

5th & 6th. Uncertainty of the Law: Power of internal regulation of the colonies fully admitted.

7th. Judges—retire from both Councils. 8th. Bestowing offices: complaint admitted, remedied as offices become vacant.

9th. Officers having lost the confidence of the country: to be dismissed if complaints are proved.

10th. Canada Trade Act: will be immediately repealed on the agreement of both Provinces.

12th. Legislative Council: a dispatch preparing on the subject, all the proper influence of government to be given to the satisfaction of the colony.

13th. Responsibility, and accountability, &c.; any colonial law increasing them to be sanctioned.

We have been very politely favoured with a copy of the Canada Revenue Act, which was sanctioned on the 22d Sept., and brought by the 1st Oct. packet.

That it shall and may be lawful for the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of the said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, by any Acts to be by them from Time to Time passed, and assented to by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, or on his or their behalf, to appropriate in such manner and to such purposes as to them respectively shall seem meet, all the Monies that shall hereafter arise by or be produced from the said Duties, except so much of such Monies as shall be necessarily defrayed for the Charges of raising, collecting, levying, recovering, answering, paying, and accounting for the same."

THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, November 30, 1831.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—REJECTION OF THE REFORM BILL BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—REJECTION OF HEREDITARY PEERAGE IN FRANCE.—POLISH ARMY TAKEN PRISONER IN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIAN POLAND.

By the last arrivals we learn the reform bill was rejected in the House of Lords. We have no room this week to make many comments upon their decision, but a reform must come, and that before long.

For it is very unlikely that men representing themselves will much longer be able to withhold from the people their constitutional share in the government. We have given as much as we could of Lord Grey's speech—it is worthy of attention, particularly that part directed to the Bishops, urging them to read the sign of the times, and what might be the consequence to themselves should they vote against the bill.

But he might as well have addressed himself to the flints in the street, for only two Bishops voted for the Bill. The part selected from the speech of the Duke of Sussex, the King's brother, forcibly portrays the intelligence of the middle classes of the people of England and does justice to their desire for information. He thinks they are as well capable of judging of the fitness of men to represent them as Noble Lords are, and are equally as competent judges of what will lead to their comfort and happiness. We perfectly agree with the Noble Duke, when he says, he values Nobility, but education ennobles a man more than any thing else.

We have looked over the speeches of several of the boroughsmen opposed to the Bill, and find them a tissue of the old thread bare stories about seasons and danger, they insult the people by degrading their understanding in supposing them incapable of judging of such ways and means as shall best promote the prosperity of their country. Should His Majesty's life be spared, we have no doubt but he will accomplish the great work he has undertaken, and his name will be handed down to posterity as the destroyer of the greatest monster England ever supported.

We have very little room now to review the probable fate of the poor Poles. A ferocious despot with his armed banditti, are masters of the kingdom of Poland, where they are exercising their paternal promises with all the savage barbarity they are capable of devising. The copy of a letter from Warsaw, in our paper, will speak for itself without further comment from us.

The divisions of the Polish army, after the capture of Warsaw, retired towards the Austrian frontiers from Modlin, where they took refuge, being totally destitute of the munitions of war. In the defence of Warsaw the ammunition was not sufficient by one-fourth to defend the place, which was the cause of so many divisions being withdrawn from the city. We are happy to hear once more of Gen. Skrzynecki, who is safe out of the reach of the tyrant.

We copied from the York Courier an article on Imprisonment for debt, which is worthy of attention. For our part we have always considered it a difficult subject to legislate upon, considering the great propensity many people here have to run into debt, and the great inattention to discharge such debts. To keep an honest, but unfortunate debtor in Prison, after he has delivered up all, and has given satisfactory proof, that he has not wasted it in extravagance, or fraudulently conveyed it beyond the reach of his creditors, must be the greatest folly, and a total bereavement of all christian benevolence; therefore a remedy is greatly required, to relieve the unfortunate from the power of the unfeeling creditor in such cases. On the other hand there are a class of debtors totally unworthy (by their dishonestly wasting the substance of other persons) to be partakers of the benevolent intentions of an insolvent act, and should be excluded from it if possible.

