THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, October 17, 1832.

In our columns to-day will be found intelligence from London to the 17th of September. The most important item relates to Ireland, where, unhappily, bloodshed has taken place, in consequence of the determination of the people not to pay Tithes.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the communication signed "*An Upper Canadian,*" on the subject of uniting the Island of Montreal to Upper Canada. We think the project may be accomplished without the slightest injustice towards our sister Province, and its importance to Upper Canada every day's experience more fully illustrates. We understand that the Commissioners have disagreed respecting the division of the duties levied at the Port of Quebec, so that the question must be submitted to the determination of a third Arbitrator.

Among the deaths by Cholera in England, we notice that of the celebrated Dr. ADAM CLARK, a Minister of the Wesleyan connexion, aged 69.

The total number of Emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 7th September, inclusive, is said to be 51,283.

Certain papers in this Province publish, in a conspicuous manner, the fact, that WM. J. KERR, Esquire was fined at the Gore Assizes, £25, for an assault on Mr. McKenzie; but these same *impartial* Journals studiously conceal the more important fact, that a bill of indictment was found at the Newcastle Assizes against JAMES LYONS, Esq., a Member of Parliament and Justice of the Peace, for Rape!

At the Quarter Sessions, which ended on Friday evening, only two convictions took place, namely, Donald Nicholson and his wife, for assault and batttery. The former was fined ten, and the latter two dollars.

The inhabitants of Gaspe, at a public meeting held on the 18th of August last, resolved to petition His Majesty's Government that that District may be annexed to New Brunswick, and ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq. was appointed to convey their request to the proper quarter.

An inquest was held on Monday last on the body of Patrick Murphy, a pensioner from the 88th Regt. who was found lying on the road leading to Brewer's Mills on Sunday morning He was a very intemperate character. Nothing appearing before the jury as to how the deceased came there, and no marks of violence being visible on his body, they returned the verdict "*found dead,*" *Com.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Yesterday the County of Frontenac Ploughing Match took place at Waterloo.—At 12 o'clock *thirteen* competitors entered the field, and at three the prizes were awarded to the following persons. Judges, GEORGE MCKENZIE, Esq. Mr. WM. ELLERBECK, and Mr. JOHN LEWIS.

Ploughing with Horses.

To Mr. James Read, for the best,		$6
" "	John Warner, second,	4
" "	M. Purdy, third,	3
" "	Drummonds Ploughman, 4th,	2
" "	L. Vanalstine, fifth,	1

Ploughing with Oxen.

To Mr. C. Beath, for the best,		6
" "	D. McMullen, second,	4
" "	A. Beath, third,	3
" "	Wm. Knight, fourth,	2

Boys with Oxen.

To Mr. J. Hudson, for the best,		3
" "	J. Jackson, second,	2
" "	L. Purdy, third,	1

We have great pleasure in stating, that the spectators present (among whom were several practical farmers from England, Ireland, and Scotland,) expressed the highest approbation of the manner in which the ploughing was executed. After the business of the day, the subjoined remarks were addressed to the Directors, by JOHN MARKS, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents of the Midland District Agricultural Society.

"Ploughing is one of the most important operations in Agriculture, and ought to be executed with the greatest attention. From the importance of good ploughing every means should be taken to extend a practical knowledge of the art.—Ploughing Matches have always been considered the source of much improvement in this necessary operation of Agriculture.

The great difficulty in the construction of a plough, is that of adapting it to all soils, in all seasons, and in all depths—it cannot be made use of in all cases with equal success. Some of the lighter draft that can do the work equally well, are no doubt the most preferable, but these require the experience of a good ploughman, for upon his judgement often depends, in a great measure, the success of the crop.

Ploughs constructed in different ways, according to the uses to which they are to be employed, should merit the first attention of the Farmer. The depths to which land ought to be ploughed, should in some degree vary according to the nature of the soil, and the crops that are intended to be grown. It is also proper that the seed furrow should be of less depth than the ploughings that preceded it.

The ploughs in general use in this County, admit of no method to regulate the size of the furrow, and of but little variation in the depth of the ploughing; this is a subject that requires due consideration from the Agricultural Society. The utility of introducing different kinds of ploughs fit and proper for use, upon the improved Farms, must be acknowledged by every member of the society.

