and therefore unable to discuss; but I do chance to know that he has at least the merit of sticking by a project not yet realized (that of building a mill for the accommodation of settlers) since A. D. 1837, notwithstanding the failure of distinct promises of assistance from the Hon. Peter Robinson, the Hon. Robt. Sullivan, and the lord knows who besides, to assist in completing this essential part of a proposed settlement—to promote which, however, assistance of a more positive kind was determined, on a grant of £500 from the territorial revenue being made by an order in the Council, and the greater part expended under the direction of Commissioners, in the formation—or rather in the opening out, for it was nothing more—of a line of road from Dennison's mill in the rear of Portland, along the 1st concession line of Hinchinbrook in a northerly direction from lot 1 to lot 20, which last is the site of Mr. Duncan's proposed mill. On the line so opened out, it is understood that about four-fifths of the grant were expended at the time; the remainder forms the object of the memorial spoken of in the paragraph I have referred to: in regard to which I will only say, that if the Municipal Council obtain it and will take the most ordinary caution in its expenditure, they may effect far more real benefit than has resulted from the outlay of the other four-fifths: for what have been the actual results from 1837 onward? why some ten or twelve settlers have been induced during that period to take up their abode in the Township, by whose subsequent exertions the road has been made passable—after a fashion, as they say at home—up to the 7th or 8th lot; beyond which, it remains quite impracticable,—whilst the settlers themselves have been left to struggle as they best could, with difficulties and privations of no common kind; and well and manfully have they done so, as I, who have experienced their homely and cordial hospitality, can gratefully avouch. Courteous reader, whoever you may be, that have waded thus far through my epistle, pray tolerate a few more dry practical details, seeing that it is by such only that we can arrive at any useful general results, such as I have long been anxiously engaged in promoting.

Some two or three years since a similar attempt was made to open out the back country through the rear of Lobonough and Bedford, which resulted in effecting a useful communication betwixt this and the Bathurst District, through some 30 miles of a previously untraversed wilderness, along which and the branches then opened out in connection with it, between one and two hundred families have established themselves and are doing well. This was effected mainly by private exertions, aided, it is true, by subscriptions made at public meetings held in Kingston and Perth; but as the amounts actually received did not exceed £30 or £40, those meetings were more important as proving the public interest taken in the project, than in a pecuniary point of view. No Government assistance was obtained or asked for; but it had the sanction of the then Executive, one or two of whom in their private capacity subscribed towards it. At the same period, lines were traced out and blazed and partially opened under the same sanction, to the adjoining townships of Olden and Oso, in the rear, and to the northern part of Hinchinbrook, on the West, in each of which, there are now considerable clearings and settlements, which in the next year or two, will in all probability, be at least doubled. I might contrast other attempts of a somewhat similar kind, that have come under my observation; and would, without difficulty, go into more detail in regard to those I have noticed; but it would probably be more tedious than useful to do so in an off-hand article like the present. But from the facts stated, I think it may be fairly inferred that the Midland District has a back country fit for settlement; the first and most important step towards which is the tracing out practicable main lines of road, in conformity to its surface features, so as to make it accessible, and enable those, who from habit and experience are fitted to be pioneers and to encounter the bush, to select their localities and ascertain the positions and facilities present or prospective of the different lots. Of such pioneers, (whatever may have been the case in former times) there is no present deficiency—men of hardy energy and enterprise, who only require a fair field for their exertions. By far the larger proportion of emigrants are wholly unfitted, in the first instance, to encounter the difficulties of an uncleared wilderness; and it would be folly to propose fixing any number of them on such tracts as those in question. But settlements once established there, by those who are qualified to do so, would soon begin to require and would absorb a constantly increasing number of the newcomers. Another reason for tracing out extensive lines of road, in the first instance, is the facilities they would give for running the necessary boundary and concession lines: and be it remembered, that, even in the Townships I have had more immediately under review, though the lines look all very straight and accurate on the maps, they exist no where else—Palmerston excepted.