To distinguish between the just and the unjust is the great object to come at; for when once a method can be got at to attain that object, every other difficulty vanishes. A sort of fraudulent documents, or acknowledgment of debts given to persons where nothing is due, with a view of defrauding

the just creditor, require to be guarded against, in an insolvent act, as a thing said to be much practised. With respect to small debts, such debtors require to be under some little restraint for it is not always possible to guard against every one. This swearing out a capias is often carried to a great extent. We have known persons professing much religion swearing out capias, at the very time there could be no reasonable probability of the persons going away, agreeable to the form and tenor of the oath they had taken. It could only proceed from mercenary malevolence, ill becoming their outward profession, for which all such persons deserve punishment for the injury they occasion. To guard against all such abuses require the mature deliberation of the Legislature, so as to be able to apply a suitable application to the multiplied necessities of the disease.

We have to inform Mr. Knowlton that Mr. Thomson is at York attending the legislature, therefore he has had no opportunity of expressing an opinion, respecting the extracts published from Mr. Townley's letters in our paper. We have only to observe, that the extracts were read at the Missionary meeting, and so became known to all who were present. As to their effects, you are as well able to judge as we are, for very little is said about them here, at least in our hearing, and Kingston is but a small portion of Upper Canada. You know as well as we do, that mankind in most cases are averse to opposition, whether individually or collectively, and wish to prevent it. This spirit exists as well in religion, as in all other avocations in life—otherwise we should never have heard of the holy inquisition, with power to burn and torture for a different view of the road to heaven; nor yet of the Ecclesiastical court in England, with nearly the same power under another name.

From the deluge of acrimonious writings published in Canada, by the different persuasions of protestants, every observer must lament the hostile spirit to Christianity they display, not only with a view to exalt and extol their own profession, but to degrade and vilify the religious belief and opinions of their neighbours dwelling almost under the same roof. To an ignorant and benighted people, deprived of the means of information, and where the benevolent principles of the gospel, which teach peace and good will to all mankind are withheld, or designedly misrepresented to them for the purpose of keeping both mind and body in bondage and fear, some excuse might be offered for such uncharitable animosity. But there is no excuse for the protestant possessing with the means of information shining him in the face, as conspicuous and as powerful as the glare of the sun in a bright summer day. How long will we seek to pervert the ways pointed out to us in the scriptures, and begin to live in charity and good will with all mankind. Your letters are copious, and if mutually acted upon may produce the best effects. It is better to unite to do good, than to meet each other with envious and uncharitable countenances, which might cause the father to be divided against the son, and the mother against the daughter. Remember we have all one end in view, and our duty is not to strew thorns in each others' path.

In your communication last week, in one part of our impression the letter K, in your name was omitted in consequence of your having omitted it in the manuscript.

Your other communication will be attended to next week.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Legislature are preparing for business, by giving notices of Bills &c. They have consented to employ a reporter of their debates, who is to leave a copy for the inspection of members next morning. The objection to employ a reporter by some members arose (as they said) from their being often misrepresented to the public, which is a correct opinion, provided it is well grounded. The speeches of members should be reported to the public as they are delivered in the House. If members utter things in debate, which they regret afterwards, the reporters cannot be accountable for the variation in the speakers opinion.—After some debate, the House has dispensed with the services of the chaplain reading prayers to the members before the business of the day begins. We have to inform the public that the Kingston Bank Bill passed through a committee last Friday without opposition, to be read the third time last Monday.

Mr. Perry intends to introduce a bill for reducing into one act, the appointment and duties of township officers. Such an act is much wanted in this province, for as the law now stands it is difficult to be understood, and liable to much abuse, particularly that part relating to pound keepers, which ought to be plain, and capable of being understood by most men. It very often happens that very unlettered men are appointed to that office, and cause much loss of time and injury to their neighbors, sometimes by not understanding their duty, and sometimes by wilfully perverting it.—Many of these men are without property, and are careless of the consequence of their unlawful conduct, because no redress can be had as the law now stands without a law suit, (at least we are told so) which, if you should gain, you would have the supreme satisfaction very often of having to pay the cost of your suit, in addition to other injuries you may have suffered by the conduct of the officer. Complaints against pound keepers might be heard before magistrates, and rectified, subject nevertheless to an ac-

tion at law, if sufficient restitution is not ordered for the injury done. The assessment of damages, and the sufficiency of the fences should be clearly pointed out, so as to be readily understood and applied to the different cases of trespass, and live stock running at large. It is quite common for a certain cast of pound keepers to receive such live stock as are by town-meeting regulations taken from lands without a lawful fence, and in fact where places are left purposely for them to enter for the sake of exacting the poundage fee.

