CHOLERA.

From the London Courier of July 13.

REMARKS ON THE CHOLERA.

We have abstained a great deal from alluding to the re-appearance of the Cholera in the metropolis, under the impression that publicity might do much mischief by creating alarm, and that it would in no sense be productive of utility. It seems, however, that in many instances the precautions which experience has shown to be useful in guarding against attacks are neglected, and that it is better to alarm the timid than to indulge the confident.

It is a singular fact, that although no classes are exempt from the attack of this extraordinary disease, it has lately been more busy with the higher classes than with the ill-fed and wretched portion of the population; so that it can no longer be said, as was observed by a Noble Duke, four months ago, when speaking of the Reform Bill, that the Cholera was the only thing that respected the Aristocracy. It is concluded that no precautions are availing against the disease, considering that the rich and the middle classes possess all those supposed means of warding it off, which are denied to the poor and wretched. This is a dangerous delusion. In the first place it does not follow that because food and raiment are possessed by the richer classes in abundance, there may not be among them other strong predisposing causes for the attack of the disease. On the contrary, we should say that persons who indulge freely in what are called the comforts of life, and who expose themselves to sudden chills by the change of temperature from a heated ball-room, or a crowded theatre, to the open air, are true Cholera subjects.—What filth and poverty may do in one class towards promoting the approach of Cholera, luxury and fashionable dissipation may do in another. Cleanliness and temperance with, however, a proper use of those gentle stimulents which even the poor can obtain in moderation, will do more towards diminishing the susceptibility of the Cholera, than any other mode of prevention. It must frequently happen, that a disease so eccentric, and the origin of which is so utterly unknown, that no precaution can be availing; but if we were to inquire into the casualties, we should find that three out of four have been their own destroyers.

The necessity of precaution is the more evident as we become convinced that the disease is when in its confirmed state, really beyond the reach of medicine. We hear a great deal indeed of cures having been effected by this or that mode of treatment, but how do we know that where recovery takes place it is not the spontaneous work of nature? At one time the Carbonate of Soda, freely administered was said to effect a cure—at another Saline Injections into the veins of the patients, on the ingenious supposition that such a process would restore to the blood the peculiar property of which it is deprived by Cholera. But who now places any dependance on Saline Injections or the use of of Soda.?

The apparent result of a few cases, treated by injections of this kind, did, indeed, seem to promise a mode of treatment as successful as it was ingenious; but it should not be concealed that of the patients who appeared to have recovered, some relapsed and others died of a new disease—inflamation of the veins, caused by the process, which is at all times a dangerous one, from the great liability of the veins to inflamation, and the probability of admitting atmospheric air, which, even in the minutest quantity, is fatal to the patient.

The medical profession, generally, with a candour which is the result of education, and which contrasts powerfully with the mischievous confidence arising from ignorance, confess that they are baffled by the disease; and without relaxing in investigations which may eventually add to the treasures of science a remedy for the Cholera, they recommend precautionary measures to persons of all classes. This is the true course, and at this particular season of the year, when the rich and the poor are given to over indulgence in the use of fruits and uncooked vegetables, we would particularly recommend temperance. It may appear strange to some, perhaps, but the assertion is nevertheless true, that for one constitution with which fruit taken otherwise than moderately will agree, there are fifty on which it acts almost as a poison.

The French papers are speculating on the probable duration of the Cholera in Paris and London; and as to whether it is likely to take up its residence permanently with us. If we are to reason by what we know of other diseases as well as this, we must say that it is highly probable it will be acclimated both in France and Great Britain. There are a variety of diseases now common to Europe, which were unknown some centuries ago, and it is rare indeed that any epidemic can be completely exterminated. With respect to the Cholera, it should be observed that wherever it had appeared once, whether in the East or in Europe, it has made its re-appearance under the form and with the character of an epidemic. In some intances, its visit is annual, and its ravages are unvaried—in others it is more eccentric, and uncertain as to time; but where it has once shown itself there will it be again sooner or later—its seeds, like those of vegetable fungi, being unseen, but always in existence.