It would be difficult to point out the best ploughs to answer every purpose; this must be left to time and experience.

The drill plough is much to be desired on Farms that are sufficiently cleared to allow the drill system a fair trial.

Ploughs with double mould-boards are also useful in ploughing between the rows of drilled crops, which system has, with proper management, produced abundant crops of grain, and of green food for cattle. Without we can produce larger crops of food for the support of live stock, it will be of little use to endeavour to improve the breeds—this can only be obtained by introducing improved methods of husbandry, and the enterprising Farmer who shall have the spirit to bring into use improved implements of husbandry, will find his reward in the superiority of his crops and in the saving of both time and labour.

Habit appears every thing; it has bound us to a poor system of farming; and the sooner this bad system is abandoned the better. With that view the Society are recommended to offer double premiums at the future Ploughing Matches, for the best work performed, with any superior constructed plough, than those now in use."

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the U. C. Herald.

Sir,—The mournful intelligence has just arrived in this Province that Dr. Adam Clarke, Wesleyan Methodist Minister is no more. The Cholera, that dreadful, that unparallelled scourge from Heaven, has removed him from this world for ever. By his removal, the Wesleyan Connexion has sustained an irreparable loss, and the world is deprived of one whose labours were perhaps unequalled and whose powers to render it service were probably beyond those of any other man now living. He entered on the ministry young, and with but slender attainments, and little promise; but by an insubdunable thirst for knowledge, and by unremitting application he became the greatest scholar of his day. In him was a combination of excellencies scarcely ever to be found in the same individual. His acquisitions were numerous and solid, his knowledge was at once extensive and profound. As an oriental scholar he has probably left no equal, in biblical criticism, he stands at the head of all who have laboured in that most interesting field. The *Synopsis Criticorum* from which all other commentators so liberally borrow, he seems to have but seldom consulted; he examined for himself, and by patience of investigation, and by a perseverance which no difficulty could discourage, he went to the sources both of words and of things. All the lights of criticism, and all the lights of antiquity and philosophy were brought to shine so powerfully upon the least illumined parts of scripture, that there is no reader of his commentary but understands many passages which he had not understood before, and any thing that is left in darkness but few conversant with his writings will expect ever to see illumined. It was not without reason that Dr. Chalmers said to a friend of mine, "I never look into the Comment of Dr. Clark but I feel astonished at the prodigious learning of the man." Labour to him was evidently enjoyment, and as his natural powers were equal to his industry, he not only produced a Commentary, worth all other Commentaries put together, but many other works, any one of which was sufficient of itself to number him amongst the greatest men whose names literary history records. It but seldom happens that a great scholar is an equally popular preacher—but Dr. Clark was an exception to this general rule He astonished his readers by the variety and profundity of his acquisitions; but no where did he in all probability appear so great as in the pulpit. His mind which was ever full of great ideas, he had a singular talent for simplifying, and even commonplace topics he could invest with interest and make impressive. His appearance was paternal, and his countenance, for that of an old man, was fair and powerful in its expression of intelligence. But his voice was somewhat harsh, his delivery not graceful, nor his pronunciation and accent polished. His style was remarkable neither by its elegance, nor accuracy. There was an evident carelessness as to all *little matters*. But notwithstanding those disadvantages, he no sooner began to speak than he rivetted the attention of his audience. He explained elaborately, and out of the commonest passages of scripture he brought treasures of thought which seemed to have lay hid from every other eye, and yet the amazement was that those very thoughts had not been obvious before. His mind was like a great body of light irradiating every object which it touched and giving it a new and interesting appearance. He was master of every kind of reasoning and had recourse to almost every kind in every sermon that he preached. Sometimes so abstruse that it required an almost painful attention to follow him, and every part of the argument both so subtle and so dependent, that if one link were lost the whole chain disappeared. Anon his arguments were of the popular class. They were understood as soon as expressed, but still as remarkable for their force as for their simplicity. His utterance was rapid, but never hurried nor indistinct; and as he advanced in his discourse he became more and more interesting, just as the prospect widens before our ascending an eminence, and as every change of position gives increasing engagement. He besieged the understanding and the passions, he carried along with him both the convictions and the feelings of his auditory. Every thing was forgotten by the preacher, and every thing was forgotten by his hearers but the subject; and so extraordinary was the effect produced by the powerful reasonings and appeals of this wonderful man on some occasions, that even persons of cultivated and well disciplined minds could hardly contain themselves or repress their feelings from breaking forth. The strongest proof of his power as a preacher is evident in the fact that in London where he had been resident so many years, and when the charms of novelty were all worn away, whenever it was announced that he was to preach. there was so crowded an attendance as no other preacher could command except upon some very extraordinary occasion. And no marvel. For whilst some men speak to the understanding, and some to the conscience and the heart, he spoke to all of them and spoke to them in a way peculiar to himself. He was always new and yet always *evangelical*. And not only always heard with delight but every additional hearing increased the delight I well recollect some years before I left England that a friend of mine, on a business visit to London, told me that whilst he was there that many of the people, from the extraordinary manner in which the Dr. preached, were of opinion that he was about to die. The strain in which he spoke was so like that of one from the world of Spirits that they thought he must have attained to a sudden ripeness for the enjoyment of its blessedness and was going hence. But after all the friends of Dr. Clarke, whilst they admire his great powers in common with the world, will cherish with the fondest recollection, the fine simplicity and benevolence of his character, the dignified familiarity, the cheerfulness and playfulness which were united to all the great virtues, and holy affections of religion. He who could electrify the Conference, never on any occasion lorded it over his brother. And to his everlasting praise be it told, whatever provocation he might receive either in the conference or out of it, no one ever saw him give way to unholy anger or heard him express himself in the language of vituperation. His forbearance was as great as his other virtues and undoubtedly sprung from the lofty character of his intellect as well as from the renewing grace of Christ.

