be guilty of an act so palpably unjust; for he is not, in this case, invested with the necessary information to enable him to pronounce an opinion one way or the other; neither can His Excellency be brought to think that your suspension can, in reason, be considered as implying a conviction of criminality on your part. Supposing that the King should cause you to repair to England to answer the charges now preferred by the House of Assembly, your suspension would then take place as a matter of necessity, and certainly could not, in that case, be regarded in the light of condemnation.

On the other hand should the Governor-in-Chief resist the desire of the House of Assembly on this occasion, he would then indeed, invest himself with the character, (that of a Judge,) which he now distinctly disclaims; for were he to suffer you to be continued in the exercise of your functions, in the face of the solemn charges preferred by the House of Assembly, it might be inferred, that in the opinion of His Excellency, these charges were not susceptible of being sustained.

The Governor-in-Chief has no right to assume, that the charges exhibited against you proceed from private malice and political animosity; that again belongs to the merits of the case, with which, (he cannot too often repeat it,) he has nothing to do.—But the application for suspension comes to him from the whole House of Assembly in a body, as one of the branches of the Legislature of this Province; and in that view is entitled to very great deference and consideration on the part of the Governor-in-Chief.

Finally, it becomes my duty to inform you, that the Governor-in-Chief, after having maturely considered the request submitted to him by the House of Assembly in all its bearings, he finds himself compelled to adopt a measure most painful to his feelings, by desiring that you will consider your functions as Attorney-General of this Province suspended, until the pleasure of His Majesty shall be known.

The documents which accompanied your letter of the 23d inst., are herewith returned—they have not even been unfolded by His Excellency, for being neither judge nor party in the cause now at issue between the House of Assembly and yourself, he considered the perusal of these documents as quite foreign to the part which it belongs to him to perform.

His Excellency desires me to add, that he will willingly transmit to the Secretary of State these, or any other documents or representations, which you may think proper to confide to his care.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obed't and humble Servant,
(Signed) J. B. GLEGG, Sec'y.
Hon. James Stuart, &c.

No. XVII.
(Affidavit of Mr. Green.)
No. XVIII.
(Part of a report made by James Stuart to Sir James Kempt, from pages 55 to 91.)

We perceive by the *New Brunswick Royal Gazette*, that Barnabas Hannawell, Jesse Wheelock, and Daniel Savage, three of those who were arrested and confined in Fredericktown for having created disturbances among the Madawaska settlers, were brought to trial on the 15th ulto, and found guilty by the jury after a short deliberation. On the 18th, they were brought up for judgment, and severally sentenced to pay a fine of £50, and to be imprisoned for three calendar months. Other indictments have been preferred against them, which stand over till next term.—[Montreal Gaz.]

Among the passengers by the *Britania*, from Liverpool at New York, is the Hon. James Crooks, of Flamborough West, U. C. --[ib.]

THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, November 9, 1831.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURE OF WARSAW, BY THE RUSSIAN TROOPS—TUMULTS IN PARIS—DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH MINISTERS.

The ship Colossus has arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 20th, and Liverpool of the 22d September, both inclusive. The melancholy intelligence of the Fall of Warsaw is amply confirmed.—But it was entered by the victors over the bodies of the slain, after an obstinate resistance, in which the Poles again covered themselves with glory in their fall. The latest letter of O.P.Q. is glowing and burning with indignation at the cold and cowardly policy of Europe, which allowed this gallant and chivalrous people thus again to be sacrificed.—[Com. Advertiser.]

The last London dates bring us the melancholy account of the capture of Warsaw by the Russians, who entered on the 8th of September, after severe fighting on the two previous days, in which they carried mostof the defences of the city at a dreadful sacrifice of men. The Polish army on the morning of the 8th retired to Praga, and afterwards in the direction of Modlin to join the remainder of the army in that quarter where it is determined to make a stand by some accounts, and from others to wait the orders of the Emperor. Whether they will be able to keep the field or not is uncertain, but many writers both in Paris and London seem to entertain sanguine hopes of the final triumph of the cause of the Poles, if not from their own exertions, by the interference of other Powers. All the accounts received are from the enemies of Poland, so that at present we are not in possession of such intelligence as is likely to give a true state of that country. The news of the fall of Warsaw produced a great sensation in Paris, the conduct of the French ministry on that question was severely handled in the chamber of Deputies, and it was the general opinion they would be obliged to retire, and if so their places would be supplied by men determined at all hazards to restore the Kingdom of Poland.

