BANKING.

As a new Bank is about to be established in Kingston, it may not be improper at this time, without the appearance of any insidious intention, to make a few remarks upon the fatal errors that led to the mismanagement and overthrow of the late Bank in this Town. The articles of association were similar to the Banks at Montreal; that is ten shares to qualify a person for a Director. No articles of the Association to be revised, or altered without a majority of two thirds of the votes, after being published six months in the papers. The votes agreable to a certain scale, decreasing according as the quantity of stock held by any person or body increased, and no one to have above 15 votes. This arrangement did not appear to answer the views of some of the Stockholders, who had their names down for a large quantity of stock. They therefore advertised a meeting at SIX WEEKS—to take into consideration the propriety of amending some of the articles of the association, without stating any particular end or design they had in view, or what the proposed alterations were. At the meeting the alterations were brought on artfully and by degrees.

1st. It was suggested that it was unnecessary to give six months notice, that six weeks would do better—Carried.

2nd. That a simple majority be considered sufficient for the altering of any articles of the association—Carried.

3d. That twenty instead of ten shares be required to qualify for a Director—some grumbling, but carried.

4th. That the manner of voting be altered from the present scale, and that every share shall have a vote. The Cashier proceeded to take the yeas and nays upon the question, and strange to tell, it went two thirds round before any one had courage to oppose those mighty men of paper; at last a person ventured to disapprove of their proceedings; this led to an enquiry into the propriety of what they were about to do, and what they had already inconsiderately done.—The design and benefit of the alterations in question was required to be explained by the projectors of the plan. All the reason given was, that a man ought to have a voice equal to the amount of interest he had in a concern.

Many strong and powerful reasons were given to shew the danger and impropriety of the proposed alteration; that they could be attended with no good to the Stockholders in general, on the contrary it would give designing and bad disposed men the means to injure the smaller Stockholders, and otherwise to have the institution, with its credit and its funds under their entire controul. That the measure now proposed was considered the cause of the ruin and failure of many of the Banks in the United States, where they had adopted such measures. That the large Stockholders had power enough already to do good if they were inclined, and therefore the design of the alterations were very doubtful. That they had done wrong already by narrowing the choice of persons liable to serve as Directors. That the large Stockholders had an advantage in this respect, by being qualified to act as Directors.

The yeas and nays were again taken, when the greater part of those present voted with the nays, when, out came a bundle of powers of Attorney, given to the Cashier to do general business; with these he voted yea, the side he personally espoused. They also got over another man with several powers of Attorney to vote yea. The Cashier then very gravely told the meeting the measure was carried by a very small majority.

The mischief that had been done to the institution already stared the Stockholders present in the face. It is evident that if they had not assented to the alteration of a majority of two thirds to a simple majority, this measure would have been lost, altho' it was evident the influence of several of the large nominal Stockholders were used upon the occasion. This influence must be very great, they being Directors, together with the fears of a black ball to their offered paper on a discount day.

It appears from the statement of several persons who had given the cashier powers of Attorney, at his special request, that they did not approve of the alterations made; they never gave instructions to vote upon the questions, that they did not even know the nature of the proposed alterations. This is to shew the great evil that may be made with powers of attorney.

It is a fact that by the help of such powers, three persons had nearly the powers of all the other part of the meeting.

In granting a charter no authority to vote by proxy should be given, especially by a general power of attorney. If a stockholder cannot attend, he has better trust to the good sense, and discretion of those that can attend, than to leave it to chance; besides, it is a chance if he can well understand the nature of the business beforehand, or he may alter his mind, after hearing the matter discussed.

Such powers of attorney in the hands of a President, Cashier, or any other officer gives him an undue influence, and may as heretofore lead to bad consequences and injure the public.—The Cashier of the late Bank was also a Director, that was another improper thing, it caused great mischief, and gave an improper influence at the board in matters it was wrong for him to interfere.

The articles of association had better never be altered (as in the case before us by intrigue,) but by a petition of two thirds of the stockholders to parliament.

That a true, full, and particular account be given yearly under oath to the Legislature.

That the stockholders do appoint yearly a committee, others than officers and directors, to examine into the state of the bank and the amount of accommodation given, and to report thereon to the stockholders at the annual meeting, and some means devised to prevent and punish partiality in granting accommodation; and also the use of a second hand broker to apply to for discount out of the stockholders own funds.

