fore we get through with the business.—Much is said about flour coming from the United States duty free, but we are at a loss to discover in what manner it can reduce the price of our flour. When it reaches England, it has to pay the foreign duty, being from five to seven shillings per barrel more than the Canadian flour, which is fixed at five shillings Sterling, consequently it will not pay the shipper without he can purchase it for a sum as much under the price of Canadian flour as the difference of the respective duties. In plain terms, suppose flour is worth 25s. per barrel, the merchants below can only afford to give between 19 and 20s. for American flour, when the duty in England is 5s. Sterling more, consequently a competition is quite out of the question. England can always take what flour we have to send her, the people need be under no fear on that account. It will be a great relief to the inhabitants of Quebec, where bread, during the winter, is very high, arising from the flour being nearly all shipped in the fall. What remains get into the merchants' hands, who can obtain almost any price they ask for it; therefore, flour imported into Lower Canada, duty free, must consequently be a great relief to the inhabitants of that Province, without doing any possible public injury, save and except to the speculating merchants of those cities.

A petition has been presented to the House from this town, requesting that the license on whisky stills may be taken off. For our part, we are at a loss to know what argument could be adduced in favor of such a measure. As for the distillers, we should think it would even operate against all such as are at present embarked in that business, for if the still duty is taken off, you will have stills going without number, in every direction, this would consequently lessen the demand from what we may call the regular distillers, and greatly add to the evil of intemperance, by causing the article to be introduced under the noses of the people in the country settlements, by a host of speculators in whisky. Most people living in the neighborhood of a country still, know what a resort it is for the lovers of whisky, which it is impossible for the owner to prevent, should he be ever so much disposed; for if he should offend such characters, he would be liable to abuse, and perhaps a secret injury from them, therefore, for his own peace and preservation, he puts up with the annoyance. Any one who has been at such places, and at the taverns in the country places, where men retreat for a drinking bout, must lament to see the moral depravity they too often exhibit. The liquor soon works into their heads, and they then begin to yell worse than so many savages, afterwards to vex, irritate, and insult each other by every offensive word or action that a devilish mind can invent. It is not long ago since we were informed by a person, that a gang of these drunken ruffians went into his house, and because he refused them more liquor, they actually knocked his stove and pipes about the room to the great danger of burning his house down, If the still licences are withdrawn, you multiply the resorts of intemperance, the convenience of obtaining the liquor, and bring it more frequently under the notice of the inhabitants. To increase the revenue, we suppose, was the object of the license on stills, and if a revenue is wanted, we are persuaded it could never be put on a more suitable article, or one that could do less injury to the public in general.—Should the duty be taken off stills, whiskey would not be one farthing the gallon less in price. We have heard it said the consumption would be greater, and coarse grain fetch a better price. In contradiction to that, we are informed that during the present season, not one quarter the quantity of grain required by the distillers is brought to Kingston by our farmers, and that meal from Indian corn is bought up by the distillers, to the great injury of the inhabitants, who require it as an article of food.

From all the information we can gather, an opinion prevails that it would be an injury to the public to remove the duty on whisky stills, and that no tax or duty could be substituted in its place whereby the public could be less injured.

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We have given a part of the speech of Lord Brougham in the debates on the Reform Bill, wherein he combats the arguments of the boroughmongers in a masterly style. Some people are apt to believe the picture overcharged, but we are inclined to believe that the Chancellor has been tender of the feelings of Noble Lords, and did not push the enormities of the well working system so forward as he might have done. He tells a case of himself where he was chosen for a borough (belonging to a Duke) having three or four voters living at a distance, with no other qualification but what is given them for the occasion, and then taken back again after the business is over. It may be said by some, that this is one of the extreme cases, that is true enough, for we think it hardly possible to make out a case with greater extremes, or with more absurdity to be called the representation of the people of a Town. It is well known there are many places of the same description and others only a shade better, where the electors hold their right after the election. We will now pass on to what are called open boroughs, say with about 12,000 inhabitants, governed by a corporation of Aldermen and Council-men called free men of that borough, making together 80 resident free men, with perhaps half as many more non-residents. At an election these free men alone are entitled to a vote; at the same time there are about 1200 householders in the place without a word to say in the businds, and yet perhaps own most of the freehold property in the place. You are not to suppose that the free men are all men of wealth and standing in the town, far from it, they are sailors, porters, coal heavers and what not, but they are not actual paupers, for they are kept from parish relief by funds which ought to be applied to a better purpose. In the speeches we hear a great deal said about the injustice, of depriving such persons of their established rights. We should be glad to know by what authority these free men obtained their rights; and how and by what rule they can in equity obtain a right over the property of their fellow townsmen; because if one man holds a pretended right to vote at an election whose circumstances in life, or property are similar to a dozen others, you give him the power to make laws and to dispose of the property of the other twelve, without leaving them a word to say in the matter. These are some of the anomalies that have crept into the system, that is said to work so well.