I think it may also be inferred from the facts I have advanced, that no very formidable grants of money are requisite, or cumbrous machinery to superintend the laying out of the same. As regards the Hinchinbrook lines, a large portion of the settlers, [illegible] would have to be given up as impracticable; and indeed, with a view to avail themselves of the southern part, the more recent and numerous settlers in the north of the township have opened for themselves a very useful sleigh road to it this winter, which, though though varying little in general direction, is shorter and much more level than the original line. Supposing such main lines of road carefully determined on, and accurately blazed, the wild land tax—as far as it will go—of the respective townships might be appropriated to opening them out; and the government (to whom the greater part of the territory belongs, being unconceded crown lands) might advantageously supply the rest from the territorial revenue. Such lines of road also should receive the formal sanction of the Municipal Council, and be constituted public highways, to prevent litigation. Well, the country being made accessible, it only remains to secure our hardy backwoods men—whom I hold to be the very life and blood of the community—the pre-emption of their respective improvements, and the right of purchasing the deed by instalments; this I think greatly preferable to the Owen Sound plan, or indeed any system of free grants, which the province has outgrown the necessity of making; but the price should be very moderate, certainly not exceeding three or four shillings the acre. There are still a few important points that I could wish to touch on, now that I find myself in the midst of a favorite subject; I could also wish to notice the propositions and promises—not performance—that have been held forth by folks in office to the back settlers, now become a numerous body, which is a part of the subject I have not yet referred to at all. But this communication being quite lengthy enough as it is, I must, with your leave, make these matters the subject of another communication. They forcibly remind me of Tristram Shandy's cage: at whose birth, you will remember, his father devised a notable scheme of education, and set about compiling elementary treatises for the different periods of youth; but unluckily, the first period had elapsed before the treatise adapted to it was ready, so it was thrown by and the second commenced, which proved equally behind hand, and so of the rest: the result being that Tristram grew up without the benefit of any of them. In like manner whilst various schemes for opening the back country have been under consideration it is outgrowing them, and becoming settled—but not without many difficulties and privations to the enterprising pioneers which I heartily wish it was in my power to lighten.

Ever faithfully yours,

CANDIDE.

Kingston, Feb. 26th, 1844.

Mr. CHERRIER'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Aurore des Canadas:

SIR,—Several of my fellow citizens have expressed to me a strong desire that I should come forward as a candidate at the approaching election for this city. I have declined for the same reason which satisfied my friends on a late occasion, and is the most appropriate I can offer—the want of health.

It has certainly afforded me an occasion of declaring myself more openly than I could until now, upon the question which agitates this Province. Some persons have interpreted what they call my silence, as a condemnation on my part of the opinions of Mr. D. B. Viger, and a censure on his conduct.

I believe it to be my duty to seize this opportunity of distinctly explaining myself on that subject, and to do away with so erroneous

Previous to the publication of "*La Crise Ministerielle*" I had frequent occasion, in the course of private conversations, to remark that the ex-Ministers, whose resignation I regarded as a constitutional step, could not have taken the precautions requisite and necessary as well in reason as in parliamentary practice to strengthen themselves by obtaining from the head of the Executive a formal, explicit and unqualified acknowledgement of the facts on which their explanation was to run, as I conceived, constitutionally speaking, they could not in their explanation go beyond that acknowleegement.

That truth has been demonstrated most conclusively in "*La Crise Ministerielle*," and whatever opinion one may have formed upon that point, before it was so luminously treated by Mr. Viger, the conviction at this day cannot be got rid of, that the course which that gentleman adopted was founded in reason and constitutional right.

The reproaches, nay even the calumnies, therefore, of which Mr. Viger has been made the object, are the more grossly unjust, because he himself would have been recreant to his duty as a representative of the people, and in that capacity a guardian of the constitution, if he had sanctioned by his vote, the deviation from the maxims of the constitution and the usages of Parliament.

Had I been able, then, to enter again upon public life, I would not have hesitated to declare upon the hustings, that I take the same view of the resignation of ministers, which Mr. Viger does. I would have expressed my conviction, that far from regarding his conduct in the House, as being opposed to the principles of Responsible Government, I regard it as tending to strengthen them and, to render their action more secure. It is, in truth, only by adhering rigorously to constitutional rules, and parliamentary forms, that the people of this country can hope to enjoy this system of Government, which now numbers as many supporters as there are inhabitants in the Province, and which I am gratified to see acknowledged by the Governor General as the only practicable system in this Province.

This free and unequivoral declaration of my sentiments, ought to remove from me all reproach of wishing to shut myself up in an egotistical neutrality, which those are always open to who cannot be supposed indifferent to questions of public interest, and which are agitated in the society in which they live.

I have also another reason for thus coming forward. My name has been made use of, in a public newspaper, for the purpose of representing me as being in a state of complete antagonism to Mr. Viger. I know not what could have been the motive for a proceeding so strange and so void of delicacy; but I feel myself bound equally in honor and justice to re-establish the truth.

C. S. CHERRIER.

Montreal, February 15, 1844.