A letter dated Warsaw, Sept. 8, says—"Poland is again subject to its lawful sovereign. On the 5th instant Field Marshal Count Paskewitsch sent a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his majesty the submission of the city, and to promise, on the other hand, amnesty and pardon. With an infatuation which cannot be sufficiently deplored, these words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th at day break, the Russian army advanced to storm the city.—After a desperate and sanguinary resistance, our brave soldiers, with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of intrenchments which surround Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The task, however, was not ended with this; there remained a second line of intrenchments, and a broad moat round the city, defended by bastions.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 7th the Field Marshal was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when General Krukowieki sent General Predzynski to him to announce the intention of the Polish nation to submit to its legitimate King.—These sentiments were, however, not confirmed by that Chief of the government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal.—He affirmed that the consent of the Diet was necessary for such a submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the inutility of further defence, and the disasters which it would inevitably bring with it, the General withdrew at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to General Krukowiecki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given by one o'clock, the Marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. Half an hour more was requested for consideration, but this also elapsing without a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal issued orders for the attack. It was terrible, and very successful; flags of truce were sent, but they brought only dilatory answers. The attack was, therefore, begun upon the second line of intrenchments, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, who in the mean time received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens and the ditches towards the Jerusalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardour of the latter revived; they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valour which had already distinguished the two days were renewed, and at nine o'clock in the evening the intrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls—every thing, in short, was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime night had set in, and the army required repose.

The lines of intrenchments carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners, and nearly 100 pieces of cannon, were the trophies of these two memorable days.

Nothing could now save the city and the enemy's army. Both, therefore, implored the clemency of the Emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw. The Polish army and the nation have submitted to their monarch; the former, in conformity with the Emperor's manifesto, is gone to Plozk, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give a more detailed account of these important events—The glorious success which we have obtained has been purchased by severe losses. The Field Marshal himself has received a contusion on the left arm and the breast. Krukowiccki has resigned his power.

Gen Malachowski has announced to the Field Marshal in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the army to Plozk with the intention of waiting there for the commands of his Imperial Majesty. We must hope that the Polish army will persevere in these good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations which may, perhaps, have been addressed to it.

The French Goverment received accounts of the fall of Warsaw on the 15th, from the French Minister in Berlin, but did not venture to make it known until the day following—Friday :—

The announcement then appears to have been the signal of a general commotion—mobs collected in the streets of Paris, the Ministers were every where denounced as the betrayers of Poland, and a stormy discussion took place in the Chamber of Deputies, which was threatned to be resumed on Monday. The Ministers gave but cold and laconic answers to the attacks made upon them, and so strongly is the war party seconded by popular feeling without, that it was feared by the friends of peace that the resignation of the Ministers must be the consequence. The Government had been already defeated in the Chamber, upon the motion for bestowing honors upon the officers appointed by Bonaparte during the hundred days. The following are extracts:

A letter from Paris, of Saturday the 16th, says:

The news of the fall of Warsaw produced a deep and painful impression yesterday upon the public mind at Paris, and was the subject of general conversation in the *cafes* and other places of public resort. In the evening several groups were formed in the garden of the Palais Roya!, consisting principally of young men, who proceeded towards the Boulevards singing the *Marseillaise*, and the *Parisienne*, and shouting *Guerre aux Rusees? Vive la Pologne!* About 9 o'clock the hotel of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs was attacked by a large party, who threw stones at the windows, and tore down a part of the palisades next the Boulevard. Some detatchments of troops having come up, this crowd was dispersed and the hotel protected from further damage. A strong party of the military was stationed in the vicinity of the Russian Ambassador's residence, to be ready to act in case of emergency; but although the concourse of the people in that direction was great, there was no attempt to commit outrages At several points of the capital, lamps were broken. An attempt was made to force the shops of armourers on the Boulevard Poissoniere, but a young man, wearing the Cross of July, having placed himself in the doorway, managed, to keep the mob in check till the armied force came up. The National Guards were called out, and, in conjunction with the troops of the line, appeared at every point where public order was threatened. By 11 o'clock all the groups had dispersed, and perfect tranquility was restored. Considerable crowds were assembled this morning in the courts of tha Palais Royal, where his Majesty arrived about half past eleven, he was received with loud acclamations and cries of "*Vive le Roi.*"