The working of this system can now be spoken of with freedom, and its unnatural effects exposed to public view. This was not the case a few years ago, when Pitt and Castlereagh ruled the nation. In those days it would be almost treason to question the beauty of the representation, it were well for you if you could escape their vengeance, with a packed jury being ever ready to crush the defenceless.

The beauties and effects of the system said to have worked well, may be seen in an article in to-day's paper. We are not surprised at the admiration of certain Lords and their friends when we are informed of the enormous public wealth they have helped themselves to. The amazement is, how they could have blinded the people so long.

At last we must admire the noble, and generous conduct of the minority who so ably contended for the rights of the people, being restored to them, and with what cheerfulness they were willing to restore to the right owner the influence they possessed over the elections, an influence far exceeding that of the majority. In short they have shewn themselves superior in every thing except the dexterity the majority have shewn in helping themselves to enormous sums out of the public purse.

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THE WEATHER.—Last Wednesday night we had a heavy fall of snow, from 18 to 24 inches deep on the level. The thermometer last Friday morning was 11° below zero, and this morning at zero.

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In our columns will be found a communication on the Rideau Canal. We have had no opportunity to peruse the manuscript carefully, but we perceive it is written with a view to correct some accounts of this Canal, given in other papers.

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FIRE.—A gentleman from Cobourg states that the valuable Tavern house in the centre of that village, owned by B. Bidwell, Esquire, of this Town, but occupied by Mr. Carpenter, and also the adjoining house of Mr. Buck, were consumed by fire, last Saturday night. Particulars are not stated.—We believe the property was not insured.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

Odelltown, Nov. 15, 1831.

Dear Sir,

Last evening I received a copy of the Kingston Chronicle of October 1, 1831, which was forwarded by a friend, with an intimation that the "good story" told by a Clergyman, is supposed to allude to a Love Feast which was held by me, at Lenoxville, near Sherbrooke, and that, perhaps, something ought to be said in reply, or explanation. It is fortunate that this hint was given me, or perhaps I should not have recollected an occurrence in itself so trivial and unimportant. The saying that the "good story" related to one Catharus, could not have afforded any assistance in calling the occurrence to my remembrance, even although I were as some have supposed that true Simon Pure; but the circumstances of that Love-Feast are now perfectly recollected The Love Feast I allude to was held by me some years since, in a School House near the English Church, Lenoxville, and the Rev. Mr. Burwell, who was *then* the Minister of that Church, was present; and if that is the Love Feast intended, he must be the author of the "good story," whether true or false, told in the Kingston Chronicle by "one of the people." That Mr. Burwell was present at that Love Feast is however, the *only* truth in the "good story," the remainder is the mere poetic fiction of the Druid, without either the elegance, or versification of poetry. I think I may venture to say, that no man who is acquainted with my style of language, would suppose me capable of expressing myself on a very solemn occasion, in the vulgar and unseemly language represented in the Clergyman's "good story." I was taught a little better, and do not, I trust, dishonour my masters; but Mr. Burwell is quite an adept at telling "good stories," and he told them so clearly, and with so much charity, and brotherly love that he at last succeeded in obtaining for his pains, his *own* removal from Lenoxville.—He then began to tell "good stories" in the Christian Sentinel, at Three Rivers, untill he exhausted his whole stock, and finally to the great *delight and profit* of his subscribers, he suspended his pious labors; but to return to the Love Feast. Mr. Burwell attended the Love Fast but *why* he did so I neither knew nor cared. I thought it possible, and so did others, that his motive in so doing was good and pious. Some even supposed that he attended to shew me, and the Wesleyans, that he felt no ill-will towards me, for having refuted his learned sermon on the Church, published in the Stanstead Colonist: and in fact untill his "good story" met my eye, I had no reason to suppose that his motive was a bad one: but I am now compelled to believe that a man holding rank in society as a Gentleman, and in the Church as a Clergyman, attended our Love Feast for the purpose of mockery and insult, and to obtain materials for a "good story." But to proceed. The Love Feast was a profitable one, and the people present spoke as freely as usual when there are but few to speak: the Society in that neighborhood being small. Nor do I think that any of the *Lords people* were intimidated by the *formidable* presence of Mr. Burwell; and I verily believe that if they had been quite assured that Mr. Burwell was one of the *Devils people* they would have been aroused to have spoken very boldly, and would have exhorted him to flee from the wrath to come. But the pious, simple hearted people, did not appear to suppose any such thing; nor did such a thought enter my heart at that time. In fact so far was I from regretting the presence of Mr. Burwell, that I was pleased with it, not for any honor that I supposed *his* presence conferred, but trusting that it was a manifestation of good sense, and of a return to good feeling on his part, which might lead to a good understanding and a kindly feeling between the members of both Churches, which he had just before disturbed. But if I was mistaken in extending the charity which hopeth all things to an *unworthy* object it was not the first time and it may not be the last.