We stated in our last that W. Molson, Esq., in compliance with the wishes of a numerous and respectable body of our fellow citizens, was about to offer himself as a Candidate for the representation of this city in Parliament. We have to-day the pleasure to publish Mr. Molson's Address, and we understand that means are now in progress to arrange a meeting between the Candidate and the friends of Constitutional liberty on the basis of the Resolutions of 1841, and of the maintenance of British connection.

Of Mr. Molson's position and personal character, it is unnecessary for us to say any thing here. His address speaks for itself. His extensive commercial connections will ensure him the active support of the commercial body generally, and we believe no one can be more acceptable to the electors of every origin.

Mr. Fisher has in the most handsome manner, as we noticed in our Extra of Thursday, given way to Mr. Molson. The Courier of yesterday says that it has reason to believe that Mr. Bellingham will do the same. It only remains for Mr. Drummond to follow so excellent an example, and thus spare the city the turmoil and excitement of a contested election, of which the result cannot be for a moment a matter of doubt.

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of a requisition in favour of Mr. Molson. The number and character of the signatures fully bears out our anticipations of the extensive support which Constitutional principles will receive in the person of Mr. Molson; and we trust the time has now arrived, when not merely the commercial community, but the [illegible] of property in Montreal generally, will see that if they desire the continuance of British connection, the commercial advantages they now possess, and the prosperous existence of the city as the commercial capital of this United Province, they must take their stand against a faction, the inevitable tendency of whose measures is severance and ruin.—*Montreal Gazette, Feb. 24.*

Facts and Scraps, original and select.

☞ THE CORPORATION AND THE DOGS.—The dog-days of Canada, according to the computation of the wiseacres who govern Kingston, are in mid-winter, and by order, all dogs are to be tied or muzzled until the 1st of April, Tom Fool's day. A child is said to have died in Toronto, of some disease, unknown to or badly treated by the Faculty, and accordingly the disease is pronounced Hydrophobia, and a general slaughter of dogs decreed. At the other extremity of the province, in Quebec, one or two dogs, wanting water, are seen to run about the streets with their tongues hanging out. Dog-madness again, and another slaughter of dogs! As nothing of the kind has happened in Kingston, the Corporation, not to be behind hand with their neighbors, wish to create a little dog-madness excitement, and, in all probability, their wish will be gratified. If dogs are kept tied up, or kept muzzled, and water is not plentifully supplied, the disease called dog-madness—for want of a better name, will assuredly be produced; and then, if one single dog escapes from confinement, the town may thank the Corporation for the consequences. If the Corporation want to meet the evil in a sensible manner, they would rescind their ridiculous order, and tax every owner of a dog in such a sum as would materially diminish the number of useless curs kept about a family, at the same destroying in a legal way, all dogs who have no owners. Sending out three or four vagabonds, with guns to shoot dogs at large, will not only endanger human life, but produce riots and hostilities in the public streets.

TO THE READERS OF THE TIMES.—Circumstances which will be explained hereafter, preclude the proprietor of this journal from giving any editorial matter in the present number.

For the editorial in the two previous numbers he was indebted to a member of the late Administration; and it was his impression that these partial contributions from his pen might lead to a permanent connection with that gentleman.

The proprietor regrets to find that no such connexion was in contemplation; and that the little assistance hitherto extended to him in the editorial line was to be withdrawn when it suited the convenience or discretion of the gentleman referred to.

The proprietor will not consent to abuse his journal by allowing it to be the organ of a coterie, each member of which fancies himself competent to influence the tone and character of the age—neither will he sanction the interference of any individual, however gifted, in the conduct of a journal, unless he brings to the aid of the paper political sentiments in harmony with those which it has all along professed.—*Montreal Times.*

ED. WHIG'S NOTE.—After two days' editing of the *Montreal Times*, Mr. Hincks has been kicked

☞ THE DELEGATE'S DEPARTURE.—J. S. Cartwright, Esq., left Kingston for Boston, on Saturday last. He was accompanied as far as Cape Vincent, by a cortege of one hundred sleighs.

☞ PUNCH'S LAST.—Her Majesty, the Queen, in order to enable the Scotch to be charitable, has ordered a new coinage of Half Farthings.

We are informed that the Hon. H. Sherwood has left town for Kingston,—it is said with the view of aiding the formation of the new *moderate* administration. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Sherwood will be the new Solicitor General.—*Toronto Banner.*

ED. WHIG'S NOTE.—Mr. S. is in town, but nothing is said of his appointment.