At a time when the public mind is so much and so properly engrossed with the question of the manner in which the Cholera is propagated, we think the following quotation from a recent English Treatise on the Sources of Health and Disease in Communities, will be apposite and of useful tendency.—[Atlas.]

"As soon as some new disease is imported from abroad, or arises in some spot at home, from whence it spreads through the community, discussions and contentions arise on all sides as to its having simply an epidemical character, or one that is contagious, or both. These discussions are important, and the contention of men and discrepancy of facts is so great, that we should be perplexed indeed, did not a simple reflection occur to solve the difficulty. The contagious, as well as the malignant character of diseases, depends mostly, if not entirely, upon the degree of vital energy, and the narrowness of the space, &c. within those who suffer from it are confined.—At Madeira, in the south of France, and elsewhere, consumption is deemed contagious, on account of the number of sufferers that resort to those parts. Authors have enumerated many other complaints which we deem non-contagious, as contagious under similar circumstances. For instance, Dr. Cleghorn and Dr. Fordyce, both physicians of high authority in medical science, have considered the ague as contagious, &c. &c. Therefore it would appear that epidemics, like the cholera, may be *conditionally* contagious. In the norrow streets, in the dark blind alleys, and small rooms, where human beings are found, of immoral and filthy habits, ground down, moreover, by poverty, labour, and misfortune—by every thing, in a word, that affects vitality—in such places it is that epidemics first appear, and then grow into *contagion*. If persons who can command comforts and conveniences are attacked by the invading disease, its contagious character disappears, or no longer betrays itself, and then it is rashly pronounced *only* an epidemy, or disease from local miasmata, or influences. There appears no limit to the violence of morbid power; sometimes it strikes down its victim with the rapidity of lightning, at others sweeps away thousands with the force of a hurricane; even in our temperate regions, we have lately seen 1600 or 1700 persons die in a night!—In such a crisis, no one can think of the disease, but as an evil riding upon the wind—an epidemy; contagion, which there is no time to trace from individual to individual, is forgotten. When, however, the storm is passed, and we can contemplate more calmly the wreck of life, it behoves us to derive from its examination precautionary rules for our guidance in dangers of more common occurrence. Should we neglect occasions of studying disease on a large scale, of unravelling the intricacies of its history, of tracing out contagion where it is mixed up with the emanations from inanimate objects, we remain not only the blind slaves of system, but the ready prey to new evils."

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMAS, &c.

THIS invaluable Medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, difficulty of Breathing, and Huskiness in the Throat.—It operates by dissolving the congealed Phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration.

Those who are troubled with that unpleasant tickling in the Throat, which deprives them of rest night after night, by the incessant Cough which it provokes, will, by taking one dose, find immediate relief; and one bottle in most cases will effect a cure.

Numerous cases have come to the Proprietor's kowledge, where young people have been troubled with Coughs, Spittting of Blood, and gradual Wasting away, with every appearance of going into a decline; who, by taking two or three bottles, have been entirely cured.

In Asthmas, Chronic Coughs, difficulty of Breathing, &c. no pen can describe the wonders that have been performed by this invaluable Medicine: many, who for years have been unable to lay down in their beds without a danger of being choked by the accumulation of Phlegm, (which invariably causes a dreadful Cough) others, who with difficulty could breathe at all in a recumbent posture, have, by taking one dose of this excellent Balsam, been enabled to lay down comfortably in their beds. But the testimonials of those who have experienced its wonderful effects, will do more to recommend and ensure it the support of the Public than any thing the Proprietor can say in its favour, and by particular request he has published the following extraordinary cases.

Extract of a letter forwarded by James Fair, Esq., of Lustruther, Roxburghshire, to Mr. Renwick, of Jedburgh, who forwarded it to Mr. Powell.