These and many other improvements might be made to prevent the evil heretofore experienced, to give confidence and stability to another institution, and to prevent men from being led into temptation by having too great power and opportunity to help themselves, at the expense of their neighbors equal rights.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst. Lady Colborne of a Son. On the 7th inst. Mrs. David John Smith of a Son. On the 4th inst. Mrs. Turner, of a daughter.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	Before Sunrise.	Noon.	Evening.
Feb. 10th,	38	42	40
" 11th,	4	10	5
" 12th,	14*	20	4
" 13th,	7*	12	5*
" 14th,	8	25	15
" 15th,	10	26	22
" 16th,	14	28	20

* Below zero.

POUND KEEPERS

January Quarter Sessions, 1830.

IT is ordered by the Magistrates in Session that the following allowances and fees may hereafter be taken by the different pound keepers in the Midland District.

Seven pence halfpenny per head for feeding each horse, and furnishing fourteen pounds of Hay, with water for every twenty four hours.

Seven pence halfpenny for each head of horned cattle and furnishing fourteen pounds of hay and water for every twenty four hours.

One penny per head for each sheep or calf, and to find them at the rate of fourteen pounds of hay for every six sheep every twenty four hours.

One penny per head for swine, and to find them one pint of peas or corn every twenty four hours.

POUNDING FEES.

For each horse impounded nine pence.

For each Ox, Cow, or Bull, impounded nine pence.

For each sheep, calf or hog, impounded four pence.

By order,
ALLAN McLEAN.
Clerk of the Peace.

NOTICE.—Whereas, J. Mathers, formerly Agent for the subscriber, has ceased to act in that capacity, all communications relative to the business he has transacted as such, will be directed to N. G. Filgiano, who alone can receive orders and collect debts.—Mr. F. will remain two or three days in Kingston on his return from York, which will be in a fortnight. Gentlemen wishing to honor him with orders, shall be attended by sending or leaving a notice at Carmino's Hotel. Clothes will be made in the latest fashions received quartely from London and Philadelphia. The style, workmanship and materials will not be surpassed by any establishment in British North America. N. G. FILGIANO.
Kingston, Feb. 17, 1830. 2w

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbid purchasing a Note of Hand, dated Feb. 19, 1827. for $50 given to Ezra Cooper by the undersigned, who has never received any value for the same, and he considers it given for an illegal consideration.
DANIEL ADAMS
Feb. 12, 1830. 1p.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 13th
TO WIT. } day of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, all the right and interest of Joseph Trumpour in and to the following Lands seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed at the suit of Catherine Tremper, viz one part of Lot No. 26, in the 3d Concession of the Township of Adolphustown, being composed of lots No. 3, 4, 6, 7 containing by admeasurement 48 acres more or less. West half of lot No. 28 and lot No. 29 in the 3d Concession of said Township of Adolphustown containing 300 acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
JOHN MACLEAN,
Kingston, 11th Nov., 1829. Sheriff M. D.
The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 13th day of March next at the same hour and place. JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, Feb'y 17th, 1830

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 13th
To Wit: } of February next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following lot as belonging to Joseph Rea, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench to me directed at the suit of Michael Moran, viz: the North East quarter of Lot No. 186 in the Town of Kingston.

All persons having claims on the above Land or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. JOHN MACLEAN,
Kingston, Nov. 11, 1829. Sheriff, M. D.
The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 27th February instant, at the same hour and place. JOHN McLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.
Kingston, Feb. 17th, 1830.

MONSIEUR I. DE LA HAYE, French Master to Upper Canada College, established at York, will be prepared to receive Boarders on the 4th January next.

The terms, are including the dues of the College.

For Senior Scholars—£41 per annum.
For those in the Preparatory School, } £35 do.

Mr. De La Haye, a native of France, has been a considerable time a Teacher in Paris, and was engaged in a large School near London, during the last four years.

His Pupils will have the advantage of French Conversation, and of his superintendence in their classical Studies.

York, 15th Dec, 1829.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON.

Fellow Townsmen,

The KINGSTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, at a late general meeting, appointed "a Committee to prepare and publish an Address to the Inhabitants of Kingston, explaining the principles of the Association, and inviting the concurrence and co-operation of all who approve of its object." Under this appointment, we take the liberty to address you, in the name and behalf of the Society.