We understand that the Quebec Forwarding Company has leased the extensive Wharf and Warehouses of James Brown, Jr Esq., to which additional accommodation is about to be added. Messrs. Sanderson & Murray will remove their establishment from Scobell's Wharf, to the fire proof Warehouse at the Marine Railway, where they will be prepared for their customers on the opening of navigation.—*Chronicle.*

We copy the following from the London Gazette:—

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Richard Ogden, Esq., Barrister at Law, to be Her Majesty's Attorney General in the Isle of Man, in the room of James Clarke, Esq., resigned.

☞ CHURCH BURNED.—With painful emotions we take up the pen to inform our readers of the complete destruction by fire of St. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this town on Wednesday last. Between three and four in the afternoon large quantities of smoke were seen to issue from the belfry and the lower part of the south west corner of the building, when the alarm of fire was immediately given, and the firemen and military, with their respective engines, and several hundreds of the Inhabitants were quickly upon the spot. The entire of the south end of the Church was soon enveloped in flames, and so rapidly did the fire progress that every hope of extinguishing it, or saving any part of the building, was quickly dispelled. By the strenuous exertions of those present, the greater part of the cushions, prayer books, &c and some of the pews in the lower part were saved, but every thing else, including the organ, which had been erected but a few months, and the large bell brought by Mr. Cronyn from Ireland, fell a prey to the devouring element. Service had been performed in the Church in the forenoon (it being Ash Wednesday) and it is supposed that a spark of fire from one of the stoves had communicated through a knot hole in the floor to the shavings which had been left underneath. The building was insured for £800, but this sum will come far short of covering the actual loss. This is the second large fire which has occurred in our town within the short space of one week, destroying property to a large amount.—[London Enquirer, Feb. 23.]

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday week, a Mr. Campbell, son to the Postmaster at Nottawasaga, left home, in a cutter, for Sunnidale, accompanied by a Mr. Vale, of St. Vincents, a Mr. Hollingstead, and another man; and few minutes after starting, had to descend a steep hill, with a sharp turn at the bottom where some stumps had been collected. They were driving fast, and the horse not being well trained, upset the cutter at the turn. Poor Campbell's neck came in contact with a sharp stump, and he never breathed after; Vale was stunned and insensible for a length of time, and is much bruised inwardly; Hollingstead was also severely hurt; but the fourth man was thrown entirely *over* the stumps, and escaped without injury. This ought to serve as a warning to persons in the habit of driving fast down hills.

[*Toronto Colonist.*

☞ The season still maintains its extraordinary and severe character. A slight fall of snow on Friday forenoon, the 16th instant, was followed by cold on Saturday and Sunday; at sun rise, on both days the thermometer was a few degrees below zero. This morning it became mild with some snow.

The whole depth of snow in the hard wood lands, where it does not drift, is less than three feet and a half. Notwithstanding the severe frosts, the ground under the snow still remains unfrozen, as it was at the time the first snow remained on the ground in the Fall.

Probably some exaggeration has prevailed about the state of the thermometer, in the last week of January, to the westward and southward. At Quebec, we believe Farenheit's thermometer, or one very nearly approximating to it, generally the lowest, very little exceeded, on any day, twenty-five degrees below zero, and it only reached that point twice or thrice.—*Quebec Gazette.*

☞ THE ROUTE TO OREGON.—The emigrants to Oregon, says a Western paper, have a long route to travel, much of the way over mountains and barren deserts, and but few resting places—the distance is set down as follows:—From Independence on the frontier of Missouri, to Fort Larimie, 750 miles; from Larimie to Fort Hall, 550 miles; from Fort Hall to Fort Wallah Wallah, 450 miles; from Fort Wallah Wallah to Fort Voncouver, 350 miles.

The recall of Lord De Grey from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is reported to have been decided on by the Cabinet. The necessity of a more cordial union, a more perfect agreement in opinion, and consequent decision of purpose and action that have characterized the present executive of Ireland, in order to creating and maintaining confidence in the Government, has been long seen and felt.—The return of Lord De Grey may not take place till early in the ensuing spring but that his call has been determined on, is, we are assured from a quarter on which we place full reliance, now settled. The Duke of Richmond is mentioned as the new Viceroy.—*Globe.*

Letter from a Frenchman in London to a friend in Paris, giving secret information, for which he was compelled to quit England in forty-eight hours after the discovery:—

My dear friend—As there is an opportunity, I am going to inform you how we are, and what has happened since I last wrote, but as for news I have none, neither would it be proper to write any, as times are; my daughter Mary, who you know is just turned of twenty, has had an offer of marriage from a man that is a sail-maker, which induces me to agree to the match, as I am informed by people of the same line, they always find ready employment.

I am sorry to say I have been confined lately with a fever and a cold, at the same time spit blood, and had a severe head ache; but while recovering must now bid you adieu with requesting to be acquainted with all your news and how, you all are, and to repeat my assurances of your commands being always punctually executed by, my dear friend, your well-wisher. J. F. C.