Lustruther, 18th Jan. 1830.

"Dear Sir,

"You know that I was sceptical with regard to the wonders performed by the administration of Patent Medicines to the numerous complaints of 'afflicted patients.'—I have now altered my opinion, at least in so far as to the effect produced on me by two doses of 'Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.' In fact it was quite magical! Having been for some time afflicted and tormented with what is termed a 'Stomach Cough,' I took one tea-spoonful of the bottle sent me, mixed with a wine-glassful of cold water, in the morning, and the same in the evening on stepping into bed; although prevented from sleeping the whole of the previous night, I found myself entirely cured, not having even coughed from that time to this, a period of at least a week! Had one of the 'Seraphic Choir' descended from Heaven and said 'be ye whole,' the effect produced could not have been more immediate or effectual.

"You are at liberty to make what use you may think proper of this letter, for its contents are no less true than wonderful."

Kingston, Upper Canada, 28th June, 1831.

Mr. Wm. Hough, Montreal,

Sir—Having been for a very long time troubled with a severe cough, with difficulty of breathing (particularly when lying down) so much so, as at times almost to produce suffocation, and after trying several remedies in hopes of a cure but without effect, I was induced during my late visit to Montreal, to purchase a Bottle of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, having heard of its extraordinary properties, and I beg to assure you that the effect it had upon me, after taking one or two doses, was an almost instantaneous cure. I am happy to observe that you have forwarded a supply of this invaluable Medicine to Mr. H. Smith, of Kingston, and I have no doubt the demand for it will be as extensive in Upper Canada (in proportion to the population) as in any other part of the world where its virtues are known. You are at liberty to make any use of this letter you may think proper, and I hope it may prove one of the means of increasing the sale of the Balsam and thereby benefiting mankind.

I am, Sir,
Your most obed't. Serv't.
DUNCAN VANALSTINE.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS POWELL, Black Friars Road, London; and 28, Newington Place, Kennington.

Sold also by appointment by Mr. Wm. Hough, Druggist, St. Paul Street, Montreal, and by Mr. H. Smith, in Kingston and Hallowell, Upper Canada, in Bottles at 1s. 6d. and 3s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Observe that the words "Thomas Powell, Black Friars Road, London," are (by permission of His Majesty's Hon'ble Commissioners of Stamps) Engraved in White Letters upon a Red Ground, in the Government Stamp, pasted over the top of each Bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

CHLORIDE OF LIME,

FOR purifying an infected atmosphere, for sale by E. LESLIE & SONS, Store street. Kingston, July, 4th, 1832.

£500 WANTED.

THE sum of Five Hundred Pounds is wanted for four or five years, on which the interest will be paid annually, and valuable Real Estate given in security. For Further particulars enquire at this office.

Aug. 16th, 1832.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 7, in the 5th Concession of the township of Leeds, containing 150 acres of CHOICE LAND. The lot runs into South Lake, which is navigable from thence to Gananoque; distance 12 miles; and 6 to Brewer's Mills. There is an excellent mill site on the lot, with a never-failing stream of water. There is 11 acres cleared, and in crop. Also, the frame of a saw mill 60 feet long, with 500 saw logs on the spot. The owner's reason for selling is on account of ill-health. The title is indisputable.

Apply to M. Moran, Auctioneer, or to the subscriber, at Brewer's mills, who will shew the Land. JOHN CULLEN.

Kingston, July 11th, 1832

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN South Crosby, County of Leeds, District of Johnstown:—Being No. 5, in 1st Con., and No. 4, in 2d Con. of said township—situated on what is called the *White-fish* branch of the Gananoque Lake, and occupying one entire side thereof—consisting entirely of broken fronts and containing about 194 acres.

This land is generally of excellent quality, and is particularly valuable on account of its communication with the Rideau Canal, its near proximity to a mill, and its being near where the Perth road connects with the back road to Kingston; from which latter place it is distant only about 25 miles.