I remain,
Sir, Yours respectfully,
D. FRASER.

Kingston, 16th October, 1832.

For the Upper Canada Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—I am pleased to observe that the serious disadvantages under which this Province labours in being deprived of a port of entry from sea, is now beginning to attract public attention. It is a subject in which every true friend of Upper Canada must feel a deep interest, and any person who will give it a serious consideration, cannot be long in coming to the conclusion, that it is a question on which the prosperity, and even the independence of this Province depends. Of all the Colonies of Great Britain, spread as they are so extensively over the Globe, Upper Canada alone is deprived of a seaport: although by geographical positition, the port of Montreal lies within our waters. Under such circumstances, and with the prospects of a rapidly encreasing import and export trade, I would put it to the inhabitants of Upper Canada, whether a Colony possessed of such extensive territory, such vast capabilities of improvement, such valuable sources of internal wealth and such abundant means of carrying on a large external or foreign trade, should be held in a situation so crippled and so limited, so dependent and precarious, and (what is still more degrading and irksome to freemen) so totally dependant on our neighbours, as that in which we find ourselves.

Should my fellow subjects in this Province feel surprised at my asserting that we are totally dependant on Lower Canada, I would remind them of the fact, that if but an Emigrant wishes to come among us and settle in this Province, Lower Canada endeavours to diminish to us such advantages by imposing an Emigrant tax, for no other consideration that I can perceive than that of permission to the Emigrant to pass through her territory and pay for what he requires. Is not this truly humiliating and degrading to Upper Canada?—In the share which we are permitted to receive of the revenues levied at Quebec and Montreal, we are compelled to submit to an unsatisfactory and degrading process of adjustment, at variance with the fact of our being an independant Colony, and founded on no certain data by which we are assured that ample justice is done to both parties. These are some of the inconveniences that at present appear in our political position; but if we look forward to more extensive fields of operatien we cannot fail to perceive numerous and increasing difficulties, difficulties which must eventually place the Commerce of this Province at the mercy of Lower Canada, or obtain for us a separate and independant port of entry. A time is not very distant, if we may judge from the relative encrease of Upper and Lower Canada in Commerce and population since the last war, when Lower Canada will be entitled to the smaller portion of the Custom duties collected on the St. Lawrence; and if we may judge from the past, we will, under such circumstances, find ourselves in a situation totally incompatible with mutual reciprocity, and with our rights and interests as an independant Colony.