The key to the above is a small dot after each word which is to be observed, and the information conveyed is—"There are twenty sail of the line ready at Spithead. Howe commands."

☞ TIME.—Whether we play, or labour, or sleep, or dance, or study, the sun posteth and the sand runs. In all the actions that a man performs, some part of his life passeth. We die with doing that for which only our sliding life was granted. Nay, though we do nothing, Time keeps his constant pace and flies as fast in idleness as in employment. An hour of vice is as long as an hour of virtue; but the difference which follows upon good actions is infinite from that of ill ones. The good, though, it diminishes our time here, yet it lays up a pleasure for eternity, and will recompense what it taketh away with a plentiful return at last. When we trade with virtue, we do but buy pleasure with expense of time; so it is not so much a consuming of time as an exchange. Time is a ship which never anchors; while I am abroad, I had better do those things that may advantage my landing, than practice such as shall

☞ A SUPERINTENDING DOG.—The following appeared lately in a London newspaper:—Every one will remember the fireman's dog, which for many years, was the constant attendant at a fire, let the distance be ever so great. Another instance, equally extraordinary, of the devotedness of one of the canine species to another occupation, may be daily witnessed in the neighborhood of this borough. The commissioners of pavements of the eastern division of Southwark have a number of men constantly employed in the parishes of Bermondsey, St. John's, St. Thomas's, St Olave's, &c., and wherever they are will be seen a brown terrier running about the works they are engaged on, and never leaving till they leave. No one knows where he comes from, where he sleeps, or how he obtains his food, except what he gets from the men, whose strange companion he has thus been for no less than eight years. He goes regularly to the stone-yard near the Greenwich railway, about five in the morning in summer, but later in winter, and waits till the men go to their work. But if he should have missed them in any way, he proceeds over the district till he meets with them, and then takes his station beside the barrow. No other dog dares approach the spot, or touch the clothes of the men. When the labour is over, he goes away, but no one knows where. As a matter of course, he is a great favorite among the men, and from Mr. Hall, the superintendent, having made his peculiarities known he has become much noticed.

GENERAL JACKSONS FINE.—It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we are enabled to state that the House bill refunding to General Jackson, the fine imposed by Judge Hall at New Orleans, passed the Senate substantially as it passed the House.

Thus, after much discussion, unremitted opposition to the last hour, Congress has at last wiped off the stain of reproach and solemnly declared that the Hero of New Orleans, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, did nothing worthy of censure or fine, but on the contrary, fearlessly discharged his whole duty as a soldier and as a citizen.—*Watertown Jeffersonian.*

Arrivals in Kingston.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Hon. Henry Sherwood, Charles Bockus, Mr. Hill, Mr. Walker, Capt. Radcliffe, James Thomas, C. Armstrong, J. H. Winne, J. Small, J. Samuel, Mr. Steel, Mr. Macfarlane, Samuel Baird, J. H. Quaffe, Henry Wall, Capt. Robinson, R.E., Ed. H. Bourn, Hugh Ramsay, A. Gilmour, John Ross, Mr. Macdonald, Dr. George Holmes, Mr. Hill, Mr. Walker.

AT THE LAMBTON HOUSE HOTEL.

G. W. Yarker, Angus McDonald, E. Schireck, B. Haze, Mr. Bockus.

AT THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Mr. Sabim, Mr. Powell, Mr. Powell.

MARRIED.

In the Township of Kingston, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Vandusen, Mr. ANDREW CLARK, to MARTHA CHARLOTTE, second daughter of John Ashley, Esq.

At Ogdensburgh, by the Rev. Mr. Savage, Presbyterian Clergyman of that place, on the 5th inst., Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS, of Kemptville, to Miss HESSEY CRAWFORD, late of Longford, Ireland.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL give notice that he will receive Tenders for BILLS OF EXCHANGE on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days sight, on MONDAY, 18TH MARCH, proximo, at NOON, in sums not less than £500 sterling.

The Tenders must be addressed to the Receiver General of the Province, sealed and marked "Tender for Exchange," and must be made with reference to the Par of Exchange, namely, One pound four shillings and four pence Currency to the Pound Sterling. The money to be deposited in any of the Chartered Banks.

Receiver General's Office, 26th Feb'y., 1844.

CATARAQUI BRIDGE.