This estate is well worthy the attention of purchasers, and the terms are very moderate.—Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to C. Fothergill, Esq., Pickering Mills, Home District. 77tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE FARM on Amherst Island, three miles from the Village of Bath. About one hundred acres are under improvement. There is an excellent Frame house and Barn on the Premises. The land is of the best quality, and is in the vicinity of grist and saw Mills. An indisputable title and immediate possession can be given. Apply to Henry Lasher, Esq. Bath, or Wm. Rorke, Hallowell. August 1831.

FOR SALE.—Lots No. 30 and 32 in the fifth concession of Murray each containing 200 Acres of excellent Land, this land is situated on Cole Creek and No. 32 commands a privilege of the water of said Creek, it being a most desirable situation for the erection of mills.—Application to be made to Mr John Richmond who lives adjoining, or to the proprietor at Adolphustown. JONATHAN ALLAN.

March 12th, 1830.

FOR SALE.

LOT No 32, 1st Concession, Township of Ernest Town, 167 Acres, including the broken front, with a good Frame House 24 by 30, one Story and a half high, a Barn 43 by 30. Improvements of about 50 acres—under complete fence and sowed with wheat. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, on the premises.

Kingston, June 15th, 1831.

LANDS FOR SALE.

			Acres
LOT No.	25 in 6th Con.	Burgess,	200
	No. 11 in 6th do	Darlington,	200
Lot No.	23 6th do	Marmora	200
East ½	23 5th do	do	100
			700

For terms apply to H. C. Thomson, Esq. of Kingston or to the proprietor,

JOHN W. FERGUSON.

Adolphustown, 2nd March, 1828.

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.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers the following valuable Property for Sale:

Viz:—1000 acres of Land in the Township of Benbrook District of Gore, within a short distance of Burlington, Block No. 3 in the 2d Con. of said Township.

Lot No. 38 in the 1st Concession of the Township of Ernest Town, 9 miles from Kingston containing 300 acres.—There is a House, Barn, and 500 bearing Apple Trees on the premises.

Also,—2 Village Lots in Clarksville, near the Napanee Mills.

For the Lands in Benbrook enquire of William Crooks, Esquire, Grimsby.

Bath, WM. J. McKAY.

FOR SALE.

FIFTY Acres of Land being the most Northerly part of Lot No. Twenty, in the Sixth concession of Ernest Town under tolerable good improvements situated on the main public road leading from Camden, Sheffield &c. to Kingston, formerly owned by John Miller and occupied by James Smith as a Tavern and now in the possession of Jobial Clark. Application to be made to Samuel Clark Esq. of Camden or the proprietor E. Beach.

Kingston, 14th February, 1832.

TO LEASE.

FOR a term not exceeding ten years, and immediate posession given,

That Valuable property at Green Bay or Barriefield, containing about five acres of valuable land, good garden, and a number of small houses, some of which are already occupied, but the rents thereof will be transfered to the person who shall take a lease of the whole property.

The rent to be paid punctually at the expiration of each quarter.

Further particulars may be known on applying at the Herald Office Kingston.

March, 11th 1832.

Surveyor General of Woods & Forest Office York, 10th Dec. 1830.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that in future all persons cutting Timber upon the Crown Lands, or Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, without Licence from this Office, will be rigidly punished, and the Timber so cut, will be seized and sold to his Majesty's use. PETER ROBINSON.

FOR SALE.—The following Lots of Ground on the York Road, near the village of Waterloo, viz.—Lots No. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Apply to Mr. Marsh, Innkeeper, Kingston.

June 7th, 1831.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that I will not pay any debts contracted by any person or persons without my special order, after this date.

T. BROCKETT.

Kingston, 13th June, 1832.