The evil, which this association is formed to counteract and suppress, is great and truly alarming. Intemperance is the most dangerous and destructive vice incident to the present state of human society. It is more dangerous, for approaching us in an imposing, inoffensive form, as a friend; a promoter of our comfort; a strengthener and auxiliary to labour; a guard of health against contagion and disease, the effects of fatigue and exposure to heat and cold; a social, hospitable virtue; a generous, manly practice, recommended by fashion, sanctioned by general opinion, and countenanced by the example of wise and good men. With such views of it, persons of both sexes, and of all ages, employments and conditions of life, indulge in the moderate daily or occasional use of *Ardent Spirits*. By repetition it becomes habitual, and habit is second nature. Gradually, by a chemical operation not perceived at the time, the vessels of the stomach are affected; its digestive power is relaxed; the appetite is vitiated; its relish for ordinary food is palled; an unnatural thirst succeeds, and an uneasy, gnawing sensation, craving some stimulus to relieve the uneasiness. Stimulating draughts are repeated, and encreased, affording a momentary relief, an artificial exhiliration, followed, however, by greater debility, languor, and depression, requiring new excitement, and creating a degree of physical necessity to repeat again the impairing stimulation. Every repetition deepens the impression, strengthens the thirsting propensity, and weakens the power of resistance. By this process, which Anatomists and Physicians might describe more perfectly, hundreds and thousands of unhappy individuals, some of them of the most respectable connexions, the brightest genius, and the fairest prospects, before any apprehension of danger, and while confiding in their own self controul, have become enslaved to a habit, which, after frequent resolutions and efforts for reformation, and as frequent relapses induced by internal excitement and surrounding temptations, has led them on, through all the stages of intemperance, to a premature death, destroyed, directly or indirectly, by the liquid poison administered by their own suicidal hands. And hundreds and thousands more, equally confident of their own moral, intellectual and corporeal strength, and indignant at any suggestion of danger, have entered, and are daily entering, the same broad, downhill road to ruin.

Ask the most abandoned drunkard, that haunts the taverns and tipling shops, or staggers and brawls through the streets, the history of his degrading habit; and, in his sober moments, he will tell you, that its commencement and gradual progress were such as we have described. At first he only drank moderately, and he thought safely, and was surprised to find himself intemperate, and habituated to excess. The sequel need not be told.

In the present state of society, amidst the temptations spread around by the general use of *Ardent Spirits*, a person once infected with a taint of intemperance (with very few and rare exceptions) is ruined, and lost, without any rational prospect of recovery. And no one, however secure he may feel himself, can be sure, that he may not, unexpectedly, see a child, a brother, some beloved companion, or some valued friend, drawn into the fatal vortex, and swept down by the overwhelming current. Instances are so frequent, that, from their very frequency, they are viewed with comparative indifference.

Intemperance not only impairs the health, weakens the intellect, undermines the constitution, and shortens the lives of its victims; but it, also, consumes their earnings, deranges their business, blasts their credit, loads them with debts, impoverishes their families, and transforms them into paupers, mendicants and vagabonds.

It, likewise, induces an enormous waste of pecuniary expense. If Government were to impose public taxes to the same amount that we voluntarily tax ourselves for *Ardent Spirits*, it would cause loud and general complaints of oppression, if not an actual insurrection. A standing army could hardly enforce the collection. Yet our self-imposed brandy tax, rum tax, gin tax, whiskey tax &c. are paid without a murmur; and all these heavy taxes we pay, not for the support of Government, or of civil, religious, literary, or benevolent institutions, but really, although not directly, in aid of that grand destroyer, intemperance. Far better would it be for individuals, as well as for the community, if the same amount of our incomes and earnings were only thrown away, and lost. For it is worse than wasted. Besides the mere loss, it produces positive evils beyond the power of calculation.

The moral and civil effects of intemperance are deplorable. Every person acquainted with the administration of justice knows that most of the murders, manslaughters, riots, tumults, and breaches of the peace, besides a large proportion of other offences, for which criminals are convicted and punished, are occasioned by intemperance. It is that, which fills the gaol with convicts, the hospital with patients, the mad-house with maniacs, and the Town at large with wretches, whose families are left to beg or starve, and their children brought up in ignorance, idleness, vice, and rags. Hence the frequent calls upon us for charitable contributions, which would not be required, if the source of these streams of wretchedness were dried up.