To be let on Contract, the Tolls of the CATARAQUI BRIDGE, from the 11th March 1844, to the 20th January 1845, inclusive.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Cataraqui Bridge Company on THURSDAY the 7th March next, at 12 o'clock noon, from such persons as may be willing to Rent the same for the above period, the Rent to be clearly stated in words at length, which Rent is to be paid weekly for the first forty weeks after the said 11th March.

It is to be understood that such of the Army and Navy, and other Military Departments as are included in the Contract entered into between the Government and the Cataraqui Bridge Company, are exempt from Toll, and that Militia men when on duty, going to, or coming from Parade or Muster and the Directors and Officers of the Cataraqui Bridge Company, their Servants, Horses, and Carriages, are also to pass Toll free.

It is further to be understood that no deduction or abatement will be made or allowed, under any pretext whatsoever, from the amount of Contract entered into.

The persons Tendering or their Agent, must be present at the opening of the Tenders, and the names of two sufficient Sureties are to be inserted, who are willing to enter into Bonds for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Tenders to be addressed to "The President of the Cataraqui Bridge Company."

THOMAS GLASSUP,
Secretary & Treasurer, C. B. C'y.

Cataraqui Bridge Office, Kingston, 24th February, 1844.

TO BE LET

And Possession given in May next.

THAT beautiful and commodious House, replete with every convenience, such as Rain and Well Water Cisterns, Wash-hand Basins in the Bedrooms, Sink and Hydraulic Pump in Kitchen, Patent Water Closet, Double Windows, Cast Iron fire places &c., The whole of the House has been newly Painted and is in first rate order. Rent moderate.

Apply on the premises to the Proprietor.

GEORGE BROWNE,
Architect.

Kingston, 23d Feb. 1844.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE London 'Illustratrated News,' 'Times' and 'Punch,' for Dec. 7, 16, 23, and 30, 1843.

RAMSAY ARMOUR, & Co.

Kingston, Feb. 1844.

SALE POSTPONED.

LOT No. 28, in the 1st Concession S. W. Green Point, well known as Scanlan's Farm, in the Township of Sophiasburg, and District of Prince Edward, containing 260 Acres, 65 of which are under cultivation.

This very valuable and extensive Farm is situated immediately on the water's edge on the Bay of Quinte, and six miles only from the flourishing Town of Picton. Attached to the Farm is a good Shop, a substantial Wharf, and a large and commodious Store House three stories high.

This fine property from its commanding position is well worthy of the attention of the Merchant or Farmer, and will be sold at public Auction, at the Auction Rooms of Mr. James Linton, Kingston, without reserve, on the FIRST OF MAY next, unless previously disposed of by private Sale.

Terms low for Cash.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Forsyth & Muttlebury, Solicitors, Kingston.

Kingston, Feb. 27, 1844.

TO LET

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THAT VALUABLE FARM, lately occupied by Mr Lewis Day & Sons, joining Waterloo, and known as the Moore Farm. For particulars apply to

LETITIA CHESNUT,
Executrix, Barriefield, or to
THOMAS SMITH,
Kingston.

Barriefield, 25th Feb., 1844.

MONUMENT

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE ROBERT WEIR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.

THE Committee of Management beg respectfully to inform the friends of the late Robert Weir, Jun., that a Subscription List is now lying at the Establishment of Messrs. Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston, where it will remain 14 days for signature; or subscriptions may be forwarded to W. Watson, Esq., Treasurer to the Fund, Montreal.

By order of the Committee.

EDMUND HENRY PARSONS,
Secretary.

Montreal, 20th Feb., 1844.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Steam Boat "PRINCE EDWARD" will be held at the Office of the Subscriber, on Friday, the 8th day of March next. Business of much importance to the owners is to be laid before the meeting, therefore all parties concerned are requested to give their attendance.

THOMAS GREER,
Agent.

Kingston, 21st Feb., 1844.

☞ The Prince Edward Gazette and Victoria Chronicle are requested to copy the above till the day of Meeting.

EXTENSIVE SALE.

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. BY AUCTION.

AT the Commercial Mart, on WEDNESDAY the 28th February, inst. will be without reserve, to close consignments, a great variety of Household Furniture, consisting in part of—

Mahogany Couches,
Black Walnut Sofas,
Do. do. Side Boards,
Do. do. Chairs,
Centre Tables,
Bureaus,
Dining and Breakfast Tables,
Cheffoniers,
Bequettes,
Cribs, Wash-stands, &c.
Parlor, Box and Cooking Stoves,

with various other articles. At the same time a pair of beautifully matched Bay Horses—with sleigh and Robes complete.

ALSO:—

Six splendid double barrelled Guns with Mahogany cases.

Sale at 10 o'clock, punctually.

D. MACDONALD.

Kingston, Feb. 19, 1844.