The fact of a Court of Enquiry having been ordered at By Town has already been announced to our readers. The object of this Court, it now appears, is to investigate certain charges preferred against COLONEL BY, by a person who had been employed on the Rideau Canal as a Clerk. The name of this person is *Burgess*; and according to a statement published in the London Morning Chronicle, he was for some time "*a party to the most shameful and fraudulent proceedings.*" After being dismissed, he determined to become *honest*, and proceeded to England with a budget of complaints, which were laid before the Board of Ordnance. What may be the result of the enquiry it is impossible to foresee, but we trust that an officer who has rendered such important services to the country will not fall a victim to the machinations of discontented and designing men. The *Patriot* of yesterday states "that there will speedily appear a pamphlet illucidatory of every minute proceeding concerning the Canal, and which will set the character of Colonel By in a light, in which every man of a grateful mind, and a lover of his country, must rejoice to view it."

The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec, who lately returned from England, is expected at this place hourly. His Lordship will proceed to York, and, the Quebec Gazette says, remain there during the winter. From a private source, however, we learn that he will return to Quebec before the navigation closes.

THE WATCHMAN—has devoted two columns of his religious paper to a virulent attack on the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald, because we published, a few weeks ago, our opinion of certain letters written by two persons in the United States, relative to the moral state of Upper Canada. Notwithstanding the special pleading and jesuitical insinuations of the *Watchman*, we do not feel ourselves called upon to retract a single syllable that we have written, or to offer any explanation of what he considers unintelligible. "Every inhabitant" of Upper Canada, possessed of correct feeling, perfectly understands, and condemns, the "documents" which we have denominated "impudent" and "libellous", and we are sure that our readers generally will acquit us of having used harsher terms than the case demanded. No pitiful personal inuendos that proceed from the person whom the "United Presbytery of Upper Canada" have selected as their organ can ever extort a reply from the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

We have inserted two communications on subjects connected with the Police of the Town, to which no doubt every attention will be paid in the proper quarter. We know that it is the desire of the Magistrates to act with the strictest justice and impartiality in applying the money committed to their charge; but, with such limited means at their disposal, it is impossible to satisfy the demand of every one. We think moreover, that many streets in Town have greater cause for complaint than "Store Street."

For the satisfaction of the shippers of goods on board the John Watkins schooner, Capt. Thew, we beg to announce that she arrived safe here and has proceeded to Prescott.—During the late gale the John Watkins lost her foremast, and Capt. Thew received a severe injury on the hand.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY AND MURDER.

It will be seen by the following advertisement, that a most nefarious and daring attempt at robbery and murder was made in our village, on Saturday night, or Sunday morning last. The Banditti consisted of four dauntles desperadoes, who after cutting away part of the sash, and extracting the glass from one of the windows of the new store of John Brown Esq., attempted an entrance; the Clerk who lay in the store, hearing the noise, and discerning a hand passing through the window—cautiously moved unobserved, and seizing a gun loaded with shot, sent its contents into the hand of the individual entering, which caused his retreat, together with his marauding companions, who were closely pursued by the Clerk through an adjoining garden, where overtaking one of them, he tumbled him by a blow from the gun,—and, in turn, was tumbled by a blow from one of the robbers, who sallied round him and would have murdered him, had not his cries drawn forth the assistance of another clerk who followed with a gun,—in the conflict the clerk received several cuts on the hand and one on his head from some sharp instrument. The robbers also snapped a pistol twice or thrice which burned priming. The noise of the cry "robbers" alarmed several of the inhabitants, who ran in pursuit, but the villains betook themselves to the woods and effected their escape, notwithstanding the vigilance of the inhabitants who dividing themselves into parties, remained in search till morning. From the way the thing was concerted, it is manifest, this attempt at robbery was not the work of an itinerant gang, the villains were well acquainted with the intricacies of the place, and had opened a way of escape on either side of the store.—[Port Hope Telegraph.]