LANDS FOR SALE

IN UPPER CANADA.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for Sale 2,233,000 Acres of Land of the following description:

1.st. *Crown Reserves.*

These are Farms generally of 200 Acres, which were reserved when the Land was originally surveyed, and have been sold by the Crown to the Canada Company, who are now selling them out to individuals wishing to settle on them: they are scattered in almost every Township throughout the Province, which gives to Emigrants who have friends or relations already settled in the Colony the means of choosing a situation in their vicinity. For the benefit of Emigrants who cannot afford to purchase a whole Lot, the Company divide their 200 Acre Lots into two and sell a half Lot, that is a Farm of about 100 Acres, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

2nd. *Blocks of Land.*

When the Colony was first settled several Townships were Surveyed without reserving one seventh for the Crown; but when that arrangement was determined on, the Crown's proportion of Land was reserved in Blocks, in the unsurveyed, or partially surveyed, Townships: these Blocks are situated chiefly in the Gore and Western Districts—the principal of these is *Guelph*, situated about 21 miles from the head of the *Lake Ontario*; it consists of about 42,000 Acres, of which about 15,000 are still for sale; it contains nearly 1,200 inhabitants, and a Village, in which are a good Grist and Saw Mill, Stores, Taverns, a School, and all kinds of Mechanics and Tradesmen; a Presbyterian and Episcopal Church are in progress, and a Catholic Church has been built; a Minister of the Kirk of Scotland resides there, and a Catholic Priest and Church of England Clergyman occasionally visit it. From the class of Emigrants that have lately gone there, and from the conveniences afforded in a settlement of some standing, it will be found a desirable residence for persons of moderate Capital, and would probably make a good investment for Capital. Persons desirous of purchasing partially cleared Farms, can generally procure them in the Township.

The other Blocks are all excellent Land, and would be desirable purchases for communities of Settlers.

3rd. *The Huron Tract.*

After the experience of five years, and after every part of it having been thoroughly explored, the Commissioners can with confidence recommend the Land of this tract as superior to any body of Land of equal magnitude, either in the Province of Upper Canada or the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or the Territory of Michigan. The soil is a rich loam; the Trees, the Sugar Maple, Basswood, Elm, Beech, and Cherry—Timber, which is known in this Country to indicate the very best land. It is a Table Land, being from 150 to 250 feet above the level of Lake Huron, but its summit is diversified and rolling; it is watered by numerous streams, and possesses every quality which ensures a good settlement.

The Town of *Goderich* is the Capital of the Tract; it is situated at the mouth of the River Maitland, the Basin of which forms an excellent Harbor; it contains several Stores, and there is a good Grist and Saw Mill in its immediate vicinity. Another Saw Mill, on a large scale, is erecting on the River Sable, and three Grist and as many Saw Mills will be commenced in the course of this Season.

One great advantage which the Huron Tract possesses over other wild Lands is its Roads; these have been cut at an immense expense, in the very best manner that Roads are constructed in this Country. The Harbor at Goderich gives a facility of Shipping produce at the one end of the Tract, while the Grand River Ouse will this Summer be rendered navigable, to Brantford; and it is then proposed to render the Nith also navigable, thus giving a water communication to each end of the Tract. Depots of Provisions and Tools are forming along the main Road, and Taverns are established at convenient distances from each other.

To encourage the settlement of their Lands, the Canada Company have, for the present Season, resolved to give settlers who purchase from them in the scattered Crown Reserves not less than 200 Acres, or in the Township of Guelph and the Huron Tract, 100 Acres, a Passage free of expense to the Head of Lake Ontario, in the following manner:—the Emigrant deposits with the Company's Agent at Quebec a sum of money equal to the price of his conveyance to the Head of the Lake, and takes a Receipt for it, getting at the same time a Pass Ticket to the Company's Forwarders on the route; when he has fixed upon his Land, he shews this Receipt to the Agent, or presents it at the Company's Office in York, and it is taken in part payment of his second Instalment.