I hold it to be a right of inalienable nature that every portion of the British Empire should enjoy all its constitutional privileges and immunities without being subjected to any impositions laid on by a fraction of the Empire. We find the question of mutual rights carried to an extent beyond what could be expected by those who only view the treatment which Upper Canada receives from the Lower Province. On the Rhine, the Elbe and the Oder, less obstacles are put in the way of the Commerce of the minor independant States of Germany, than we have reason to expect will be put in the way of our Commerce on the St. Lawrence, below lake St. Francis. Grain and domestic manufactures pass in many instances duty free to the Baltic and German Ocean, and the most necessary articles of import have similar immunities; the traveller Emigrating to any of these states is subjected to no tax nor to any civic charges except the price of his passport. How badly will the conduct of Lower Canada towards a sister Colony compare with the reciprocal treatment of separate and in most cases despotic States in Europe; surely it is time for us to be on the alert, and to look with a jealous eye to our liberties, when our sister becomes the aggressor. It may be said that only the first overt act of aggression has been perpetrated; but let the independant freemen of this Province take notice, this single fact, this detestable Emigrant tax has shewn us that we are at the mercy of Lower Canada whenever she pleases to lay her hand heavily upon us. She may hereafter lay a tax on our cloth or our iron and enact, as in the case of the Emigrant tax, that it be appropriated entirely to specified purposes within the Lower Province, and how are we to obtain redress? We may lay claim to our portion of such a tax under the Canada Trade Act; but we would be sternly met with the letter of the Provincial law, and nothing would then remain but an appeal to the Imperial Government and all the vexatious circumstances attending such a proceeding. Besides all these vexatious difficulties, there still remains the humiliating fact that all the difficulty has arisen from our being deprived of a port of entry. Let those who would be inclined to doubt this matter look to the late attempts to deprive Upper Canada of the small advantages she enjoyed in the carrying trade on the article of tobacco, and there is enough of evidence to shew that as long as Montreal remains severed from this Province, no certainty remains that we will be permitted to continue in humble and secure dependence. Besides there may come a time when Upper and Lower Canada may become rivals in some particular branch or branches of Commerce, and in such a case we cannot expect a favourable result. The present Emigrant tax will serve as a case in point. We have for some time past enjoyed a valuable influx of Emigrants, or as it might be termed, a valuable import trade of the nerves and sinews of prosperity—of the true wealth of a country, an industrious peasantry; and now that this influx is visibly enriching this Province a tax has been laid on it, ostensibly for the support of pauper Emigrants; but in reality to obstruct that influx of Europeans which by encreasing the number of English inhabitants, threatens soon to merge the preponderance of the French Canadians in Lower Canada. Nor have the good people of the Lower Province rested satisfied with endeavouring to obstruct Emigration by a tax. Demagogues have been sent through the Province denouncing Emigration in violent speeches made at public meetings, as one of the greatest evils, calling on the people not to return members to the Assembly who will not pledge themselves to support measures "opposing a bar to Emigration". Here then my fellow Colonists may perceive the injury which is now attempting to be done to us cannot be obviated by any other means than giving us a seaport. Surely sir, it is high time for us to make this demand and to awaken from our present lethargy, when we see a neighbour sharpening the axe that she has already applied to the tree of our prosperity, and to shew her that we can no longer remain in a position in which the politscal excitements of the contending factions of the sister Colony may involve our best interests. We must keep steadily in view the fact, that however plausible may be the *professions* of amity and mutual support on the part of Lower Canada, she perseveres in selfishly and heartlessly holding us in dependence and relative bondage, by continuing to tax us without our consent, and to deprive us of one of the most useful and profitable requisites of a Commercial Country, a port of entry for export and import trade.

