce, facilitates its purchase and shipment, and thereby increases the amount of our export, or promotes the manufacture of articles of necessity in the province, and thereby les sens the amount of our imports, so far it is beneficial-but no further. The greater the amount of our exports, the greater amount of bank paper can be be peficially employed, and in order to be beneficial, must be graduated by the standard of the actual business done. Capital brought in from other countries and employed in banking, must be beneficial, inasmuch as it introduces wealth into the counts, which until withdrawn, which possibly may never be the case, adds to the actual resources of the country. But unless the specie is in the vaults, banking is an unsafe business to the stockholders as well as the public; and in the United States, aying nothing of Upper Canada, banks are frequently committeed, a great proportion of whose capital is discounted paper! Is such a bank safe? Nothing but bustle and business keeping the notes of the bank afloa! can save it, and in this the Americans excel-and as supported by the united enterprize and activity of the pe ple, the system has so far had a good effect, but with them the affeet is to increase their exports, and such should be the effect here. But at any rate the subject should receive the closest attention and scrutiny of our financiers and statesmen, and emissions of bank paper graduated by the business done or antici-

My ideas may be laughed to scorn by the interested, but let every man reflect whether these things are not so. Whether his own individual exertions should not be united to those of his neighbor, and a concert of action effected through our whole population, to emulate the activity and enterprize of the Americans in increasing our exports, diminishing our imports, and keeping our bank paper affoat among ourselves, retrenching our individual expenses, living more within our own resources, and encouraging domestic manufactures. A united and persevering effort of this nature, will ensure prosperity, and we can by perseverance redress all political grievances, if our proceedings are bas d upon principle, and no fulse gricvances charged to the account of government.

Let our farmers pursue the plan above laid down, promote and encourage agricultural societies, excite a spirit of emulation among our yeomanry in producing articles of necessity not now grown in the province, thereby lessening our imports and increasing our exports, and the cry of "hard times" will not

Now Sir, you have some of my reasons for asserting that the people are the cause of the evils you charge to government, and although my ideas may be conveyed in a careless, slovenly style, (for I make no pretensions to fine or even grammati- | Pork at 11 dollars to 114 dollars. for and apply a remedy. The same remedy that you would re- cal hinguage, ) yet I trust I may be understood by the readers commend to the individual above alluded to, I would recom- of the Whie, and I believe that those who judge candidly will agree with me; and I believe you yourself must acknowledge, that other causes than bad administration of the government operate against us, and that your charging these evils exclusiveby to our government is a "position" not tenable. But I am going too ar; you will acknowledge to such thing. You decline answering questions; being no doubt aware that "Truth exists in a well, and Questions are the buckets by which it is drawn to the surface."

ANOTHER REFORMER.

Kingston, Nov. 6, 1835.

EUTOR's Note .- In an accompanying note of the writer of the above, he says, alluding to a "Canadian Reformer," "he i not game I find." Will not this stigmu, bring him out? Is he in reality dangbill?

FOR THE BRITISH WHIG.

Mn. Elerron, -In your Priday's paper, I perceive you bestow upon the editor of our town paper, Mr. Benjamin, the delectable office of hangman at the late execution. I do no reasons for thinking so.

In the first place, so eager was this fellow to hang his fellow creature, that he has been heard to declare "provided the sheriff could get no one to execute Watson, sooner than he should escape, he would turn executioner him-

3rdly. He was not seen among the spectators in Kingston on that day. And lastly, being a Jew, no office can be so vile, that he

yould not undertake, provided he could get anything by it.

THADDEUS.

Belleville, November 9th, 1835.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

ORANGE LODGE WARRANTS .- A couple of Irish men, named Condell and Cunningham, came before Mr. Chambers, the latter charged by the other with having stolen a number of "Orange Lodge War-

Condell, in support of his charge, said he was master of one of the Orange Lodges, and had in virtue of his office a number of warrants signed by the Grand Master, which warrants had been stolen out of his room by Cunningham,

It appeared that Condell had given charge of Cunningham for the alleged robbery, but the police refused to lock Cunningham up. Cunningham however, was searched in the station house, but nothing was found on bim, excepting a curious document which appeared to be a sort of Orange Lodge

In answer to the charge, Cunningham accused Condell of being "the biggest rogue in London," and, in explanation of the circular found on him, said that Condell came to him a short time back and told him he would put a few shillings in his way .-He then gave him the circular, and told him to go to Colonel Fairman, and represent himself to be a man named Gordon, and to answer questions put to him by the Deputy Orange Secretary, and he would receive a sovereign. This sovereign he was to bring pectation of the Deputy Orange Secretary, that a sovereign should be given to him. Camingham added that, being fearful he should be detected if And let it be borne in mind, that our main efforts in decrea- he did as requested, he would not take the letter; with the order, and had been exposed and given into custody, from which he contrived to make his es-

> After considerable recrimination between these worthies, Mr. Chambers said he would postpone the case to Thursday, and retain the Orange Lodge documents, as he was of opinion they were only used for purposes of fraud .- September 24.