The instructions of the Court of Directors to the Commissioners of the Canada Company being to sell their Lands as quickly as possible, the prices are moderate and the terms advantageous—the Purchaser is allowed to pay for his Lot by six Instalments, in five years; on paying the first of which, *one fifth*, he receives a Letter acknowledging the receipt of the money paid, and giving him a right to occupy the Lot. And on the whole, the Commissioners have used every means in their power to give the settler the best information, the cheapest modes of conveyance, and done every thing they possibly could to assist and facilitate all his undertakings to render himself comfortable and independent.

Offices of the Canada Company:—York, Guelph, and Goderich.

EMIGRANTS

Are referred to Messrs. John McPherson, & Co., Montreal, and McPherson & Crane, Prescott.

AGENTS.

Quebec,	John Davidson, Esq.
Montreal,	Messrs. Hart, Logan & Co.
Prescott,	John Patton, Esq.
Kingston,	James Sampson, Esq.
Bytown,	Charles Shirreff, Esq.
Longueil,	C. P. Treadwell, Esq.
Perth,	Alex. Fraser, Esq.
Belleville,	James H. Sampson, Esq.
Napanee,	Allan Macpherson, Esq.
Cobourg,	J. G. Bethune, Esq.
Hamilton,	McPherson, Crane, & Co.
Fort Erie,	James Kerby, Esq.
Buffalo,	E. Johnson, Esq.
Port Talbot,	Col. Burwell,
Aldborough,	John McFarlane, Esq.
Amherstburg,	Wm. Berczy, Esq.
Sandwich,	Joseph Woods, Esq.
Baldoon,	Wm. Jones, Esq.
New-York,	J. C. Buchanan, Esq.
Boston,	Robert Manners, Esq.

Canada Company's Office, York, 1st May, 1832.

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150 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER, a few Bags HOPS, and a quantity of excellent BUTTER for sale by

J. G. PARKER.

Kingston, March 16th, 1831.

UPPER CANADA FRENCH BURR MILL STONE FACTORY.

ELISHA HAYWARD, & Co., York, U. Canada, respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand 10 pairs of first rate Burr Mill Stones: he is also receiving from time to time a supply of Burr Blocks, immediately from the quarries in France, and none but the best of workmen are employed in manufacturing the stone.

For recommendation of Mill Stones manufactured at his establishment, which are warranted, and now more than 60 pairs in use in this province. E. H., & Co. would refer to the following gentlemen, who have them in operation, viz.

Messrs. Clark & Street, Niagara Falls; Grant & Kirby, Fort Erie Mills; Hon. Ja's Crooks, Flamboro West; Samuel Andrus, Esq., Ancaster; Mr. Collin McNeilledge Dover Mills; William Wilson, Esq., Long Point; George Keefer, Esq., Thorold; Mr Jacob S. Shoemaker, Waterloo; The Canada Company, Guelph and Goderich; Absalom Shade, Esq., Galt; Mr. Jedediah Jackson, Brantford; Mr. Hiram Capron, Dumfries; G. McMecking, Esq., Chippewa; Jno. McGill, Esq. River Credit; Hon'ble Peter Robinson, Beverly Mills; Wm. B. Robinson, Esq., Newmarket; Mr. John Bogart, Whitchurch; Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, Thornhill Mills; James Hogg, Esq., Milford Mills; Mr. Joseph Shepard, Vaughan; Peter Milne, Esq., Markham; Mr. A. W. Farewell, Whitby; Mr. James Sampson, Smith's Falls; Mr. A. R. Ward, do.

Three pairs Mill Stones are now on hand at Mr. Molson's wharf, Kingston, where they can be examined.

THO'S MOLSON, Agent.

Kingston, Dec. 14th, 1831.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

NORTH SIDE MARKET-SQUARE, KINGSTON.

JOHN RUTTER respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage he has heretofore received in his line, and informs them that he continues to keep constantly on hand Ladies', Gentlemen's and Youth's water proof HATS, CAPS and BONNETS of superior fabric and manufacture, which he will dispose of for Cash or short approved credit, (but the former would be preferable.) He continues as usual, to pay the highest price for HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

☞ Having in operation a patent Machine for Manufacturing Hat Bodies, he will be enabled to furnish any quantity required by the first April next.