Upper Canada has now arrived at a state of prosperity which entitles her to demand as her right a port of entry, and I hope my compatriots will come forward with a firm and unanimous determination most respectfully to make such a demand. There can only be one serious difficulty in the way if we are unanimous in our demands, namely the terms on which we are to obtain the small territory that would be added to this Province by the annexation to it of the port of Montreal; in this part of the transaction we must keep justice and honour in view, sacredly regarding the rights of property and of individuals; and under such circumstances no party can complain. Some persons entertain fears that the inhabitants of this Province will be so far inclined to join issue with the popular party in the Lower Province, that nothing will be done; what Mr. Editor! shall we join with a party that have already done, and are still endeavouring to do us and all Canada such injury by placing "a bar to Emigration!"* shall we chain ourselves to the chariot wheels of such a party? No sir, the people of Upper Canada will see clearly that their best interests require a bolder and more independent line of conduct. AN UPPER CANADIAN.

12th Oct., 1832.

*See the late proceedings of the meetings at St. Charles, St. Remi and several other places in L. Canada, also the speech of Mr. Rodier at the L'Assomption election, and the pledges required of Mr. Vanfelson by the electors of the Lower Town of Quebec.

Kingston, October 9th, 1832.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

Sir,—I beg to trouble you with the following copy of a Petitition of the Inhabitants of Montreal to the Board of Health and the reply thereto and shall feel greatly obliged by your having it inserted in your valuable paper as soon as convenient.

"To the Honourable Charles William Grant President and to the members of the Board of Health.

The undersigned citizens of the Town and Suburbs of Montreal, humbly represent to the President and members of the Board of Health for the city of Montreal,

That they are deeply affected to see that the frightful disease which has swept off so many persons since the eighth day of June last still continues to rage with the same effect in the cities and parishes of this Provinc.

That the medical gentlemen notwithstanding their exemplary zeal could not nor can they yet afford in proper time to the poor and needy that care and attention so necessarily required when attacked with the present epidemic.

That it is publickly known that a medicine under the name of "Morison's Vegetable Pills" heretofore sold by Mr. Sifton has produced an incalculable good in this city, being the means of saving the lives of a great number of persons who had procured them and of those who could not in time procure the aid of a medical gentleman.

That considering the price and facility with which the said medicine can be had, offers to the poor as well as to the rich, at all times a prompt and efficacious opportunity to preserve themselves not only from the Cholera but also from a number of other diseases.

The undersigned having already administered as well to themselves as to other members of their Families with the greatest success, the Pills above named are ready to testify to the efficacy of the same.

Therefore the undersigned in the name of humanity humbly pray the Board of Health of this city to take their present memorial into their serious consideration, to announce themselves in a satisfactory manner by hearing the incontestable testimonials of many, of the efficacy and excellence of the said medicine, and to authorise Mr. Sifton the Agent of Mr. Morison to sell or cause to be sold during a limited time or during the pleasure of the Board the said "Morisons Vegetable Pills" to the end that no person under the false pretence of causing the laws to be observed should prevent the undersigned and the public at large from making use of an antidote to almost all the diseases with which the human frame is affected.

All which the undersigned humbly submit to the wisdom of the Board.

John Sleight, Elizabeth Sleight, Oliver Pottras, Philip Merim, Jain Gerrin, Augustia Gaudrie, Alls Gaudri, Patrick Murray, Sally Webb, Mrs. Wm. Try, J. S. Kollinger, Mrs. Kollinger, Charlotte Kollinger, Wm. Church, Joseph Palin, John Dillon, J. Campbell, G. Hypolite Cherrier, Audre Ominet, Pierre Gosselin, J. Malard, V. Morand, Jno. Ls. Dupuis, Frs. X. Payette, P. H. Morin, Charles Cote, J. D. Armstrong, Z. Paugborn, Wm. Nunns, N. Raymond, J. B. Frauchere, Josh. Donegan, T. B. Sauver, Mrs. E. Sauver, Joseph Clarke, P. Hector Morin, Junr. John McMillan, James Mather, Peter Spink, Ulric Boudreau, J. Y. Chapman, A. Brousseau, G. N. Gosselin, D. Cantle, N. B. Desmarteau, Josh. Pouaville, Thos. Jacque Barbe, Marie Victoire Casevaut, Charles Perry, Francois R. Dufault, Adolph Drueg, Jos. Leandre Brault, A. Mellauby, Mary Turner, A. Brault, G. Couchy, Thomas Watts, Augustin Tulloch, Julia Tulloch, Angelique Deseve, Soseph te Deseve, Ernest Cohnle, Frederick Hurtz, C. A. Brault. D. Santell, Francois Desantell, Pierre Beaudri, Angelique Beaudri, Barbe Castagniez, Rosalic Tavernier, Adelaide Paron, A. Tulloch, Junr. Wm. Watson, And. Bisailton, Louis Gravel, "Wm. Lang."