THEATRICALS AS SYDNEY .-- In the bar of a public house in Tostenham-street close to the Queen's The-Thickes. To be followed by exhibitions on the Tight Rope, by the Australian Wonders. To conclocks with No." " The bill further informs us be of the best in its kind, and the prices found as House-The Forgery-Newgate, and The Exile."

### RIDEAU CANAL.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 6. The steamer Rideau, Bowen, with barge Jane in tow. Consignees: -G. Armstrong, T. Macnider, J. Watkins & Co. M. Rourke, A. Truax, E. C. Binley, Armstrong & Greer, W. Wilson, J. Williamson, T. Wilson, R. Jackson, Kingston; A. Fee, D. McNab, Hamilton; J. Reynolds & Son, R. Parker, Belleville; J. Logan, G. Muntoe, W. Ware, Toronto; J. You: g, C. Calvar, Niagara; Wm. Kelly, Silas Vandecan, St. Catherines; Wm. Crooks, Nelson; W. Mc-Kenzie, Bath: C. Biggar, Murray.

Nov. 9. The steamer Bytosen, Robins, with barges Mary & Emigrant in tow. Consignees: -T. Macnider, Armstrong, & Greer, J. Williamson, A. Truax, G. Aunstrong, W. Wilson, E. C. Binley, T. Wilson, Hill & Briggs, W. Symmons, C. Heath, J. H. Greer, R. Jackson, J. McLood, J. Everitt, J. Watkins & Co. M. Rourke, J. McLeod, J. Fraser, A. Foster, Capt. Moore, D. Prentice, T. Hardy, J. H. Greer, Kingston; W. Kelly, S. Vanderan, J. Clark, St. Catherines; W. Lyons, Presque Isle; J. McCarthy, J. B. Boswell, Copurg; Reynolds & Son, Belleville; W. Stennet, Truscott, Green & Cu, W. Ware, A. Liwrie & Co. S. Shaw, A. Christie, J. Beatty, A. Chisolin, Toronto; Howard & Thompson, Port Hope; C. Bochus, R. S. Chapman & Co. Hallowell; R. Weller, Humphries & Platt, Carrying Place; Win. Crooks, Nelson; D. McNab, Hamilton.

Nov. 4. The steamer Margaret, with Tobacco, &c. Nov. 7. The steamer Ruleau, with Salt, Pork, &c. Nov. 9. The steamer Bytown, Whiskey, Pork, &c.

\* .\* The Proprietress of the U. C. Herald is requested to tell her printer to give the proper credit to the matter he pilfers from the Rideau Canal Reports of this paper.

# PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27. Brig Trial, 4th September, Belfast. Brig Paragon, 18th July, Cromarty, 46 settlers. Schooner Vibelia, 4th Sept. Malaga & Gibralter. Schooner Moose, 5th October Halifax.

Oct. 28. Brig Solway, 12th September, Liverpool. Brig Pembroke Castle, 16th Sept. Liverpool. Bark Holderness, 22d August, Hull. Brig Argo, 8th October, Halifax,

Oct. 29. Brig Amity, 14th Sept. Aberdeen, 17 settlers. Back Resolution, 29th August, Milford. Bark Dibdin, 5th September, Liverpool. Schooner Dove, 10th October, Halifax, Schooner Gentleman, 5th October Halifax. Bark John Raisbeck, 3d September, Liverpool.

# Commercial.

REMARKS ON THE MONTREAL MARKETS. MONTREAL NOV. 34 1835.

Asues have declined considerably since our last, and sales of Pots have been effected at 30s to 31s, and of Poarls at 38s 6d per cwt., without any probability of a further reduction in price. The quantity in store on the 31st ult., was 1079 brls. Pots and 578 do. Pearls. The comparative statement will be found in this day's Abstract.

FLOUR remains without much alteration, 4000 bris. Fine having been sold at 26s 6d cash, and 500 do "Younge Mills," at 27s 3d, 90 days; 250 brls. Superfine have also been disposed of at 30s per bel. 99 days.

WHEAT.-The only transaction which has come to our knowledge, is a sale of 1700 bushels Burleta White and Dant-Provisions are not in great demand, and have experienced a

Fish and Fish Oils are scarce, and still command our for-

West Isona Profece. - A quantity of Rum and Sugar was sold by auction on the 31st oft. Jamaica 1 a 21 brought from 4s to 4s 2d per gal. Muscovado Sugar, in tierces, 45s 3d to 47s 6d, and in barrels, 45-31 a 45s 6d per cwt.

REFINED SUGAR has a tendency to advance. Part of the cargo ex Favorite, has been bought up at 8d per lh. Exchange is not much demand. Advices from New York, received to-day, mention an advance to 10 cent. premium. Montreal Herald.

# CARD.

DOCTOR WALKER informs the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that he has commenced practice in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwigery, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Butterworth, and opposite to the hardware Store of J. Watkins & Co. Store Street.

From his length of practice, and thorough knowledge of the various diseases incidental to the human body, and his intention to settle in Kingston, he is induced to offer his Professional Services to the Hervey Price, Solicitors. think you are far wrong in your surmisses, and these are my public. Dr. Walker has been eminently successful in cases of Midwefery.