EXECUTION.—On Monday last Alexander E. Lemon, a *Frenchman*, was executed in this Town for the murder of his step-child about 4 years old; the murder took place last winter: he was a tall slender young man, and from his appearance we should say about 26 years of age. About half past one o'clock he made his appearance attended by the Roman Catholic Priest, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, and Dr. Widmer, he ascended the ladder with a firm step, and on reaching the platform he knelt down, as did also the Priest—the rope being adjusted and the cap drawn over his face—in this attitude they continued for some time in prayer, when the fatal drop fell which launched him from time into eternity, he struggled severely for some minutes. At a little past 3 o'clock he was cut down and conveyed to the gaol yard. We believe Dr. Widmer was to receive the body.

[York Advocate.]

DIED,—On Sunday last Mrs. JAMES, wife of Mr. Robert James of this Town.

In the Township of Kingston, yesterday morning, MRS. MARY STICKLES, aged 76 years.

A General Meeting of the Dorcas Society, to choose Office Bearers, and arrange business for the ensuing year, is requested at the house of Mr. Bidwell, at 12 o'clock, Friday the 11th instant.

Kingston, 4th Nov. 1831.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE UPPER CANADA HERALD.

Mr. Editor,—It is singular that we often remember the scenes of our sleeping hours, when those which have engaged our waking thoughts are entirely forgotten.—I send you a *sleep within a sleep*, and can assure you, in a double sense, that it is "such stuff as dreams are made of." Hoping, sir, that *you* may have "good dreams,"

I remain, your obdt. serv't, Y. P.

I lay asleep within a vale,
A vale of pleasant ground,
The softest grass beneath me grew,
The fairest flowers around:

A gentle air breathed on this spot,
Like murmuring of bees;
'Twas sweet, as when from Araby
Returns the robber breeze.

Just at my side a streamlet ran,
All silvery and serene,
Which like a ribbon glanced along
The avenue of green.

The trees above me bent their plumes;
And these, my fancy deck'd
As warriors o'er my rest to guard,
Majestic to protect.

And, still above, I saw the sky,
Bland, beautiful, and blue,
And fancied, I can scarce tell why,
The earth as lovely too;

Then, ever and anon there came
Such melody around,
The soul unto the ear arose,
T' anticipate the sound.

While listening in a still delight,
A spell did o'er me creep,
And in the luxury of thought,
I languished into sleep.

I do not know how long I slept
On the small streamlet's shore;
But when I woke, I woke to joys
Far greater than before!

MY OWN! my loving, and beloved!
Was looking in my eyes,
Half sorry that the kiss she gave
Had moved me to surprise.

I rose, to bless Her for her love—
She did not, could not speak,
But, tottering, in my arms she fell,
And lean'd upon my cheek.

* * * * *

Since then, the buds of hope have died,
I nurs'd, but to bewail;
Yet the grass is green, the flowers are fresh
In that romantic vale!