From the Colonial Advocate. Mr. Perry gave notice of a bill to appoint commissioners to treat with Commissioners to be appointed by Lower Canada on matters of mutual interest to the two provinces.

Mr. Burwell gave notice of a bill to amend the laws for the regulation of common roads; and of a motion for a grant for roads and bridges.

Mr. Mackenzie gave notice of a resolution for an address to the King on the East India Company's Tea Monopoly.

The address in answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech, was ordered for a third reading.

Mr. Mackenzie brought in a bill to regulate the fees to be taken for publishing legal notices required by law to be published in the newspapers.

Mr. Mackenzie brought in a bill to ascertain and declare the powers, privileges and liabilities of Banking Corporations. Read a first time, and 200 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Mackenzie moved a resolution requiring the Welland Canal Company to give to the house a detailed account of their receipts and expenditures for the past year, which the house agreed to.

Mr. Buel's bill to repeal a portion of the Laws now in force relating to Common Schools in this province, and to make other and further provisions for the regulation and encouragement of such schools, was read, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thomson presented a petition from Thomas Mackenzie and certain magistrates of the Middlesex District, praying that the courts may be held alternately in Bellville and Kingston. Mr. Shaver presented a petition of Andrew Snider and 214 others of Williamsburgh, about side lines, which was referred.

Mr. Mackenzie's bill to amend the law of libel was ordered for a second reading.

The petition of the township of King, on the state of the colony, signed by 106 of the freeholders, &c. was brought up by Mr. Keough.

The petition of Donald McGinnis and 196 other freeholders and householders of Glengarry, on the state of the colony, was introduced by Mr. Cook.

Five petitions, from Guelph, Nichol and other freeholders and householders, were presented by Mr. Mackenzie; also the petition of John Warren, Esq. and others of Whitby and Pickering for aid to the roads.

The petition of Archdeacon Stuart, and others of Kingston, praying that the duties of the Clergy reserve and King's College, and referred to Mr. Thomson and others. A petition for remuneration for war losses was also read.

Mr. Bidwell has given notice that he will again bring forward his primogeniture bill; and Mr. Mackenzie has made a motion for a committee on a second credit.

Mr. Howard has given notice of a motion to cause District Treasurers to give in their accounts in detail for the information of the legislature.

Dr. Doncombe brings in a bill to regulate the practice of Surgery.

THE WEATHER for most part of the month of November has been very regular, the thermometer continuing in the mornings near the freezing point, but this morning it fell 24 degrees below; yesterday, 18; and the day before, 17. The ground has been chiefly covered with snow for the last five days, and previous to that a great quantity had fallen but it melted as it fell or soon after. The frost is very severe for this early part of the season, but we hope it will enable the Farmers to bring something to market, for the inhabitants are much distressed for provisions &c.

The Steam Boat John By was launched on Wednesday last. Her length when finished will be 110 feet from stem to stern. Breadth of beam, 26 feet, or 30 feet over the gunwale; her draught of water when furnished with her engine, 31 feet. She will have a gentlemen's cabin on deck 41 feet by 30; ladies' cabin below 22 feet by 24; promenade deck the full length of the vessel. Her engine, made by Benet and Henderson of Montreal, is of 78 horse power, and her burthen will be 200 tons.