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, TOBACCOS, &c.,

BY AUCTION, at the Stores of the Subscriber, Commercial Mart Buildings. On Thursday next the 29th February inst., will be Sold without reserve,

25 Boxes Twankey Tea,
30 do Young Hyson Tea,
12 do Gunpowder Tea,
15 do Old Hyson Tea,
10 do Souchong Tea,
10 Boxes Starch,
10 " Ground Pimento,
25 " Boxes Ground Coffee,
15 " Boxes Cavendish Tobacco,
13 Kegs Plug do.
8 Boxes Ladies' Twist do.
25 Jars Macaboy Snuff,
20 Boxes Soap,
10 Tierces Rice,
5 Barrels do.
8 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
20 Barrels do do

Port Sherry, Teneriffe, and Claret WINES, in Wood and Bottles, with various other articles in the Grocery line.

Sale at One o'clock, punctually.

D. MACDONALD.

Kingston, 23d Feb., 1844.

BY PRIVATE SALE.

50 Half Bbls. U. S. Superfine FLOUR "Extra."

WILLIAM WARE,
Agent.

Corner Com. Mart Buildings, 20th February, 1844.

FOR SALE.

30 BBLS. ALE, from Parke's celebrated Brewery at Toronto.

Apply to CRAIG & WATT.

Kingston, 26th January, 1844.

TO LET,

A STONE DWELLING HOUSE,

IN Wellington Street, lately occupied by the Honourable Mr. Baldwin.

Enquire of

S. SCOBELL.

Kingston, January 6th, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT H. GILLESPIE & Co's., Corner of Princess and Bagot Streets, a superb lot of Rich Velvet Dresses, of Choice Colors and Patterns.

Kingston, Nov. 14, 1843.

ORDNANCE CONTRACTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that *Sealed Tenders*, in Triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, of THURSDAY 29th February, 1844, for *Washing* and *Repairing* the following articles of Barrack and Hospital BEDDING and DRESSES, for service of the Troops in this Garrison, for a period of *Three Years*, from 1st April 1844, to 31st March, 1847.

BARRACK DOUBLE.

Round Towels, at .....
Palliasses, ... at .....
Bolsters, ... at .....
Blankets, ... at .....
Sheets, ... at .....
Rugs, ... at .....

BARRACK SINGLE.

Palliasses, ... at .....
Bolsters, ... at .....
Blankets, ... at .....
Sheets, ... at .....
Rugs, ... at .....

HOSPITAL.

Palliasses, ... at .....
Bolsters, ... at .....
Blankets, ... at .....
Sheets, ... at .....
Rugs, ... at .....

FLANNEL.

Gowns, ... at .....
Waistcoats, ... at .....
Trowsers, ... at .....
Caps, ... at .....

—ALSO,—

FOR SWEEPING CHIMNEYS.

The Prices for Washing and Repairing, to be stated separately, opposite each Article of Bedding and Dress; and the rate per Flue, of each Chimney, for Sweeping, in Sterling, Dollars at 4s. 2d. Two responsible Securities will be required for the due performance of the Contracts.

For further particulars, apply at this Office, or at the Office of the Barrack Master, Tete de Pont Barracks.

The Tenders to be addressed to the Respective Officers of the Ordnance, Kingston.

Ordnance Office, Kingston, Canada, 6th February, 1844.

Chronicle and Herald will please Copy.

FORWARDING, &c. 1844.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they will be fully prepared on the opening of the navigation, with efficient means, to carry on their usual business as FORWARDERS, WAREHOUSEMEN and SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal *via* the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St. Lawrence downwards.

Their Line of *Steam Boats, Ericsson Propellers*, (first introduced into Canada by them,) *Schooners* and *Barges*, equal to any in the Country, will enable them to forward *Merchandize, Produce* and *Passengers*, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in the Trade.

In addition they would beg also to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their SPACIOUS STONE STORE HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property Stored in Fire Proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public to require comment.

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods Consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON,
Montreal.
SANDERSON & MURRAY,
Kingston, Brockville, and Bytown.

February 1844. 14-2m.

SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

WILL be sold on the premises on MONDAY the 4th Day of March next, by Auction, 18 years unexpired Lease of that valuable property on Barrack-street, adjoining the Racket-Court, known as the Racket-Court Inn, being a substantial built roughcast Building containing eight Rooms and a Kitchen, with stabling for six horses and yard well situated for an Inn. The ground rent is only £15 per annum, and will positively be sold without reserve to the highest bidder for cash or an approved Note at three months. The above is well worthy of notice as it is a property that will always command a good Rent. Sale at 12 o'clock.