Mr. Editor,—It is well known that there are large sums paid by the inhabitants of this town for the improvement of the streets. Whether the money paid for this purpose is laid out with the best economy, and with a due regard to the public convenience, is a subject of legitimate enquiry. If there is dissatisfaction in respect to either, it should be known and expressed, that the evil may be corrected. It may be regarded as a well established axiom, that the magistrates entrusted with the expenditure of the public money for the improvement of the streets, are bound to lay it out in such streets and in such manner as will best suit the convenience of the public. The first street macadamized in Kingston was the continuation of church street, some distance, if I mistake not, beyond the limits of the town, and where there is comparatively little travel.—This was considered at the time a matter of experiment—which might perhaps have been performed with equal economy and more general utility within the limits of the town. If I mistake not the next experiment was tried upon the upper part of store street from Mr. Chesnut's shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Peter McDonald, and was equally successful with the first, and gave much more general satisfaction on account of it locality. Since that time, besides market street, an obscure street leading from the upper part of store street to the English and Roman Catholic burial grounds, and rarely travelled except on funeral occasions, has been macadamized.—During the past summer a street leading from the water near Burley's brewery, by the court house and Lancasterian school house, has been Macadamized as far as grass street. This street is very rarely travelled—the money expended upon it therefore, may justly be considered as having been laid out without regard to the public convenience, and is a subject of just complaint.

The greater part of store street, the most central and public street in the town, and on which there is probably four times as much travel as on any other street in Kingston, remains unmacadamized. The middle of the street, in many parts of it, being lower than either side, is always sure to retain the rain, and keep the street muddy; the mud in wet weather being generally from one to three or four inches in depth. As long as the street remains in its present condition, a very little rain will produce a great deal of mud, as no part of the water can pass off except when there is considerable declivity.

The present state of the street is a great annoyance to the inhabitants and to the public generally, and reflects little credit upon the town. How much it reflects upon the magistrates, who have the management of the public money, they themselves can easily imagine. The state of the street is a subject of very common remark, and of complaint, and will continue to be until some better measures are adopted for its improvement. What egregious folly is it, for instance, and what a waste of public money every spring and fall to scrape up the mud in heaps and cast it away without any attempt to guard against its formation afterwards! Nine tenths of this expence might be saved, if the street was properly elevated in the middle, by macadamizing it and digging a superficial drain on each side, by which the water might be carried off.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that yourself and brother magistrates will soon take measures to remedy the evils here complained of.

STORE STREET.

Kingston, 4th Nov. 1831.

Mr. Editor,—A short time ago I was fined because my servant wheeled a barrow on one of the foot-paths of this flourishing Town. No doubt the law is a very good one, as not only might other more cumbrous vehicles be rolled against the shins of his Majesty's liege subjects, but even the Carters might be tempted, with a view of keeping the wheels of their trucks clean, to drive their horses over the pavement.—There is however another evil to which the inhabitants of this Town are subject and which ought immediately to be redressed, and that is, the stoppage of the foot-path by the Auctioneers in the middle of the day, whereby passengers are obliged to go thro' the mud to avoid the crowds collected either through curiosity or intention of becoming purchasers at these Auctions. In Lower Canada a law is in force to prevent public sales taking place in the streets, and why should not the same regulation be adopted here! As you Mr. Editor are a Magistrate, and have no doubt the comfort and welfare of your fellow-townsmen at heart, I hope you will use your best endeavours to put a stop to the grievance (for it is one) complained of.

A. B.

PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

J. COLBORNE,
Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM the FOURTH, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To our beloved and faithful Legislative Councillors of our Province of Upper Canada, and to our Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of our said Province; to our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, on the fourteenth day of October, instant, to be commenced, held, called and elected, and to every of you—

GREETING:

WHEREAS by our Proclamation bearing date the tenth day of September last, we thought fit to prorogue onr Provincial Parliament to the fourteenth day of October instant, at which time at our Town of York you were held and constrained to appear.—NOW KNOW YE, that we taking into our Royal consideration the ease and convenience of our loving Subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to relieve you and each of you of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking, and by these Presents enjoining you and each of you, that on Thursday, the Seventeenth day of November next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our Town of York, FOR THE ACTUAL DESPATCH OF PUBLIC BUSINESS, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Upper Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary, and herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed—WITNESS our trusty and well beloved SIR JOHN COLBORNE, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General commanding our Forces therein at York, this twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-one, and in the second year of our Reign. J. C.

By Command of His Excellency.
HENRY J. BOULTON, Att'y. Gen'l.
D. CAMERON, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DEBATES.

IN THE ENSUING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

Courier Office, York, 27th Oct. 1831.