This desolating evil is seen, acknowledged, and lamented; but hitherto little has been attempted, and nothing effectually done, to remedy it; because it has been thought to be remediless. It is, indeed, beyond the remedial control of legislation. No prohibitory or penal laws can reach it. The suppression of intemperance must be effected by moral means; by a reformed state of public sentiment, a change of fashion, a general disuse of *Ardent Spirits*, a removal, in fact, of the causeof these lamentable effects.

In producing so desirable a reformation, voluntary associations, in the form of Temperance Societies, are found to be the most effectual means. Wherever they have been tried, the experiment has succeeded, beyond the most sanguine expectation. The Howards of the present day, the friends of virtue and human happiness, are encouraged and animated with the cheering prospect. The success, that has so far attended such associations, affords a powerful argument for continued and increased exertion, and an extention of the same means to other places.

Every person has a circle of personal influence, more or less extensive. But the influence of single, unassociated individuals is not sufficient for this great purpose. To accomplish the desired reform, their influence must be combined, concentrated, directed to the same end, and brought to bear upon a single point.

The effective power of union and combination has been happily exemplified by that illustrious institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and numerous auxiliaries and congenial associations for moral and benevolent purposes. Such, it is confidently believed, will be the beneficial effects of associations for the suppression of intemperance.

Under these impressions, and for this beneficent purpose, the *Kingston Temperance Society* has been formed, and is now submitted to your consideration. It claims no power, assumes no authority, attempts no coercion, invades no right, interferes with no religious sect or political party. Its object is the suppression of an acknowledged and most destructive vice. It is to operate by the influence of united example, the adoption and avowal of decided opinion, and a manifest uniformity of practice; by friendly counsel, and faithful remonstrance; by a candid statement of facts and arguments, addressed to the understanding, the reason, and conscience of every man, woman and child, every person interested in the pending question of temperance or intemperance.

To the rising generation, who are not yet bound fast with the chains of inveterate habits, and who will soon succeed the present actors in the scenes of business and influence, the Society appeals, with strong hopes of a favorable hearing, and a cordial co-operation. To them, and to all others, it recommends *entire abstinence from the use of Ardent Spirits*, except for medicinal purposes. Experience has proved, that this may, and nothing short of it will be effectual. If the productive cause can be removed, the direful effects will cease.

The common opinion of the utility and necessity of Ardent Spirits, is ascertained to be a vulgar error. On that point medical men, who from their profession are the most attentive observers, and the best judges, give decided and concurrent testimony. Among others, we have the satisfaction to refer you to the following Resolutions of the *Medical Society of the Midland District*, sitting in this Town, last July, and composed of Physicians, whom you know and respect.

"*Resolved*, that the daily use of distilled spirits, in any form, cannot long be indulged in with impunity to the constitution.

Resolved, that the habitual use of distilled spirits is well known to the medical world to be a prolific source of disease and death.

Resolved, that we have had opportunities to know, that a great proportion of the chronic disorders of this District owe their origin, either directly or indirectly, to the too free use of distilled spirits.

Resolved, that the vulgar opinion, that the use of ardent spirit tends to protect those who use it from disease, whether arising from contagion or other causes, is without foundation; but, on the contrary, those who use it most, are most liable to, and invariably suffer most from, the disease."

To the same effect are the following extracts from the Report of a Committee of *the Philidelphia Medical Society*. "Under ordinary circumstances, Ardent Spirit, *in any quantity*, whether great or small, *is injurious to the health of the system*. Your Committee would not wish to class among the intemperate those who are in the habit of *occasionally* making use of *moderate* quantities of ardent spirit. Nevertheless, they cannot avoid remarking that *such a practice is productive of bad effects*, to a less extent, it is true, and more slowly, but *not less surely, than when the quantity is sufficient for the production of intoxication*. The individual who indulges in this habit, is also exposed, *let his resolution and strength of mind be what they may*, to the danger of gradually falling into the excessive use of a daily beverage subversive of the health of his system both corporial and mental."

"Never did man commit a more gross mistake, than when he had recourse to ardent spirit as a strengthener of the stomach, an agent to excite his appetite for food, and augment his power of digesting it. When the stomach is in a state of health, the smallest quantity of distilled spirit is productive of a proportionate diminution of appetite and derangement of the digestion. When diseased, almost any thing can be introduced into that organ with more impunity than alcoholic liquors."