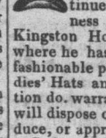
WANTED.—A quantity of Hatting Wool.

I hereby request all those indebted to me either by bond, note, or book account, to call and settle the same on or before the first of April next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. And all having demands against me are requested to call and present the same. All kinds of Produce received in payment.

JOHN RUTTER.

Kingston, Feb. 24, 1831.

KINGSTON HAT WARE-HOUSE.



THOS Smith, respectfully informs the public that he continues to carry on the Hatting Business at his old stand opposite the Kingston Hotel, and the Court House, where he has on hand the latest and most fashionable patterns for gentlemen and ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Beaver and imitation do. warranted waterproof do. which he will dispose of at low prices for cash or produce, or approved credit

Cash paid for Beaver, Muskrat, and Shipping Furs. November 2d, 1830.

N. B.—Has also on hand, a few Gentlemen's and Youths Fur Caps, of excellent quality—and two Bales of Buffalo Robes, which will be sold very low for Cash.

WHISKY.

THE Subscriber has again commenced the Distillation and rectifying of Whisky, and will keep the same for sale at his shop in the Market Square, and solicits the patronage of his former customers and others, and trusts the quality of the liquor and price will meet with approbation.

Also, wanted, Rye, and Corn, for which a liberal price will be paid by

WM. GARRETT.

Kingston, 1st June, 1830.

FOR 1832.

THE Token, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Pearl, for sale at the Kingston Circulating Library.

Also,—Gough's, Voster's, and Walkingham's Arithmetic.

Store Street, Kingston, Nov. 23, 1831.

NOTICE.

JOHN STRANGE Esq. having relinquished the business of an Auctioneer, the Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the Public that he has taken out license to act in that capacity. His attention to business and moderation in charges, will, he hopes, induce a share of the business of Kingston. A. MANAHAN.

Kingston 18th Jan., 1832.

A DIRECT IMPORTATION OF DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

CHARLES HEATH has lately received direct from one 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 fall supply of Storms' celebrated Maccoboy Snuff, consisting of 200 Jars, various sizes and qualities, which he offers for sale low for cash or short approved credit.—ALSO,

2,500 lbs. Superior Rappee Snuff.

Kingston, Sept. 28th, 1831.

TOBACCO.

250 KEGS Tobacco, 12, 14, 16, 18 & 32 bands to the pound, just rec'd and for sale by CHARLES HEATH.

Kingston, Sept. 26th, 1831.

PAPER HANGING.

1000 PIECES just received and for sale unusually low by

CHARLES HEATH.

Kingston, Sept. 28th, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE firm of John V. Detlor & Co, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.—Persons having claims against the firm, will please present their accounts to John V. Detlor, for payment. Also all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to John V. Detlor.

JOHN V. DETLOR
WM. H. MILLAR.
HARVEY MILLAR.

Napanee, June 16th, 1832.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF SETTLERS,

ARRIVING AT YORK UPPER CANADA.

CAPTAIN FITZGIBBON has been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to provide conveyances for Settlers, who wish to be employed, from York to the Township on Lake Simcoe, where they will be received by MR. HEWSON, who is opening a Road from Kempenfeldt Bay to the Township of Sunnadale.

Emigrants of this season, with means who are desirous of Locating themselves in the Western part of the Province, can proceed by water to the head of Lake Ontario, and from thence can readily find conveyance to the Township of Carradoc, where they will be received by Mr. MOUNT, deputy Surveyer, who will place each head of a family on 50 or 100 Acres of Land lately Surveyed from the North-West corner of Carradoc to Lake Huron, at the averaged price for which Land sells in that part; the first payment to be made at the expiration of three years from the date of the Location, and the remainder in three years, by annual instalments, with interest, to commence from the expiration of three years.