In addition to the above Petition there was a similar one in French, which accompanied it, the latter was signed by eighty other respectable householders of the respective parishes of Quebec, St. Antoine and St. Josephs in the city of Montreal, and in answer to both Petitions the following is a copy of the reply.

Board of Health, Montreal Sept. 25th 1832.

Sir,—"The Petitions signed by you and other Inhabitants of this city praying that the Board of Health would authorise the sale of "Morison's Vegetable Pills" having been laid before the Board at its meeting on the 24th Instant, I am directed to return the same to you and state that the Board are not authorized by law to grant the prayer of the said Petitions.

I remain Sir, your obd't. Servt.
"J. GUTHRIE SCOTT,
Sec'y. B. H. M."

MR. JOHN DILLON, "Montreal.

These Petitions were occasioned in consequence of Dr. Nelson, (he is called Health Commissioner) having acted as informer and commenced 12 prosecutions against myself and and Agent for selling the above medicines without licenses, (this step was taken, without doubt. in the hope of putting £60 of my money into his pocket, which he would have done had I been convicted upon the whole of them, the penalty is £10 and upon each conviction the informer receives one half, it could not have been done to prevent an infringement upon the law, as one prosecution would have answered that purpose,) but he was defeated upon the ground that the Magistrates had no jurisdiction.

I am sorry to trouble you at so great a length, or ask permission to take up so much of your valuable paper, but as the subject interests our fellow creatures, perhaps you will excuse the liberty I have taken and grant the favour of its insertion.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obed't. and very humble serv't.
JOHN SIFTON,
Sole General Agent for the sale of the Universal Medicines in the Canadas.

Married,

At St. Helens, Montreal, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Alex Mathieson, the Rev. John Machar, Minister of St. Andrew,s Church, Kingston, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Rev. David Sim, Minister of Barrie, Forfarshire, Scotland.

At Kingston, on the 31st of March last, by the Rev. John Machar, Mr. Thomas Downey of Fredericksburgh, to Miss Ellen Thomas of Kingston, lately from Loughmore, county of Antrim, Ireland.

THE Annual Sermons for the WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY Society, will be preached in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, on Sabbath next, the 21st instant, by the Rev. DONALD FRASER from York, and at the close of each service collections will be made in aid of the funds of the above Society — Service will commence at half past ten A. M; and at six o'clock P. M.

Kingston, October, 17th, 1832.

BOOK BINDING.

(*Connected with the Kingston Chronicle Office.*)

JAMES MACFARLANE and Company, having extended and improved this branch of their Establishment, and employed an *English bred Book Binder* to superintend it, are now prepared to execute in a superior style of workmanship,

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL, AND FANCY
BOOK BINDING.

in all their varieties. They will also keep on hand, or make to order, every description of Blank Books, of the best British materials. Hoping to give general satisfaction they respectfully solicit public patronage.

☞Orders from the country carefully attended to.

Kingston, October 17th, 1832.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

R. JACKSON begs leave to inform the public of Kingston and Merchants in general of both Provinces, and the United States, that he has this day, at the solicitation of his friends, taken out a license in the above business, and that henceforth he will be ready to attend to all auctions, consignments of goods, and other property, on the most reasonable terms. Any security required by Merchants, entrusting him with property, can be obtained, and every exertion shall be made to discharge the duty of an Auctioneer with fidelity to the public and his employers.

R. Jackson has received an additional elegant assortment of JEWELRY, PLATE, &c. which business he will continue to pursue at his usual residence in King-street.