These and other similar testimonies of the medical faculty are corroborated by our own experience and observation. The ravages of intemperance are under our daily inspection. We cannot avoid witnessing them. If we have power to prevent this moral pestilence, and do not exert our power of preventing it, we are accessary to its continuance, and, in the sight of God, responsible for it.

The preventive measure recommended is within our power. We can all abstain from using ardent spirits ourselves, and endeavour, both by precept and example, to discountenance the use of them by others. This is not only within our power, but the requisite sacrifice, if, upon the whole, there be any at all, is at most very light, compared with the momentous object to be effected by it. Let us, then, unite, and make a fair experiment of the proposed remedy, which offers a hopeful prospect, and the only reasonable hope, of success in the cause of temperance.

The appeal is made with confidence to the Christian, the Patriot, and the Philanthropist; to every one, indeed, who wishes for the prosperity of the Town, and the temporal and eternal welfare of its inhabitants. As this Town is favoured with many peculiar advantages, we should be ambitious to set a leading example of reformation from the common vice of intemperance.

Fellow-Townsmen, having thus, in pursuance of the appointment of the KINGSTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, explained to you the principles and object of the association, we beg leave, in behalf of the Society, to solicit your concurrence and co-operation, and now respectfully invite you to add your names to the list of Subscribers.

BARNABAS BIDWELL, }
H. CASSADY, Jr. } *Committee of the*
JOHN G. PARKER, } *Kingston Temperance Society.*
Kingston, February 12th, 1830.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.
STEAM-BOAT TRANSPORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until 12 o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the 4th day of March next, from such persons as may be willing to undertake the Transport of Government Stores (heavy ordnance and Gunpowder excepted) Troops, Settlers, Baggage, Horses, Parcels, &c.

From Prescott to Kingston,

From Kingston to York, Burlington Bay, Niagara and Queenston.

From York to Burlington Bay, Niagara and Queenston, and from those places back again respectively, during the ensuing navigation; but it must be understood, that if required, the Contractor must forward Passengers and Stores, by the earliest conveyance, without detention to favor the interest of any particular Boat.

The Tenders must state the several rates in Sterling, and be rendered agreeably to a prescribed form which can be obtained at this office, where also the conditions of the intended Contract may be seen; and each Tender must bear the signatures of two respectable persons, as sureties for the undertaking.

It may be proper to state that all Ordnance Stores, landed or received at Kingston, will be required to be delivered at, or taken on board from the Ordnance Wharf at Point Henry.

The Payments will be made from time to time, in British Money, or in other Specie, at the rate of four shillings and four pence Sterling per dollar, or in Bills of Exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 for each £401 10s. due upon the Contract. JNO. HARE, A. C. G.
Commissariat, Kingston, }
29th January, 1820. }

MIDLAND DISTRICT.—SALE OF LANDS.

I DO hereby give notice that I shall attend and offer for sale such portion of the Lands as are advertised by the Treasurer of the District, and contained in the warrants of the Clerk of the Peace as may be sufficient to satisfy the arrearages of Assessments due thereon, at the following times and plaaes, viz.

Township of Pittsburg—on the 9th and 10th June 1830, at Morton's Inn, in Barriefield, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

Kingston—on the 11th and 12th June, 1830, at the Court House, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Ernest Town—on the 14th June, 1830, at Peter Davy's Inn, in Bath, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Camden—on the 15th and 16th June, 1830, at Bower's Mills, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Richmond—on the 17th and 18th June, 1830, at the Napanee Mills, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Fredericksburgh—on the 19th June, 1830 at John Fralick's Inn, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Thurlow and Hungerford—on the 21st and 22nd June 1830, at Royal Munro's Inn, in the town of Bellville, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Sidney—on the 23rd June, 1830, at R. White's at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rawdon and Huntingdon—on the 24th, 25th and 26th June, 1830, at Edward Fidlar's at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Ameliasburg—on the 28th and 29th June, 1830, at Billew's Inn (the Carrying Place) at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Sophiasburg—on the 1st July, 1830 at Demorestville, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Adolphustown—on the 2d July, 1830, at the Court House, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

Marysburgh—on the 2d and 3d July 1830 at the Stone Mills, at the hour of 12 o'clock P. M.