The Lands are of the first quality, well watered, and in healty situations.

A road will be opened from Carradoc, on which settlers will find employment.

All further information will be immediately afforded to Emigrants, on application at the Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, York, or at the Surveyor General's Office, York. PETER ROBINSON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, York, 18th June 1832.

EDUCATION.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Academy at Bath, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Stoughton, is now reopened, for the reception of Pupils, under very peculiar advantages. Mr. Shirley, an experienced English Teacher, has been engaged as an Assistant; and the tuition fees for the English department, have been considerably reduced. Pupils can be accommodate with board and lodging, in respectable families on very moderate terms. Reference as to *the abilities of the Assistant,—the system of tuition &c. &c.* may be made to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, who has recently visited and examined the School.—The fine and healthy situation of the Village of Bath need no recommendation.

TUITION FEES.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes) Ancient and Modern History,	£2 0 0
Mathematics,	4 0 0
Latin and Greek,	6 0 0

Kingston, July 28th, 1829.

NOTICE.—The Subscriber, having resumed business in Kingston as a General Commission Merchant, begs to inform the Merchants of Upper Canada that he has received a part of his Fall Supply of West India Produce, consisting of Brown, Fair and very Fair Muscovado Sugars, Lewad-Island Jamaica Rum, Plantation Coffee, Pimento, Hollands Gin, and Cogniac and other Brandy, all of superior quality.—Also, a large supply of Cooking and Double and Single Stoves of different patterns; the Cooking Stoves superiorly furnished with Tins: Pot Ash Kettles, Sheet Iron, English Glue, &c.

He also daily expects a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, and such goods as will enable him to supply many of the Merchants usually resorting to Montreal; and the whole will be sold on terms so advantageous, as to dispose many of them to get supplied from him, and preclude the inconvenience, risk and expense attending the purchase of Goods in the Lower Province.

Upon the arrival of the expected supply, the subscriber intends to detail the advantages which his establishment here will afford to the Upper Canada merchants, which the limiteh time afforded by the publication of the Chronicle to day precludes his doing now. A. MANAHAN.

Kingston, October 15th, 1831.

LITHOGRAPHY, FROM CANADIAN STONE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce to the public the establishment of a Lithographic Press in Kingston, by the name of the WILLIAM IV PRESS, where will be executed all kinds of work applicable to that useful art, such as Maps, Plans, Views, Circulars, Music, Headings of Merchants Bills, and Steam Boat notices, with the sketch of the Boat if required, Blank Deeds and Memorials, Funeral Notices, embellished with suitable emblems, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c. &c. Persons wanting any kind of copies of their own hand writing will be supplied with prepared Paper and Chemical Ink for that purpose.

S. O. TAZEWELL.

N. B. Caricatures printed by the sketch being supplied.

Kingston, Aug. 12th, 1831.

WINDOW SASHES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has recently commenced making Window Sashes in this Town, at his Shop nearly opposite Mr. T. Brocket's Hotel, which he will sell on the most reasonoble terms for cash.

JOHN SARGENT.

Kingston, Feb'y 6th 1832.

CASH paid for RYE and CORN, and the highest market price will be given by the subscriber at his shop in the Market Square. WM. GARRAT.

Kingston 26th Dec. 1831.

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

THE HERALD

Is published every Wednesday Evening, by H. C. Thomson, Editor & Proprietor, Store Street.

T. H. Bentley, Printer.

TERMS.—Four Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage) payable six months in advance.—Any person becoming responsible for the payment of twelve papers, shall receive one gratis—and in like proportion for a greater number.

*** No papers discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

Produce received in payment, at the market price

Letters to the Editor must be POST PAID.

Price of Advertising.—Six lines and under 2s. 6d first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion Ten lines and under, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for every subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without written directions are inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements to be in writing.

Advertisements for insertion to be delivered on the morning preceding the day of publication.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/57

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