For the Upper Canada Herald. MAGISTRATES' FEES. Mr. Thomson, You, as a Magistrate, and a Member of our Assembly, must be aware of an act passed in 1827, to establish the fees to be taken by Magistrates, in the performance of their various duties. These fees are universally complained of as being much higher than the nature of the case requires, and on many occasions are very oppressive. When this act was first published, many of my neighbors would scarcely believe it possible, that a body of men delegated to make laws for the general good of the Province, could have agreed to such an act. One of them very significantly shewed us a list of our Representatives having J. P. attached to their names.—"Don't you see it will bring grist to their mill," said he. We then looked over the yeas and nays, and were very well pleased to see the representatives of the counties of Frontenac, and also Lenox & Addington with the nays. Some of our Magistrates are in narrow circumstances, and are indebted to their office to eke out a living; and that I suppose is the reason there is so much complaint of the difficulty of getting money from some of the Commissioners of small courts, which also requires redressing. I was always led to believe, a Magistrate was rather an honorary office; but this act certainly reduces them to the condition of pound keepers, and hence men—which fees many of the magistrates refuse to take, particularly the fees for convicting under a penal statute. I would ask our representatives, what respect they think the public can have for the decision of a quorum of

magistrates, entitled to a reward for the conviction of any one brought before them under a penal statute, when the law allows them to demand seven shillings and six pence for such conviction. I once attended a court where several persons were summoned to shew cause why they neglected a militia training, when, to my great surprise, I found that in addition to the other charges, seven shillings and six pence was made for convicting them of such neglect; making, for the three, 19s. summons, 3s. 9d. constable, 4s. conviction, 7s. 6d. Total, £1 5s. 3d. Taking this altogether, it is a very good business. I noticed, also, that very few excuses were accepted. If the collector has to get a warrant to distrain for the rates, twenty, thirty or more are put in one warrant, and 2s. 6d. charged from each person. Now, (except in a case of necessity of a person going away) a list of at least 10 or 20 names (if there are so many defaulters) ought to be put in one distraining warrant, and a moderate sum charged to each; this method is the more required, as the defaulters are mostly poor people, and but ill able to bear such extra additional charges. All the above observations hold good with respect to persons summoned for neglecting to perform their statute labor, and also to complaints against public regulations which all bear hard upon the public, and requires mitigating. My motive is to draw the attention of the Legislature to the expediency of this act, now it is about to expire, lest it should be renewed without observation in the hurry of business.

ADDINGTON. THEODORE BROCKETT. Steam Boat Hotel, Kingston Nov. 28th 1831.

MARRIED.—In Kingston, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16th, by the Rev. Robert McDowal Mr. Henry Mayo, to Miss Mary Whelpley—Mr. Joseph P. Farwell to Miss Maria Whelpley.

TO THE PUBLIC. THOMAS McFATRIDGE being Administrator of the late Edward McFATRIDGE all persons having claims, are requested to present their accounts for liquidation, and those indebted to the same to make immediate payment, to Thomas McFATRIDGE, who intends to carry on the business as usual. Every article in the BOOT & SHOE line is intended to be of the best quality, and lowest prices, and hopes by strict attention to have the confidence of the public. Kingston, Nov. 26th, 1831.

NOTICE.—Came into the inclosure of the late Mary Stickle, about the first of October last, a spotted Heifer, two years old past. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ANDREW BADGLEY. Kingston, Nov. 22d, 1831.

THIS is to certify that, after enquiry, I find that I have made a mistake in saying that Mr. Cook, Sexton, made overcharges for the performance of his duty. GEO. McMAHON. Kingston, Nov. 30, 1831.

NEW GOODS. THOMAS WILSON respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has just received, in addition to his former stock, per the Droype from Liverpool, a very general assortment of Goods, such as Black, Brown, Olive and mixt Cloths and CASSIMERES, ditto, Ladies' Queen and Pelisse Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, and Flannels, Ratteen and Bath Cloaking, Camlets, Tartans and Bombazette Plaids,—Domestic and Steam Trousers, Fancy Gingham, Turkey Stripes and Checks, a good supply of Book Binding, and Millinery, Hosiery, Caps, Braces, Ladies' Corsets. A fine assortment of Ladies, and Children's London Boots and Shoes.