Loughborough—on the 6th and 7th July, 1830, at McGregor's Mills, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

Portland—on the 8th and 9th July, 1830, at Jacob Shibley's, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN McLEAN Sheriff, M. D.
Sheriff's Office, Kingston, }
Dec. 21, 1829. }

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Observing it to have become a general practice to deposit Filth and Rubbish along the Bank in front of the Main Guard, without regard to the existing Police Regulations on that subject, it is now publicly notified that the strictest conformity to those Regulations will be hereafter insisted on; and that all persons charged with depositing filth or rubbish along the said Bank, or the Beach, in the Streets, or in the Harbour, will on conviction, be certainly fined.

It is proper to add, that until further notice be given on this point, Rubbish may, without infringing any police regulation, be deposited at three different places in the Town, where the Streets require to be raised, namely:

1st. Below the Tete de Point, where it may be thrown into the water, off the Road leading from Front Street to the Cataraqui Bridge.

2d. On the low vacant space between the dwelling of Mr. Abner Ives, in Front Street and Farish Street.

3d. In a hole quarried into Store Street, in front of Mr. Olcott's Inn.

By order of the Magistrates in Session.
ALLAN McLEAN,
Clerk of the Peace, Midland District.
Kingston, January 21st, 1830.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books for Stock in the Commercial Bank of Upper Canada are open for Subscription at the Cataraqui Bridge office until the 3rd of April next for 60 shares and under and from that date to the 10th of the same month to 12 o'clock noon for any further quantity when the books are to be closed.
GEO. F. CORBETT
Sec'y to the Committee.
Kingston, 10th Feb'y, 1830.

WANTED an experienced Journeyman Tailor, of steady and regular habits who can occasionally take charge of the business if required. An *Englishman* would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber.
GEO. WEBSTER.
Kingston, Feb'y 17th, 1830.

FOR SALE,

1,200 ACRES OF LAND, being the blocks lettered F. and G. situated in the Gore between the Townships of Ernest Town and Camden.
Apply to RICHARD ROBISON.
Kingston, 8th February, 1830. 3m.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, a few half Barrels of Superfine FLOUR, of superior quality.
J. COUNTER.
Kingston, Dec. 31, 1829.

FOR SALE—That well known stand situated in the village of Bellville being formerly kept as a Public House by the subscriber; it being so well known, it is of very little use to enumerate the advantages. It is certainly the most desirable situation in the Village for any public business, forming a corner by two of the most public streets in the Village, not to exceed ten rods from the Bridge crossing the River Moira, leading to York, (it being composed of two lots.) The whole, or any part thereof will be disposed of to suit purchasers. R. LEVENS.
Bellville, January 25th, 1830. 3m.

AUCTION.

ON the 24th day of February next, will be put up at Public Auction, a LEASE of the Tavern Stand opposite the Court House, known as the Kingston Hotel, the period to be five years, and the property to be taken in its present state. The rent to be payable half yearly, and security required.

After which will be sold the Premises now in the occupation of Mr. Archibald McDonell, containing half an Acre, on which are situated a large Store, Offices, and Wharf, the whole forming a most convenient site for the forwarding business.

Also, that well known Stand at the corner of Store and Church Streets occupied by Mr. Walter McCuniffe, with the small Brick House adjoining, containing one tenth of an acre.—TERMS, one third Cash, one third in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months. The two last instalments to be secured on the premises and payable with interest.

Sale to take place at Oliver's Hotel at 1 o'clock. For particulars of title, &c. application to be made to Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esq. Kingston, 12th Jan. 1830.

FOR SALE,

THE following Valuable Property in the Town of Kingston, by Public Auction on Monday the 1st day of March next, if not previously disposed of by private sale:—

Part of Lots No. 96 and 97—Viz.

One House Frame, 2 story, 27 by 22 feet, fronting King Street, with a Store in rear, 12 by 12 feet. A 2 story Frame House fronting on Market Street and King Street, being a corner Lot, 53 feet by 27, including a Kitchen and Well of water, 16 feet by 18.—Also, a 1½ story Frame House, 28 by 29 feet with Kitchen 13 by 13 feet, and a Yard 30 by 28 feet fronting Market Street. A Stone House 1½ story, 21 by 21 feet, with a Yard, 109 feet by 21, with a Store in rear 32 feet by 30, and a stable 12 by 10 feet on the said lot. A two story Stone House 26 feet by 32. Also a Stable 53 feet by 15, with a Yard 100 feet by 36. Good Cellars under each.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. ALEX'R. MACDONALD.
Kingston, 13th Jan. 1830.