Kingston, 13th October, 1832. 3w

☞The Editors of the Quebec Mercury, Montreal Gazette, New York Commercial Advertiser, Utica Sentinel and Gazette, will please give the above 3 insertions.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends in a few days to open an Office as General Land Agent in this town; he also offers his services to Emigrants and others who wish to purchase Land, or wish employ for the winter. Particular directions will be given.

JOSHUA B. LOCKWOOD.

Kingston, 13th October, 1832.

BY AUCTION.

BY ADAM L. MACNIDER.

EXTENSIVE and unlimited Sale of DRY GOODS, by catalogue, at the stores of Messrs. Peter McGill & Co. (late Circus, Craig street,) on Monday the 22d inst. and following days, 300 packages Dry Goods, which will be sold by the package or in large lots, to suit purchasors.

The assortment consists of superfine, fine and common Cloths, from 4s. to 20s. Sterling.
Best double and single milled Cassimeres,
Kerseys, Striped Linseys, Baizes, all colours,
Welsh and Yorkshire white Flannels,
Red, yellow, green, blue, do.
Flushings, Guernsey Frocks, Kilmarnock Bonnets,
White and red Serges,
Brussels and Kidderminster Carpeting,
Black and coloured Bombazines, Bombazettes, and Merinoes,
Camblets and Tartans, Shalloons,
Men's and Women's white, coloured, and black Worsted & Lamb's wool Hosiery,
Point, Whitney, and Rose Blankets,
40 inch twill'd Bagging, 4-4 Forfar Sheeting, Osnaburgs,
9-8 Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, & Mule Twist.
1000 pieces Printed Calicoes, newest patterns,
1000 do 27, 30, 36, and 40 inch, Grey domestic Cottons,
India Nankeens, White and striped Shirtings, Long Cloths,
Checks, Jaconet and Mull Muslins & Cambrics,
Brown Hollands, Britannias, Russia Ducks,
Dowlas, a great variety of Shawls & Handkerchiefs,
Crape ditto, Black and coloured Gros de Naples,
Norwich Crapes, Embossed and plain Linings, Beaverteens, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 coloured Counterpanes and Rugs, India Bandannas, Black and colored Silk Handkerchiefs, assorted Threads, Pins, Braids, and a variety of other articles.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Thursday, the 18th instant, when the whole may be viewed.

Upper Canada and Country merchants are particularly invited to call and examine the Goods.

CONDITIONS.

Under £50, Cash.
£50, and under £100, three months credit.
£100, and under £200, four months credit.
£200, " £300, five months.
£300, " upwards, one half payable the 15th May, and the other half payable the 15th June, 1833.
Approved endorsed notes will be required.
Sale each day at ten o'clock.

ADAM L. MACNIDER.

Montreal, October 10th, 1832.

Commissariat Department,
Quebec, the 8th October, 1832.

WHEREAS it has been found inconvenient in practice to receive the British Silver Money at a fixed rate of Exchange, by which a fluctuating Premium has existed on those Coins, thereby keeping them out of circulation, by the advantage offered in collecting them to Exchange for Government Bills; Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 30th November, 1832, those Coins denominated British Silver Money, at those Posts where they are current by law, will be received in common with other Specie at the fluctuating Exchange of the day.

(Signed) R. I. ROUTH, C. G.

GOOD NEWS TO THE AFFLICTED

IN KINGSTON AND ITS VICINITY.

Health secured by "Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines" only.

MR. SIFTON, Hygeist from the British College of Health, London, begs to acquaint the Inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada that he is the sole general Agent for the sale of these Medicines in both provinces, and intends to appoint Agents to each Town within this district as soon as possible. Mr. Sifton regrets that he could not attend to this sooner, but the great call for the medicines at Quebec and Montreal and the great success in curing numerous diseases prevented his doing so and caused nearly the whole of the Medical Faculty to be laid upon the shelf with scarcely anything to do, and during their repose in that situation it is supposed they concocted a letter which appeared in the Canadian Courant on the 18th day of August last and in answer there to the following (with a Certificate signed by respectable Inhabitants of the city of Montreal who had been cured of divers diseases.) was the reply.—

"To the Editor of the Canadian Courant.
"Montreal 24th August, 1832.