T. W. will also receive in a few days per the ship Thames from London, a beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS such as Crepe de Lyon figured Ganges and Mandarines, India Silks, Satins and Gros de Naples, rich oriental Lavender and Brocade Silks, China Ganges &c. Fancy Silk Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Thread Edging and Black Laces, Edgings and Quilting, Fancy Silk Gimps, Braids, Corms, and Tassels,—together with general Trimmings, Bombazettes, and fancy colored Merinoes. A very rich article of Queen Adelaide's Calicoe, Vestings, rich blond Velvets, ditto, black Lace, together with a general assortment of small Wares and Haberdashery.

T. W. also calls the attention of those who wish to provide against the inclemency of a Canadian winter, to the following articles—Gentlemen's Fur Caps and Gloves, Snow Stockings and Comforters, Canadian and Indian Moccasins, North and South West Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Fur Tippets, Gloves and Ruffs—also, Teas, Sugars, Snuff and Tobacco, with an assortment of Glass Ware and Crockery.

P. W. in soliciting the Public to call and examine his Stock, feels convinced from the advantageous terms the above goods were purchased, in the best market, by an experienced individual, that he is enabled to offer goods in his line on lower terms than they can be purchased in any other part of Upper Canada.

N. B.—Pedlars and Country Merchants would find it to their advantage to call and examine the goods. Kingston, Nov. 23, 1831.

THE Subscriber having recently returned from England, where he has been for the purpose of selecting and purchasing GOODS. Having bought upon the very best of terms, and taken every pains in the selection, he now begs to offer them to the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and its vicinity, hoping to meet with that patronage and support that he has hitherto received from a generous public. Having imported a very extensive stock, both of fancy and staple goods, particularly of WOOLLENS, (Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes, and Bombazettes) he begs to call the attention of Country Merchants, as he is determined to sell them on as reasonable terms as they can purchase in Montreal. He also particularly wishes to draw the attention of the Family to his store, knowing that he can supply them at such prices that will give them general satisfaction. In his assortment will be found Liquors and Wines of the very best description. Tea and Sugar, also a good assortment of CROCKERY, also a good assortment of Ladies' FURS (Muffs and Tippets of the newest fashion) Gentlemen's Cloth Camlet and Oil Cloth Cloaks. An excellent assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Clogs and Pattens, a very fine selection of Ladies Work Boxes and Writing Desks also Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, and a small assortment of Plated Ware and Jewellery &c. WILLIAM WILSON. Kingston Nov. 23d, 1831.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Bamford, known as the Steam-Boat Hotel, but better by the comfort it conferred on travellers, under his respectable management; and hopes by assiduity and attention to preserve that excellent establishment in full reputation and credit. To this end every possible care will be taken to provide all things conducive to comfort of the best that money can purchase, and he doubts not but that all who honour him with their patronage, will find pleasure in recommending their friends to the same treatment and attention they themselves shall have received.

The stabling and other accommodations for horses and carriages are extensive and of the first class, and diligent and well approved persons will be constantly employed to keep them in all respects ready, and applicable to the immediate use of travellers, as soon as it is possible, the house will be constantly furnished with the New-York, Montreal, and other provincial papers; and the subscriber begs to announce that he has already taken means to procure for the benefit of his guests, the Daily London Times, as understanding it to be the most interesting of all the London prints. During the season it is his purpose to keep a never failing supply of the finest oysters that can be obtained.

THEODORE BROCKETT. Steam Boat Hotel, Kingston Nov. 28th 1831.

THE REV. JOHN WAUDRY, of the British Wesleyan Methodists, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kingston that he intends opening a School on Monday the 21st inst., in the house lately occupied by Mr. Morn, opposite the residence of the Sheriff, J. McLean, Esq. for instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition and Geography, with Ancient and Modern History. An Evening School will be commenced on Monday the 14th of Nov. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Terms and further particulars may be obtained on reference to Rev. J. P. Hetherington, or any of the Gentlemen connected with the British Wesleyan Chapel. Kingston, November 11th, 1831.

Commissariat, Kingston, 22d Nov. 1831. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until Monday morning at 12 o'clock on the 19th December next for supplying such quantities of the best quality of Bread, Fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Fire Wood and Tallow Mould Candles

As may be required by this Department for His Majesty's service at Prescott from the 25th December 1831, to the 31st December 1832.

The Tenders to express the rate in Currency for which each article will be supplied. Security will be required for such Contract as may be entered into.