N. B.-Charges for Medicine and attendance, will be moderate.

DR. WALKER will attend at his Surgery from eleven to one o'clock on the Saturday of each week, 2ndly. He was absent from Belleville, on the morning of the to give Advice and Medicine to the poor, gratis. King-ton, Nov. 10, 1835.

MARKET PRICES. KINGSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1836. do. at the stall per lb ..... 04 . 05 Mutton, by the Sheep, por lb. ..... 0 0 a do. at the stall, per lb. .... 0 4 a Veal ..... 0 3 a Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs...... 0 0 a Fresh Butter, per lb..... 0 6 a do. .... 0 7 a American Plour, per brl...... 0 0 a 0 0 do.....27 6 a 29 6 Wheat, per bushel ..... 39 a 40 do..... 0 0 a do. do..... 1 0 a Straw, per bundle ..... 0 14 a 0 U Fire Wood, per cord ...... 8 0 a Soap..... 0 4 a 0 4s do. prime mess, ......75 0 a 0 0

\*.\* The Proprietress of the U. C. Herald is requested not o write "begging letters" to the advertisers in the British

### Government Sale.

prime......65 0 a

WILL be Sold on Thursday next, in the Barrack Square, Tete de Pont, 800 Unserviceable Great Coals.

The Sile to take place at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M. HUGH SCANLAN, King's Auctioneer.

Kingston, 7th November, 1635.

Board & Lodging.

WANTED, in a respectable Family it Kingston, Board and Lodging for two single gentlemen, during the winter. Apply to the Editor. Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835.

### Fresh Importations, COMPRISING A GENERAL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER, begs to inform the public

that he has received, by the regular traders from GREAT BRITAIN, A LARGE AND ELEGANT

# STOCK OF GOODS

In the above line, which having been carefully selected by himself in the ENGLISH MARKETS.

For CASH, feels confident, that every article will

N. B. The lowest price invariably appears in dain figures on each article.

29-6ts

Indian Rubber Shoes.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835.

JUST Received and for Sale, 100 pairs of Indian Rubber Shoes.

J. MURRAY. Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835.

Cash paid for Hides. FIVE DOLLARS per 100 lbs. paid for Hides, and

the highest price given for Calf & Sheep Skins, by J. MURRAY.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835.

# TO SADDLERS.

WANTED by the Subscriber, three or four Journevmen Saddlers, who can have work either by the piece or month, Also, a steady young lad, from 12 to 11 years of age. H. HAIGHT.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1835.

Pounded Hogs. IN the pound kept by the Subscriber, 2d concession of Kingston, there are three large white hogs, which have been pounded a fortnight to-day. This is to give notice, that unless these hogs are redeemed before Saturday next, they will be sold at the pound to defray charges.

8. ANNING. Township of Kingston, Nov. 10, 1835.

NOTICE.

# THE Wine Vaults of the Subscriber are now re-

plenishing with Blackburn's East India Madeira, in pipes, libds, and quarter casks, Also, genuine Old Port in the wood, via New-

foundland. T. MACNIDER. Kingston, Nov. 9, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS now receiving Puncheons of Molasses, Macka-

rel, Tin and Cut Nails, Soap and Candles, Mustard, Snuff and Tobacco, with a variety of scasonable goods. Intending purchasers will find his stock embra-

cing a great assortment of almost every staple article required for a country trade, at uncommonly low prices and liberal terms. T. MACNIDER.

Kingston, Nov. 9, 1835.

#### CLASSES. MR. JENNINGS is forming winter classes for in-

EVENING WRITING AND READING

struction in the above branches. As not more than eight pupils will be received in a class, they will have all the benefit of private instruction. Hours; for Ladies, from 5 till 6; for Gentlemen, from 7 till partial decline. We now quote Prime Mess Beef at 8 dollars of Application may be made at his Academy, next to the Lancasterian School, or at his residence, Point Street.

Kingston, Nov. 10th, 1935.

#### THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF THE PEOPLE

AT their Crst Annual Meeting held at the Banking House, in this city, on Monday the 2nd day of November, instant, proceeded by Ballot, to elect their Directors, when the following gentlemen were choen, viz:-HON. M. S. BIDWELL.

John Rolph, Esq. JAMES LESSINE, ESQ. DAVID GIBSON, ESQ. JAMES BEATY, JOHN MONTGOMERY. THOMAS ELLIOT,

T. D. MORRISON, Esq. GEORGE BARCLAY, JOHN HARPER, Jour Dock, JAMES HERVEY.

29.313

The Board met on Wednesday, the 4th instant, when John Rolph, Esq. was unanimously elected President; James Lesslie, Esq. Cashier; and the Hon. Marshall Spring Bidwell, Esq. and James The Stock Book will remain open until the 31st

of December next, and the Agents of the Bank are requested to forward their Lists of Stockholders to the Cashier of the Bank, on or before that day.

(By order of the Board)
T. H. PRICE, Sceretary.

Banking House, Toronto, ? 4th November, 1835.