As it is not likely that I shall ever recur to this subject again, permit me to say a word or two in explanation of my controversy with Mr. Burwell. In a sermon which that gentleman published in the Colonist, he took the liberty to cast reflections on our Missionaries. I was requested to answer it, but was not hasty in so doing, hoping that the Bishop would hear of the affair and require Mr. Burwell to apologize, which would render an answer unnecessary. This did not take place, and I replied. It was after that reply Mr. Burwell attended our Love Feast, for the laudable purpose already mentioned. I shall merely add that I have since been told by a Gentleman in St. Armand, that the Bishop was displeased with Mr. Burwell for insulting us; which is what I should expect from his Lordship's correct and honourable feeling: and further that Mr. Burwell feeling that he had got beyond his depth, applied to a Brother clergyman for assistance, but that gentleman would have nothing to do with the matter; perceiving, as he must have done, that Mr. Burwell had seriously committed both himself and his church: so he left him to get out of the pit into which he had taken a leap in the dark, as well as he could. When he gets out he will be able to tell another "good story." If clergymen of the Church of England, commence hostilities and insult men who are their equals, as these are not the days of the merry Monarch, they must expect to meet resistance. Even we who wish to live in peace with them and all mankind, must, and will defend ourselves when we are attacked.—Whether I defended my Brethren and my Church in a proper spirit, and with any success can be known by examination.