NOTICE.—All those having any demands against the Estate of Jacob German, Esq. late of Hillier, are requested to present them duly authenticated for adjustment, and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
JOSEPH DORLAND,
Acting Executor.
Hillier, 19th Jan. 1830.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the late John Parrott of Ernest Town, deceased, brother and heir at law of James Parrot, Esq. deceased, of Ernest Town, are hereby requested to send in without delay, their accounts authentically proved, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment without delay, to the undersigned John Parrot and Daniel Perry, of Ernest Town, Executors. JOHN PARROT.
DANIEL PERRY.
Ernest Town, Janury 24th, 1830.

BENSON'S
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber is continually manufacturing, and has now on hand a large supply of *Dip'd* and *Mould CANDLES*, and *White and Yellow Bar SOAP*, of the *best* quality, which he offers for sale at reduced prices, by wholesale *only*.

Merchants in Kingston wishing to purchase large quantities for ready money, or short approved credit, can be supplied at *lower* prices than they can possibly procure them at from the United States, or any other part of the world.—*Candles warranted to stand the summer heats.*
THOMAS BENSON.
N. B. *Cash* paid at all times for *TALLOW*. Kingston, 1st January, 1830.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being duly authorised by power of Attorney from James Wilson Esq. late of Sophiasburgh as his lawful Attorneys, to settle the demands against him, (the said James Wilson Esq.) as well as collect debts in his favour. All persons, therefore, having demands against the said James Wilson Esq. are requested to attend at Jeremiah Herrington's Inn, in the Village of Hallowell, on Saturday the 16th day of January inst., where the subscribers will meet them for the purpose of settling their several demands as far as can be done by the property put into their hands for that purpose. Those indeqted to the said James Wilson are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.
ANDREW AUSTIN,
WILLIAM DOUGALL,
MOSES HERRINGTON.
Hallowell, 2nd January, 1830.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Marmora Iron Works, the privileges, Appurtenances, Buildings, Utensils and Stock, thereunto belonging, as formerly advertised, together with 12,734 Acres of valuable Land, bearing excellent Red and White Pine Timber, and other woods suitable for making Charcoal will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, for Cash at Kingston Upper Canada on Saturday the 9th day of October, 1830, at noon.

For plans of the Works and other particulars, apply to Mr. Manahan on the premises—to Messrs. Gould Dowie & Co. London, Messrs. Dowie & Baird Liverpool—at the office of the Albion Newspaper New York, or to the subsriber at Montreal.
PETER McGILL.
Midland District, Upper Canada, }
August, 1829. }

THE Subscriber offers for rent for a few years, that commodious brick building and Store in Store Street (near Mr. John Blakes Inn,) with two good store houses and a good cellar under one of them, a good cellar and kitchen in the dwelling house; also a small well of water joining the cellar. The whole of the premises is in the best of order with a commodious yard, and is a real good stand for business. Possession given the 1st May, 1830. *THOS. TURPIN.*
Nov. 11, 1829.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has received a part of his FALL GOODS, and daily expects the residue, among which will be found

200 ps. of Assorted Cloths, (super. & com'n.)
20 " Ladies' Cloths,
50 " Cassimeres and Satinets,
100 " Assorted Flannels, Swanskins and Baizes,
10 " Fashionable Cloaking,
250 " Morino, Bombazettes, Plaids, and Stuffs,
250 pairs Whitney, Rose, & Point Blankets,
1000 pieces Steam Loom & Factory Cottons;
500 " Assorted Chintzes, Printed Muslins and Calicos;
100 " Pink, Buff, and Dark Ginghams;
500 " Assorted Cotton & Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls;
500 White & col'd Counterpanes & Quilts;
20 p'ces Brussels & Kidiminster Carpeting;
100 " Irish Linens, Sheetings & Lawns,
500 " Assorted Muslins and Cambrics;
200 dozen Hosiery, (Men's, Women's and Children's)
50 pieces Fustians, Beverteens and Jeans;
20 " Fashionable Vestings;
20 " Norwich Crapes & Bombazines;
500 " Assorted Ribbons,
100 " Fashionable Silk Handkerchiefs;
200 pairs Ladies' and children's Corsets;
200 White & Brown Damask Table Cloths;
20 p'ces Damasks, Huckabucks & Diapers;
Silk and Cotton Velvets; a rich assortment of Gros. de Nap, Lusterings, Sarsnets, and Persians, White and coloured Gauze Dresses, Cashmere Gauzes, Palmyrenes and Crape de Lyon for Ball and Evening Dresses; Grecian Mecklin Thread Laces and Bobbinets; Lace Caps, Collars & Pelirenes; Black and White Lace and Gauze Veils; an excellent assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' White and coloured Kid Gloves; Silk hosiery; Silk and Worsted Braids; Ladies' Muffs, Tippets and Collerets; Men's and children's Fur Caps; an assortment of cloth, hair, and tooth Brushes.