WE beg respectfully to intimate that we have engaged a competent Stenographer to report the proceedings of the ensuing Session of Provincial Legislature, and that in order to furnish our readers with as prompt and detailed a report of the debates as possible, we shall issue TWO PAPERS per Week from the commencement of the Session. The two numbers per week will be issued at the small additional charge of one dollar per year—that is to say at the rate of 25s. per annum exclusive of Postage, [5s. per annum]. As it is our determination to give a fair, impartial, condensed report of all that occurs in the House, without the least regard to persons or parties, we may venture to Solicit the patronage of the public at large who take an interest in the Parliamentary proceedings.

New Subscribers who wish to have the COURIER sent to them, will please forward their Names as soon as possible, in order that we may make the necessary provision for the inerease of Subscribers, by the opening of the Session.—A half a year's Subscription must, in all cases be paid in advance.

$500 DOLLARS REWARD!!

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 29th OF OCTOBER.

WHEREAS the new store of the subscriber, in the village of Port Hope, was broken open by four or more villians, on the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th inst., one of whom was fired at by the Clerk, and supposed to be wounded in the hand with small shot, whilst endeavouring to enter at the window- The above reward will be paid to any person or persons, who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders.

All Surgeons and other Medical Men will do well to secure any Person who may require their assistance, in extracting shot from the hand, or body, as one of the offenders is also supposed to be wounded in the body; having been shot at within 14 yards, with shot about one size less than Pigeon shot, during the pursuit. The offenders are still more worthy of punishment, than if only intending to rob, having used every endeavour to kill the person in charge of the store, having several times burnt priming at him, and otherwise badly wounded him with sharp instruments.

Editors throughout the Provinces, and the United States will confer a favor by giving the above one insertion.

JOHN BROWN.
Port Hope, Oct. 31st 1831.

OYSTERS.

"Those who wish to enjoy this delicious restorative in the utmost perfection must eat it the moment it is opened, with its own gravy in the under shell; if not eaten while absolutely alive, its flavour and spirit are lost."—*Kitchiner.*

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of Oysters direct from Albany, all "alive and kicking."

There are few points on which there is a more unanimous opinion than Oysters. All agree as to their virtues. So extremely grateful are they to all who truly appreciate their estimable qualities, that the swallowing of every additional one only creates a keener desire for its successor,

"As if increase of appetite had grown
By what it fed on"

JAMES McDONALD.
Opposite Mr. R. C. Cassady's, Quarry St.
Kingston, Nov. 9th, 1831.

INFORMATION is wanted of Moses Hurlburt, native of Canada; he left Canada about the year 1815. In 1826 or 27, his friends received a letter from him, written in Palmyra, Wayne County, State of N. Y. stating that he was going to the city of New York, and from thence to Maryland, which is the last they have heard of him.

Any information respecting the above person, conveyed to the Editor of the Canadian Watchman, Kingston, Upper Canada, will be gratefully received by his Daughter.

☞ The Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, and Editors in the State of Maryland, will confer a great favor by inserting the above.

Kingston, Nov. 3d, 1831.

LOST—This morning in Kingston, a gold Key and Seal with a steel wire Ring: whoever has found the same and will bring them to this office shall be handsomly rewarded. Nov. 9th, 1831.

PROPOSALS,

By STEPHEN MILES, (late Proprietor of the Kingston Gazette, &c.) for publishing, in the Town of Prescott, County of Grenville, Johnstown District, a weekly Newspaper, to be called the

GRENVILLE GAZETTE.

THE Publisher will not in this Prospectus enter into a laboured detail of what he intends to do, but briefly remark, that being a British subject, it will be his constant endeavour to promulgate such intelligence, and at as early periods as possible, as shall be for the advancement of the interests of the great nation to which he belongs, and of the growing Colonies of British North America in particular. It is needless to say, that a well conducted Newspaper must prove an acquisition to such a flourishing and growing Village as Prescott.—The general character of the Grenville Gazette will be political; but it will contain a summary of foreign and domestic intelligence, together with useful and entertaining essays on various subjects, in the selection of which, great care will be taken that nothing unchaste, or which may be calculated to offend the most delicate ear, shall find their way into its columns. Ladies & Gentlemen of science are respectfully solicited to contribute to the instruction and amusement of its patrons and the public.