Having generally lived on the best terms with the Clergy of the Church of England, I am not a little surprised to see myself classed among its enemies. Now I know it is very possible for a Wesleyan and why not for others to wish well to the Church of England for the good she has done, while in common with the best Churchmen, he deplores her faults. But this hot-headed "one of the people" supposes, perhaps, that no man can have the least good feeling towards the Church of England, except he permits any scribler, who calls himself a Churchman, to assail with impunity his respectability, his principles, and his Church. The union of all the Protestant Churches in the British Empire has long been a cherished object of my wishes—but of late, although the necessity of such a union is greater than ever, I have given up every idea of that sort, as I see the members of the Church of England driving by insult and calumny, as now in my own case the members of other Churches farther from them than ever: and acting towards as good and loyal subjects as themselves, as if they were unworthy of fair and courteous treatment resolved that no man shall be quiet or neutral—that every man must fight for them, or against them. The friendship, or the enmity, of such an humble individual as myself, is not worthy of regard; but thousands who are as unwilling to enter the lists against the Church of England as I am, are of some consequence—are not to be despised: and if we are not to be permitted to remain in obscurity, and retirement in peace—if we are to be dragged into the field whether we will or no, we must even put on our armor, and make onrselves ready for the battle. But perhaps some kind, good souls, who have better regulated minds than Mr. Burwell, and "one of the people," though not such great fire-eaters as those Gentlemen, will have the goodness to interpose, and obtain an article of truce or peace, providing that those who wish only to fear God and honor the King, shall be permitted to remain for the future unmolested by both belligerents. One of the people seems very much alarmed at having Wesleyan Missionaries, such as those in the West Indias, in U. C., lest they should, I suppose, produce an insurrection among the *slaves* of that Province, or disseminate disloyalty among the *free* people there. But he need not vex himself quite so much lest the public weal should be endangered. Perhaps it would do himself some good and the Province no harm, were he to leave state affairs to statesmen. The Government I suppose will know how to manage the Wesleyan Missionaries even if they are not to be trusted: but whether they are trust worthy or not, is better known to our rulers than to Obstreperous. It may sooth his feelings however to learn that there is great probability that the Wesleyans will still continue to maintain their high character as loyal subjects; and they have every reason to be satisfied with, and grateful to, the Paternal, and Colonial Governments; and men are not apt to prove disloyal without cause.—And as to the Church of England, they need give themselves no trouble about pulling it down, for Obstreperous and his assistants, will, if not prevented, perform that meritorious task without their assistance, nor do I believe that the Wesleyans will place themselves too near the building when it totters, and falls, lest they should be buried in its ruins. Whether the Church of England is in *most* danger from its avowed opponents, or from its ignorant and intemperate partizans is somewhat doubtful; but while they *both* pull the same way there is no question as to the tendency and final effect of their joint efforts. Did I desire, not the amendment, but the destruction of the Church of England, I should rejoice in the assistance of such auxiliaries as Obstreperous. I found this opinion upon the violent article now before me: for I see no U. C. papers but your own: and did I wish the overthrow of the Government I should also rejoice in the assistance of such passionate friends of the *only supposed* religious friend of the State. It is really a clever way to create enemies to both Church and State, to wit all those who are not Church of England men, as enemies of the State. The good though somewhat violent man supposes that no man can feel a real attachment to the State, unless he feels a strong, a bigoted attachment to the Church, and a strong dislike to all whom he deems schismatic—but perhaps he never asked himself nor any one else, how long the State could stand, if it was left to the care of one only religious friend. The page of history would tell him that when it so happened that the State had only one religious friend, the state was overthrown, and that it was only by the union of many religious friends, that it was restored. The state is now too wise to rely upon one religious friend alone, but secures the friendship of all, by justice, courtesy, and kindness: and Obstreperous is not the man who can give the counsels of our rulers another direction. He can hardly have the vanity to think that he can do so; and wherefore then does he write? At least let him suspend his publications until he has improved his style, and somewhat sweetened his words and temper. This advice is given because I perceive that the root of controversy is in him, but the fruit is too acrid at present, it wants time to mellow. A pause will also afford him time to look before he leaps again, and to reflect before he publishes "good stories" told by Clergymen of his Church to their own dishonour.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES KNOWLAN.

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To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

Sir,—As the article in the York Courier upon the subject of the improvement of the St. Lawrence contains several statements at variance with the facts of the case, I deem it necessary to correct such of those misstatements as happen to be within my own knowledge. The writer is quite of opinion that all the improvement necessary, is that which will render the St. Lawrence more easy of ascent than it is at present. He says, "to descend *upon* the St. Lawrence, no artificial work of this kind is absolutely required—the river flows *naturally*, presenting a sufficient depth of water throughout, and it is only in the *event to avoid* a few rapids that resort is intended to be *made* to artificial improvement."

The writer, in another part of his communication, says, of the few "who contended that the Rideau Canal would answer every purpose when completed, and that no improvement upon the St. Lawrence was necessary, I can only say, that *they* were actuated by *self interest*, which often leads people to the most unwarrantable lengths.—But in order that others may not be induced to follow in their train, I will state a few *facts* from which they may draw a *correct* conclusion." He then states that the distance from Kingston to Montreal by the Rideau Canal is 264 miles; and that the number of locks upon that Canal and on the Ottawa is 60.