70 *Crates of well assorted CROCKERY*, among which are a few elegant London pattern Dinner Sets, and 100 sets of China: also, some brown Wedgewood Ware.

1000 Blue Kersey Jackets,
200 " " Trowsers, } Will be sold very low.
1000 pairs of Shoes,
WILLIAM WILSON.
Kingston, Dec. 2d, 1829.

N. B.—W. W. having recently visited England, where he selected the whole of his Goods, which are of the newest patterns and best quality, and purchased on the most favourable terms, he is enabled to sell them at lower prices than any that have yet been brought to Kingston.

Orders will be received, and executed on liberal terms, for Law, Medical, Religious or any other kind of Books.

☞ The highest price paid for Bills on London.

FRESH GROCERIES,
&c. &. &.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a very extensive supply of fresh Groceries, Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepperment, Shrub, &c. which he offers at the following reduced prices for cash only.

			lb.
TEAS.			
Twankey.	£0	3	4
Young Hyson	0	5	0
Souchong.	0	3	6
Gun-powder.	0	7	0
LIQUORS.			gls.
Cogniac Brandy.	0	6	6
Holland Gin.	0	5	6
Peppermint.	0	2	9
Shrub.	0	3	0
Wines from	0	4	0
to	1	0	0
SPICES, &c. &c. &c.			per lb.
Black Pepper,	0	0	7½
do ground do.	0	0	10
Alspice,	0	1	4
do. ground do.	0	1	6
Greeen Coffee,	0	1	0
Ground do.	0	1	4
Barley,	0	0	3½
Mustard,	0	2	0
D. R. Loaf Sugar,	0	0	10
S. R. do do,	0	0	9
Muscovado do,	0	0	6
do best,	0	0	7
Tallow Candles,	0	0	9
American Sperm. do.	0	1	10½
English do,	0	3	6

And all other articles in his line in proportion which are too numerous to mention. As to the quality of his articles he warrants them of the best: but the public are welcome to call and taste, and judge for themselves—customers running a book account, supplied on the same terms as usual.
MICHAEL BRENNAN.

N. B.—M. B. has on hand a few articles of Dry Goods, which he offers very low on a liberal credit, and produce received in payment at Market price. M. B.
Kingston 19th Dec. 1829.

NEW AND CHEAP STORE.

JAMES R. BENSON, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed his business in the New Brick Building with cut stone corners, erected on his old stand in Store Stteet, the second corner above Mr. Blake's Inn, and next above Messrs. Vanalstine, & Co. where he is now opening an Extensive assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Among which are Fine and Superfine Broad Cloths and Kersemeres of all colours; Flushings; Red, White, and Yellow Flannels; Rose, and Four and a half point Blankets; Bombazettes and Bombazines; Silks and Satins; Brown Factory Cottons; Steam-loom Shirtings; Ladies' Bonnets; Gentlemen's Hats; S. S. Seal Skin Caps of latest fashions; together with every other article in the Dry Good line. Also, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES, & SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS

Of all descriptions and of choice quality.—Plug Tobacco; Sole and Upper Leather; Window Glass, Paints, Oil, and Putty; Patent Ploughs; Salt: and a few excellent Cooking Stoves. China, Crockery, and Glassware.

☞ Cash paid for Wheat, Flour, Pork, and Pot Ashes; and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. R. B. begs to say with his neighbours, that the whole of his Goods have been purchased on very advantageous terms, and assures the public that they will be sold equally as low as theirs, if not lower. He hopes by assiduous attention to merit a share of public patronage.
Kingston, 2nd November, 1829.

ANY person in the possession of a mineral, a production of Canada, by leaving a specimen at this Office, will receive through the medium of this paper information respecting its nature, provided it be thought worthy of notice.

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