Further information may be obtained on application at this Office and the Commissariat Office at Prescott.

FOR 1832. THE Token, The Atlantic Semivir, The Pearl, for sale at the Kingston Circulating Library.

Also—Gough's, Voster's, and Walkingham's Arithmetic. Store Street, Kingston, Nov. 23, 1831.

EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE. BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD ON Thursday the 15th of December next, at Messrs. McKay and Redpath's establishment at Jones' Fall, (South Crosby) Rideau Canal, their whole Stock of Tools, Horses, Carriage Harness, &c. Employed in the execution of the works at that place,—consisting of 40 Horses Among which are to be found some of the best draught horses in the Province, 30 sets Harness, complete set of new,—a large and extensive lot of Miner's Tools. Comprising every article in that line. 4 sets Blacksmith's Tools, with Bellows and Anvils complete. About one Ton Bar Iron, assorted chiefly Swedes, and well calculated for the general use of the country. A quantity of the best Cast. Crawley, and Blister Steel. A large quantity of Blocks and Tackles, Snatch, single and double Blocks of the best quality, some of them newly new, with cast Iron Shears. A lot of 6 inch, White Rope, 6 Crabs, complete, ready mounted, 6 pair Stone Shears. A complete assortment of Masons and Stone Cutters' tools 80 tons best quality of Hay, 9 Trucks, with Low Wheels, well calculated for Hauling Lumber, &c. A very extensive lot of Blankets, both new and second hand, with Boarding House Utensils of every description. A broken assortment of shop Goods, consisting of Clothing, Dry Goods and Hardware, 2 tons of old iron of various descriptions, and a lot of Carpenter's and Cooper's Tools. Also—A variety of other articles useful to Farmers and others, too extensive to detail.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to continue each day until the whole be disposed of.

Conditions.—Purchasers to the amount of £25 and under, to pay Cash—From £25 to £50, Ninety days credit—From £50 to £100, Four Months—From £100 and upwards, six Months Credit, by furnishing the Broker with approved Indorsed Notes. ARCHD. McDONNELL, A. S. B. Kingston, 21st November, 1831.

A DIRECT IMPORTATION OF DRUGS & CHEMICALS. CHARLES HEATH has lately received a direct consignment of the first houses in England a very general assortment of Drugs and Chemicals which he offers for sale as low as they can be purchased either in the Upper or Lower Province. Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1831.

MACCOBOY SNUFF. CHARLES HEATH is now receiving on consignment, his full supply of Sterna's celebrated Maccoboy Snuff, consisting of 200 Jars, various sizes and qualities, which he offers for sale low for cash or short approved credit—As so, 2,500 lbs. Superior Rappee Snuff. Kingston, Sept. 28th, 1831.

TOBACCO. 250 KEGS Tobacco, 12, 14, 16, 18 & 32 hands to the pound, just rec'd and for sale by CHARLES HEATH. Kingston, Sept. 28th, 1831.

PAPER HANGINGS. 1000 PIECES just received and for sale unusually low by CHARLES HEATH. Kingston, Sept. 28th, 1831.

At a Meeting of the Committee for building the Steamer, William's the Fourth, at Kingston, 31st October, 1831, PRESENT, JOHN R. GLOVER, CARR, GILDELSLEVE, HENRY JONES, and JOHN McDONALD.

It was resolved, that the Committee regret the loss that they, in common with the country, have sustained, by the death of the late Captain Alexander McDONNELL; and that they feel deeply sensible of his faithful discharge of the duties of Agent, Treasurer and Secretary to the Committee—

Resolved, that the vacancy occasioned by the death of Captain Alexander McDONNELL, as Treasurer and Secretary, be filled by John McDONALD, Esq.

Resolved, that the thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Jesse Wood, for his assiduous attention to the interest of the Stockholders in building the Steamer William the Fourth, and for the Workmanlike, and in every respect, satisfactory manner in which he has completed the vessel.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Steam Boat William the Fourth are requested to pay into the hands of the Subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, a further instalment of twenty per cent, on each share. JOHN McDONALD, Secretary.