How extraordinary it is, that the writer had not virtue enough to withstand the motions of "self interest" in his own case, when he saw as clearly the evil effect it produced on the conduct of others. What a pity it led him to the "unwarrantable length" of adding no less than 12 miles to the actual distance as *now* called between Kingston and Montreal, and of adding 10 to the actual number of locks on the Rideau and Grenville Canals! The "unwarrantable length" would not be considered very glaring or unpardonable in a mere private conversation; but when a man deliberately declares in a public newspaper that to be a *fact*, which is demonstrably untrue, it is time not only that the taunt of "self interest" should be thrown back in his teeth, but that he should be held up to merited censure,

The distance from this to By Town, according to Mr. Clows' actual measurement is 132 miles; and from that to Montreal is called 120 miles. The distance from this to By Town is much shortened by means of the dams, which, in the writer's imagination, are giving way at all points, making the actual distance from Kingston to Montreal, by the canal, probably 245 miles.

The following is a statement of the number of locks on the Rideau and Grenville canals, viz:—At By Town 8, Hog's Back 3, Black Rapids 1, Long Island 3, Oxford Line 1, Nicholson's Rapids 1, Merrick's Mills 3, Maitland's Rapids 1, Edmund's do. 1, Phillip's do. 1, Old Sly's do. 2, Smith's Fall's 3, Upper Rapids of Rideau 1, Narrows of R. Lake 1, Isthmus 1, Chaffey's Mills 1, Davis's Mills 1, Jones' Falls 4, Brewer's Mills 1, Brewer's Lower Mills 1, Kingston Mills 4, at Grenville 6, Total 50.

If there is any mistake in this statement, it is I believe, in giving too large instead of too small a number. I know it to be perfectly correct as far as the Lower end of the Rideau Lake. After that, I have taken the number as first fixed upon by Col. By. As, however, the number has since been lessened between this and the Rideau, and the dams raised higher, I have reason to believe similar alterations have taken place below the Rideau Lake, and the names of some of the places altered.

With respect to the quantity of Flour and produce passing from Upper to Lower Canada, and vice versa, I am not prepared to say whether the writer is correct or not in his statement; but does he suppose for a moment that all the produce of the country will pass down the St. Lawrence? By reducing the quantity, you reduce the *revenue* to be derived from it. It was clearly and satisfactorily shewn last year, that a steam boat, having a covered barge in tow, carrying two or three thousand barrels of flour, would not be more than *two days* in going from Kingston to Lachine, and would take only the same time to return. Would any improvement that can be made on the St. Lawrence enable a Durham boat carrying one thousand barrels of flour down, and one hundred tons of merchandize up, to go from Kingston to Lachine and back in four days? I think not. What advantage then, would the St. Lawrence have over the Rideau canal? It surely cannot be considered more *safe;* and it never can be so cheap a route, as neither the province nor private individuals can afford to improve the navigation without exacting a pretty heavy toll in addition to the toll now paid and to be paid in Lower Canada. The advantage in distance is a mere trifle; three hours will be the most that can be gained, even if both routes were in all other respects upon a par. There are, according to Mr. Clous, seventy three feet of lockage between Prescott and Mille Roche, requiring, according to his plan, twelve locks. Then the descent from the Coteau to lake St. Louis is very great, and will probably require fourteen or fifteen locks more. The advantage in point of lockage is then reduced one half. But this difference is more than compensated by the greater speed with which you can propel a steam boat on the beautiful lakes and rivers on the route of the Rideau canal. What will be the speed of a boat ascending, from the Cascades to the Coteau, and from Cornwall to Prescott—will it be equal to three miles per hour? On the Rideau, a steamer can go at full speed—say ten miles per hour—except when passing through the locks. It is necessary to be thus particular to avoid cavilling.

Whatever may be the decision of the legislature upon the present application, I should hope at least that they would not authorize any expenditure of public money in the improvement of the St. Lawrence until the Rideau canal is completed. If the work of improvement commences next year, will it not seriously interrupt the navigation of the river by the six hundred Durham boats and the one thousand batteaux? Has not the little improvement going on between the Cedar and the Cascades been a serious annoyance to the boats ascending? I know full well it has; at least if any credit is to be placed in the information received from a respectable forwarding merchant. He stated further, that the money expended by Lower Canada, was completely thrown away.