CONDITIONS.—The Gazette will be printed in the folio form, on a super royal sheet, and afforded to subscribers who receive their papers by mail at 16s. per anum, if paid in advance, or 20s. at the expiration of six months—which includes the postage.

To other subscribers, 12s. 6d. in advance, or 17s. 6d at the end of the year.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

☞ Gentlemen holding subscription papers, will please return them, or a list of subscribers' names, (with particular directions how papers are to be forwarded, and to what place,) by the first day of December next, to the Editor, Prescott; as he intends commencing the publication of the paper about that time. October 1831.

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for SALE,

Chmpaign Wine in Cases of 3 doz. of Joly's celebrated brand.
Vidonia Wine in bbls. of 3½ doz. bottled in London.
Port and Madeira Wine in Hhds. of very superior quality.
Old Jamaica Spirits, having been upwards of two years in bond, and just landed.
Best Holland Gin.
Bourdeaux and Cognac Brandy.
Twankay (Hyson kind.)
Do. common.
Young Hyson.
Souchong.
Congou, and other Teas in Boxes and Chests.
Sheet Iron, in Boxes.
Window Glass 7 x 9.
Olive Oil in Boxes of 1 do each.
Tobacco Pipes, T D and wax end Muscatel Raisins.
Muscovada Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

And a variety of other articles daily expected to arrive, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c. &c., which shall be sold uncommonly low.

McKENZIE, GEDDES & Co.
Kingston, 22d October, 1831.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. SMITH, assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Morin, respectfully announce to the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, that they have opened an Evening School at their residence in Front Street, in the building lately occupied as the Post Office, nearly opposite the Military Hospital. Hours of attendance, 6 to 9 o'clock.—Their terms per month are as follows:—

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,.....3s 9d.
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography,.....5s.

Kingston, 2d October, 1831.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Stuartville, occupied by Mr. Gay.

West half of Lot No. 22 in the 3d concession of Leeds, near the village of Gananoque, } 100 Acres.
East half of Lot No. 2, & West half of No. 3 in the 2nd con. of Leeds, } 200 "
No. 19 1st concession of Kitley, 100 "
No. 32 in 3d concession of King, 100 "

500 Acres.

Application to be made to the subscriber.

GEORGE OKILL STUART.
Kingston, Oct. 2d, 1831.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber about two months since, a COW; the owner or owners are requested to come forward; pay charges and take her away.

JOHN BELL.
5th Con. Western Addition, Township of Kingston, October 29th, 1831. 3wp

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that no person is authorised to settle accounts for the subscriber.

THOMAS MOLSON.
Kingston, September 17, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at this office until the 1st December next at 12 o'clock noon, from any persons wishing to purchase the whole or part of the undermentioned metal in charge of the Ordnance Storekeeper at this Station, the Tenders to specify the price per Ton in Sterling which are to be addressed to the respective Officers of this Department, the Purchasers to be at the expense of the removal, and the trunnions of the Guns will be knocked off previous to sale.

Kingston Artillery Square.

		Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.
2 pieces Brass Ordnance weighing		19	1	11
3 " Iron " "		127	3	23

Ordnance Yard, Point Henry.

4 " Brass " "	116	3	21	
29 " Iron " "	758	3	10	

Dock Yard, Point Frederick.

3 " Iron " "	48	0	12	

N. B. The Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Gun Metal."

Office of Ordnance,
Kingston, 13th Oct. 1831.

AT a meeting of the Ladies Directresses and managers of the Female Benevolent Society held at the house of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Kingston on Saturday the 22d of October.—It was Resolved.

That in consequence of the small size of the Hospital, (there being but two rooms), they are oblidged to confine their relief to such persons as are living in the Town of Kingston, Point Henry and Frederick.

By order of the Directresses.

M. DOBBS, Secretary.
Kingston, October, 24th.

Public Record Office Reference: C.O. 47/57

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INCHES 1 2 3

CENTIMETRES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8