J. LINTON, A. B., & C. M.

Kingston, Feb. 22, 1844.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated and empowered by Act of Parliament to effect Inland Marine Assurance.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to this Institution, is prepared to receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage to property, whether arising from *Fire*, or from the perils of *Inland Navigation*, upon the terms specified in the established Tariffs of the Company.

Proposals may be addressed to the Subscriber, at the Office of Craig and Watt, Ontario Street, next door West of the Custom House.

WILLIAM CRAIG.

Kingston, 20th Feb., 1844.

TO LET.

2 HOUSES to Let in JENKINS' LANE, one containing 8 rooms, at a monthly rent of £1 5s.; and the other containing 6 rooms, at a rent of 17s. 6d. per month. Apply to

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
Agent.

Kingston, Feb. 22, 1844.

COMMISSARIAT, KINGSTON, 5th Feb., 1844.

TENDERS

FOR FUEL WOOD.

TENDERS will be received at this Office on MONDAY the 11th March, 1844, from persons willing to enter into a Contract for supplying and delivering into the undermentioned Fuel Yards, commencing in June, and ending the 30th November next, subject to approval by the Senior Commissariat Officer, or person appointed by him.

3,300 CORDS *at the Tete de Pont Fuel Yard.*—The deliveries to be made at the rate of 550 Cords per Month, with permission to deliver a larger Supply in the earlier Months, but not to exceed in the whole, 3,300 Cords.

1,170 CORDS *at Fort Henry Fuel Yard.*—Deliveries between July, August, and September, in quantities not less than 390 Cords each Month.

170 CORDS *at Point Frederick Fuel Yard.*—In July, August and September.

The Wood to consist of fair proportions, of sound Merchantable hard Maple, Hickory, Black and Yellow Birch, and Beech, to be cut two Months previous to delivery, each Stick to be four feet long from Scarp to Point, and none less in diameter than 3 inches at the small end; to be straight, and every Cord to contain 128 Cubic feet; to be piled at the expense of the Contractor, in Stacks of one Cord high, and afterwards re-piled in Stacks 3 Cords high in the Tete de Pont Yard, and in piles of 1 Cord high in the two other Yards, the piling to be subject to the approval of the Commissariat Officer, or person appointed by him; knotted Logs of large size will not be admitted.

Unexceptionable Security, subject to the approval of the Senior Commissariat Officer, will be required, and the real Signatures of two responsible persons willing to enter into a Bond for £700 for the faithful performance of the Contract, must be given in the Tender.

Forms of Tender and conditions of Contract can be obtained at the Commissariat Office, where any further particulars will be afforded.

Tenders to express in figures and in words at length, the rate per Cord in Currency, and payment will be made Monthly for the quantities delivered, by a Check on a Chartered Bank, or in Dollars at 5s. 1d. Currency each, at the option of the Senior Commissariat Officer.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY,

By Settlers and Others,

TO THEIR FRIENDS.

THE CANADA COMPANY, WITH a view to afford every facility to promote settlement in Canada, will *remit* any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, GERMANY, or EUROPE.

The Commissioners will, at the *option* of the Settlers, or other parties—*either* grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at THREE DAYS' SIGHT, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom—or, the Commissioners will place the moneys in the *hands of the individuals for whom they are intended.*

During the last year, the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany in 329 Remittances the sum of £2990 13 4, averaging about £9 each Remittance, viz:—

£1438 3 7	in 185	Remittances	to Ireland.
£1075 12 2	in 85	do.	to England, and Wales.
£ 441 14 5	in 58	do.	to Scotland.
£ 35 3 2	in 1	do.	to Germany.
£2990 13 4	in 329	Remittances.	

Canada Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th February, 1844. 13-6m

TEAS, SPIRITS AND WINES,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT the Commission Store of the Subscriber, which he offers as low for Cash, as any house in the Trade. Two doors below Mr. John Oliphant's, Brock Street.

J. O. PETRIE.

Kingston, 5th Jan., 1844.

REMOVED.

C. KENNEDY, & Co., have removed to the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. R. H. & T. Rae, Ontario Street.

Kingston, 9th February. 1844

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

40,000 Muskrat Skins,
10,000 Mink Skins,
25,000 Martin Skins,
10,000 Fox do.

For which the highest Price in Cash will be paid by the Subscriber, at the Sign of the Bear, Brock Street.

J. A. McDOWALL.

Kingston, Feb. 16th, 1844.

BY PRIVATE SALE,

A FIRST RATE BILLIARD TABLE, full size, with Balls and Cues complete—price