Besides, early next spring, the members of the legislature will be able to judge of the Rideau canal, by a personal inspection of it. They will then know whether there is any probability of the damns giving away; or whether, I had almost said, it is within the bounds of possibility; and if any one should give away, whether it would "occupy at least a season in re-constructing it." The water at the Kingston mills has been at its full height for a considerable time back, but there is no symptom of weakness shewn; and if there is danger to be apprehended at all, (but which I deny,) it is there.

I observe that the notice in the U. C. Gazette is merely that an application will be made for an *act of incorporation to authorize* the improvement of the St. Lawrence for steam boat and sloop navigation. Not a word about £50,000, or about the navigation for Durham boats. The truth is, it is found that some of the leading merchants at Montreal see the advantages which the Rideau canal possesses over the St. Lawrence, and that they have in consequence petitioned the legislature of Lower Canada to incorporate them for the purpose of cutting a canal, of the dimensions of the Rideau canal, from the lake of two mountains *to the city of Montreal.* It cannot be expected therefore, that they will lend money to improve the St. Lawrence. They are pretty sharp sighted gentlemen, and see plainly on which side the advantage lies.

The improvement necessary for a safe navigation of the St. Lawrence will be much greater than is at present contemplated, as will be apparent from the fact of a batteau having been lost, a few days since, after it had passed through the lock at the Coteau, and when it was supposed to be out of danger.

TRUTH.

P. S. The editor of the York Courier will confer a favor and do an act of public justice by inserting the above in his paper.

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For the Upper Canada Herald.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,—Our good folks in Kingston have often deplored the circumstance of being unprovided with a competent female School. One is now established upon a most respectable system, by Miss Leach, a highly accomplished lady. Very little encouragement appears to be offered to this enterprising establishment, although it is only justice to say that it seems in every way calculated to give satisfaction. I most sincerely hope that the invariable emulation of Kingstonians will not allow it to sink for the want of support. It is a field in which the rising generation will reap the harvest.

BENEVOLUS.

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MARRIED—On Monday evening last, by the Ven. Archdeacon of Kingston, Mr Samuel Stoughton, of the firm of Stoughton & Thirkell of Hallowell, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Capt. Jas. Sinclair of this Town.

BIRTH—On Saturday last, the lady of H. Cassady, junior, Esq. of a Son.

DIED—On the 30th of Nov. Julia Adelaide, infant daughter of Mr. Dupuy, aged 10 months and 10 days.

On Saturday night last, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Ja's Cunningham.


REMOVAL.

JOHN WATKINS has removed his hardware establishment to those extensive Premises in Store Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Turpin & Parker, and opposite to Mr. Jno. Blake's Tavern.

Kingston, 5th December, 1831

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Kingston, 3d December, 1831.

JNO. MACAULAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. John Brewer having deposited with the Subscriber all the money that remained at his disposal after settling with the workmen employed by him on the Rideau Canal; a DIVIDEND of FOUR SHILLINGS and TWO PENCE in the pound will be paid to the Creditors of the said John Brewer, if they see fit to call at the office of the Subscriber within twenty days from this date, and receive the same in full satisfaction of their respective demands as stated in the schedule.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS in addition to their former stock of Wares have just received a choice lot of O. L. P. Teneriffe and Sherry Wine in qr. Casks.

They have also received a further supply of FRESH TEAS in Chests and Boxes, and very bright Jamaica SUGAR in Barrels as well as a variety of other articles adapted for the season.

MACKENZIE, GEDDES & Co.