"Sir,—"In consequence of a paragraph which appeared in your paper of the 18th instant, I trouble you with the following in reply. The paragraph alluded to is undersigned G and the author commences it by stating his surprize that the lives of his fellow citizens are allowed to be trifled with by a stranger (from this statement I should say he has a very poor opinion of the competency of the Inhabitants judging for themselves) but it is presumed the accompanying voluntary attestations to the good effects of the medicines from respectable Inhabitants of this city will have a greater effect on the public mind than any statement which may be made by anonymous scribblers who are totally ignorant of the subject they have presumed to discuss and the high estimation in which these medicines are held and the great and increasing demand for them throughout Great Britain, and Ireland, the United States and the West Indies, are it is presumed the strongest proofs of their beneficial influence and peculiar efficacy in the cure of almost every disease incident to the human frame. There is one case in particular (the name I have not permission to publish) a gentleman of the medical Profession who was attended by several of the Faculty (I believe four in number) and left by them almost dead and with the full impression that 4 or 5 hours would be the most he could live, the Family as the last resort gave him Morisons Pills and to their utter astonishment and delight in a few days he was able to get out of the house and now walks about the streets of this city apparently without pain or inconvenience. Should any respectable person think proper to apply for the name of the gentleman above referred to it will be immediately given. I beg to apologize for troubling you at so great a length but the importance of the subject to the public at this time of unusual sickness must plead my excuse. I have the honor &c. J. Sifton, Sole General "Agent for the sale of the Universal medicines in the Canadas." Then follows a list of the names of persons who were cured of Cholera, Rheumatism of long standing, Inflamations, general Debility. &c. &c.

The "Vegetable Universal medicines" are to be had at Mr. Leslie's Bookseller, Kingston, Mr. Johnston's, Bytown, Mr. Brouse, Post Master, Matilda, and at our Agents in every principal Town in both Provinces, in boxes at 1s. 4d. 3s. 3d. 5s. 6d. and family packages 13s. containing 3 5s. 6d. boxes, and powders at 1s. 4d. The fourth Edition of Morisoniana or Family adviser is sold at 13s. and the much approved practical proofs at 1s. 9d. and a book on small pox. at 9d.

N. B.—The public is cautioned against buying a spurious article, and none are genuine unless the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" be engraved upon the Stamp.

TO LET.

THE FOLLOWING property belonging to the Estate of the late Adam Henry Meyers of the Township of Murray, Esquire, viz.:—

A Saw Mill, in the Township of Seymour, with two single saws and in the best of order, together with a large frame dwelling house and farm, with a clearing of about 100 acres, situated on the River Trent about 22 miles from its source.—Possession will be given on the 1st of November.

Lots 23 and 24 in the 4th Concession of Percy with about 120 acres of improvement with Houses, Barns, &c., situated about 2½ miles from the above. Possession given immediately.

A Grist Mill, with two run of stones, and Saw Mill, in the Township of Murray, with a Farm containing about 125 acres of improvement, situated about ¾ of a mile from the mouth of the river Trent. Possession will be given on the 17th of January next.

The Tavern stand at the mouth of the River Trent, formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Ford, and now Mr. David Fairman. Possession will be given on the 5th of January.

The whole of the above property is in good order. Security will be required for the payment of the several rents, &c. Application to be made to

ADAM HENRY MEYERS.
ELIJAH W. MEYERS.

River Trent, Oct. 5th, 1832.

MRS. LINTON, Dress Maker from England, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Kingston, that she has taken the House next door to Mr. Hardy's Store Street, and begs to solicit a share of their Patronage and Support. Children's Suits made to order.

N. B. An Apprentice Wanted.

Kingston, 17th October, 1832.

AGUE POWDERS, a never failing cure by JAMES LINTON, Store Street.

Kingston, 17th October, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully cautioned that I will not pay any debts contracted by any person or persons without my sperial order. JAMES KERR.

Kingston, Oct. 2d, 1832.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the estate of the late THOMAS SMITH, of the Township of Kingston, Yeoman, are requested to pay the same to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to receive them; and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to present their acounts duly authenticated.

JOHN C. CLARK.

Ernest Town, 10th October, 1832.

710 6m

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/57
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