Gannaque, 31st Oct. 1831. THE Subscriber offers, for sale, at very low rates for cash, or short approved credit. 50 Tierces and 250 Barrels of Muscovado Sugar.

15 Pounds and 90 Hids. of highly flavored and strong grade Jamaica Rum, 10 Barrels of first quality Plantation coffee 20 Bags of Pimento. 2 Pipes of best Holland Gin. 2 Pipes Charante Brandy.

He has also on hand 30 Cooking Stoves of a new and highly admired pattern well furnished with tin utensils. 100 Boxes of Sheet Iron. 30 Boxes of T. D Pipes 10 groce each. 10 Barrels of best English Glue, 1 Cwt. each.

He is daily expecting a large supply of superior Wines of different descriptions, and an extensive consignment of Stoves single and double of Polish and Sugar kettle and hollow ware—all of which will be disposed of at the Montreal prices the transport from thence simply added.

A. MANAHAN. Kingston Oct. 18, 1831. His Majesty's Dock Yard, Kingston, v.c. 15th November, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 18th day of January 1832, at 10 o'clock A. M. the Hulk of the sailing ship, late on her way on the shore off the King's Dock Yard at Kingston, Upper Canada, will be disposed of by Public Auction, viz. St. Lawrence of 102 Guns. Kingston of 56 " Burlington of 42 " Montreal of 24 "

Also, the Frames of the Wolfe and Canada, each pierced for 110 Guns, as they stand on the stocks in the Dock Yard. Immediately after the above sale, a quantity of standing and running rigging, late belonging to the St. Lawrence, Kingston, Burlington and Montreal will be like manner be disposed of,—as this rigging has been but little used, and is in good condition, it may be advantageously retained or otherwise converted.

The ships will be disposed of separately, and the rigging will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. A reasonable time will be allowed for the removal of the articles from the King's premises, which must be done at the purchaser's expense.

A deposit of twenty-five per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money previous to the removal of the articles. Further particulars may be learned at the naval store-keeper's office, at Kingston dock yard, and of Mr. WILLIAM LUNN, clerk in charge of naval stores at Montreal.

On the opening of the navigation in 1832, about twelve hundred Spars for masts and yards, of from four to thirty feet in diameter, will be disposed of by public auction. Timely notice will be given of the days of sale. The spars may be previously examined; for which purpose, application must be made at the naval store-keeper's office. J. R. GLOVER, Naval Store-keeper.

CHARLES HEATH has for sale 200 C Barrels Gr. & Chip'd DYE WOODS, Also a few Tons Stick Do. Do. Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1831.

CIGARS. 400 BOXES just received and for sale by CHARLES HEATH. Kingston, Oct. 10th, 1831.

M. AUDUBON.—This gentleman, whose splendid work on the ornithology of the United States has been so justly lauded, passed through Washington Riggs' street, in his way south. The Journal states that he proposes to proceed through the southern states to Florida, and to pass six months in exploring that peninsula. He will then pursue the line of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Sabine, ascend the Arkansas to its head waters, and thence to the Rocky Mountains. Should his time permit, he will cross these mountains, and descend the Columbia river. This tedious difficult, and perilous journey, Mr. Audubon has undertaken for objects purely scientific; and we have a right to expect, from his researches through this extensive region of country, considerable and inestimable additions to our present stock of knowledge.

To doubt that he will be every where received with respect, and that all possible facilities will be given to his labors, would be a libel on the hospitality and intelligence of our country.

REACH OF VOICE—EXTENT OF CHURCHES. The Romanists build large churches—it was enough if they heard the murmur of the mass, and saw the elevation of the host; but ours are to be fitted for auditors. I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2,000 persons, and all to hear the service and see the preacher. The position of the pulpit requires consideration; a moderate voice may be heard 50 feet distant before the preacher, 30 feet on each side, and 20 behind; and not this, unless the pronunciation be distinct and equal, without dropping the voice at the last member of the sentence. A Frenchman is heard farther than an English preacher, because he raises his voice at the last words of a sentence, like the Roman orators. A church should therefore be 90 feet long, and 60 broad, besides a chancel at one end, and a belfry and portico at the other.—[Wggs, Lives of Architects.]