Kingston, 5th Dec. 1831. 2w

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, To Wit: } ON Saturday the 10th day of March next, will be sold at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, the following lands as belonging to William Mackenzie, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of John Richardson, John Forsyth, Thomas Anderson, and William Walker, viz. Lots No. 23 and 24, 4th Con. Fredricksburgh, with a valuable Mill Seat, containing 400 acres of Land. Lots No. 16 and 17, in the Village of Bath, laid out on the east half of lot No. 10, 1st Con. Earnesttown. Also Lot No. 3 in the said Village of Bath. The west half of Lot N. 26, 7th Con. of Fredricksburgh, containing 100 acres. Also Lot No. 20, 1st Con. Fredricksburgh containing 200 acres and a broken front.

All persons having claims on the above lands or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Kingston, Dec. 7th, 1831. Sheriff, M. D.

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NOTICE.—Came into the inclosure of the late Mary Stickles, about the first of October last, a spotted Heifer, two years old past. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW BADGLEY.

Kingston, Nov. 22d, 1831. 3w

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SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a portion of the *Tract of Land* recently surveyed by Mr. LEWIS BURWELL, on both sides of the road passing through the Indian Lands from the Township of Canborough to the Township of Rainham, in the District of Niagara, will be exposed to sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the upset price of *ten shillings* per Acre, at the School House near the dwelling of *Warner Nelles*, Esq. on the Grand River, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the following conditions, viz:

The Purchase money to be paid by four instalments, with interest; the first instalment at the time of sale; and the second, third, and fourth instalments, at the interval of a year between each.

A Plan exhibiting the situation of the Lots may be seen at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, or at the Office of Mr. Lewis Burwell, Deputy Surveyor, Brantford.

PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office,
York, 21st November, 1831.

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NOTICE

IS hereby given that the tract of Land in the Township of *Puslinch*, Clergy Block, in the District of Gore, recently surveyed by *Mr. Gibson*, together with the lots remaining unsold in the former survey, will be exposed to sale by Public Auction at the upset price of 15s. Currency per Acre, at Mr. *James Flynn's* Tavern, on Lot 18, west side of the road, (leading through the tract to Guelph,) on Wednesday the 4th day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the following conditions, viz.—The purchase money to be paid in 10 Instalments, the first instalment of 10 per cent. at the time of sale, and the remainder in 9 years by annual instalments of 10 per cent. with interest on each instalment as it becomes due.

A plan, exhibiting the situation of the lots, map be seen at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, York, or at Mr. James Flynn's.

PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,
York, 24th November, 1831.

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EXTENSIVE CREDIT SALE.

BY AUCTION Will be SOLD on Thursday the 15th of December next, at Messrs. McKay and Redpaths establishment, at Jones, Fall, (South Crosby) Rideau Canal, their whole Stock of Tools, Horses, Carts, 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 either Province. 50 sets Harness; complete, part of them new,—a large and Extensive lot of Miner's Tools. Comprising every article in that Line. 4 sets Blacksmith's Tools, with Bellow's 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 nearly 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 Cutter's 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 £.35 to £.50, Ninety days credit—From £50 to £.100, Four Months—and from £.100 and upwards, six Months Credit, by furnishing the Broker with approved Indorsed Notes.

ARCH'D. McDONELL, A. & B.

Kingston, 21st November 1831.

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AT a Meeting of the Committee for building the Steamer, *William the Fourth*, at Gananoque, 31st October, 1831,

PRESENT,
JOHN R. GLOVER,
CAPT. GILDERSLIEVE,
HENRY JONES, and
JOHN McDONALD.

It was resolved, that the Committee regret the oss that they, in common with the country, have sustained, by the death of the late Captain Alexander McDonell; 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 McDonell, 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.

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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 naxt, a further instalment of twenty per cent, on each share.

JOHN McDONALD.
*Secretary.*

Gananoque, 31st Oct. 1831.

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THE Subscriber offers for sale, at very low rates for cash, or short approved credit.

50 Tierces and 250 Barrels of Muscovado Sugar.

15 Puncheons and 30 Hhds. of highly flavored and strong proof Jamaica Rum.

10 Barrels of first quality Plantation coffee

20 Bags of Pimento.

2 Pipes of best Holland Gin.

2 Pipes Charantie Brandy.

He has also on hand 20 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 Potash and Sugar kettles 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.

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FOR SALE at the Herald Office, Blank Forms for the Reports of Commissioners of Roads. July 19th, 1831.


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

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