at Quebec and Montreal, they are all delivered to the inhabitants within one hour after the mail arrives, and without any additional charge. We think the Post-master General, who is so particular in exacting an exorbitant postage, especially on newspapers, ought at least to be equally particular in performing the services for which he is so amply paid. We beg it to be understood, that we do not by any means intend to animadvert upon the conduct of the Deputy Post Master of this town, whose mild demeanor, and unremitting attention to the duties of his office, entitle him to our highest respect.

If there be any illegal discharge of the duties of his office, or neglect in the distribution of the letters that arrive thereat, we are persuaded that it is not this gentleman's fault,—all must be ascribed to the Post Master General, or to the apathy of the people who tolerate such a system.

Canadian Correspondent.

THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, January 16, 1833.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship South America has arrived at New York with London papers of Dec. 4th and Liverpool of the 5th.—

In our last, we announced the French army was moving on Antwerp. They have invested the citadel, and the forts along the Scheldt, with a rapidity equal to their former military movements. The particulars of these operations we have given in our extracts. The French were favored by a fog, in making their first approaches to the citadel on Friday Nov. 30th, and when it cleared up, the works of the French, appeared like enchantment to the beholders. Marshal Gerard summoned General Chasse to surrender the citadel, which he refused. It will be seen that Marshal Gerard did not neglect to treat for the neutrality of the city, and he has taken every humane precaution possible, to prevent Chasse having any excuse for firing on the city, which he has threatened to do, but we think he will not veuture upon such an act of useless and wanton barbarity, for this reason, that his country will have to make good the property he might destroy. That is good so far as property is concerned, but what restitution can be made to the widow and fatherless, or for the loss of limbs. The French army near Antwerp amounts to about 60-000 men, the greater part of them are young soldiers, who have not seen service, with the exception of the officers commanding companies and upwards, with the sergeants, and a portion of veterans mixed with them. The siege will be a means of making these young soldiers familiar with the roaring of cannon, without being much exposed to danger, it certainly must be a good school to prepare them for greater events.

The Belgian army has approached the line of the Dutch army but they are not far from the French. The Prussian army is collecting upon the lower Rhine, on the borders of Belgium, so that the plot begins to thicken fast in all quarters, for the French are moving an army also in that direction towards them. Russia and Prussia are opposed to use coercive measures against Holland, but that declaration does not in the least deter the movements of the French, to put the citadel of Antwerp into the hands of King Leopold. What a very curious game the powers have been playing all the last summer with thier protocols.—If talking would do why all might be well, but it might be well known that if they talked to their graves, the Dutch King would never be induced by their arguments to give up the citadel of Antwerp, and open the navigation of the Scheldt for the Belgians to share in the trade along the Rhine into a portion of Germany. Russia Prussia and Austria had an understanding with Holland, and it does appear very suspicious that they have promised to assist her, if the French and English made use of force to settle the affair of Belgium and Holland upon the basis of right and equity.

The King dissolved the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, &c. on the 3d of December by proclamation, and thereby makes known his royal will and pleasure, that writs be issued returnable on the 29th of this present January, calling a new Parliament.

Thus, at last, after the many desperate efforts of the boroughmongers to maintain the command of what was called the representation of the people, has their usurped power over them been extinguished, by the above recorded proclamation of the King. The people received the account of the last expiring breath of the hypocritical deformed monster, with acclamations of joy throughout England. The people, by some writers, have been described as indifferent on the subject of the approaching election. That is not the case, on the contrary, they are full of zeal in the selection and support of independent candidates, to represent them in the first reformed Parliament of the United Kingdom.

When Louis Philipe was going over the bridge in procession to open the French Chambers, a pistol was fired towards him by a man in the midst of others who were shouting Vive le Roi. A young woman is made to act a conspicuous part in the melo drama, as some of the French papers call it, by seizing the arm of the assassin and changing the direction of the ball. It is strongly suspected that the whole is a hoax, got up to cause a little applause from the public on the occasion of the great danger the King had escaped. It does seem singular that the man should fire the pistol from his left hand, and that the said pistol should be so exposed as to be seen by the King and his suit, at the time it was presented towards him. The person who fired the pistol had not been taken. The young woman is likely to make a good thing of it, as she was introduced to the female members of the Royal Family, who paid her great attention, which no doubt will be followed up by something more substantial, particularly if it does not come out of their own private purses.

PARLIAMENTARY.—We regret to say that our information from York is not such as to warrant the hope that the Session will be soon at an end.

PRIVILEGE.—An occurrence took place on Thursday last which certainly reflects very little credit on the parties concerned. During a debate on the St. Lawrence improvement bill, Mr. McNABB, in replying to Mr. PERRY; accused him of having, on a former occasion, been convicted of telling an untruth. The latter retorted by calling the former "a Bully and a Blackguard." These words were taken down, and the doors were closed, so that our informant was prevented from hearing the debate which ensued. It is to be lamented that gentlemen should so far forget themselves as to use language so highly unparliamentary. The country neither requires nor expects such conduct from their Representatives. They are sent to Parliament for a very different purpose.

Since writing the above, we have received the following extract from the Journals of the Assembly.

Thursday, 10th January, 1832.

House in committee on Bill to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence. The House resumed and the Chairman reported that the Committe had risen on a question of order.

The Clerk being directed by the Speaker to take down certain words stated to have been used by the Hon. Member from Lennox and Addington (Mr. Perry) to the Hon. and learned member for Wentworth (Mr. McNabb) while the House was in Committee, took down the following words—viz. "*was convicted in the eyes of Honorable men and gentlemen of being a Bully and a Blaguard.*" [doors closed.]

On the foregoing words being read to the Hon. member for Lennox and Addington, he says, they are not exactly the words used by him, but admits that the following are the words that he used—viz. "The Hon. and learned member for Wentworth says he convicted me the other evening, in debate, of telling an untruth; now I say, he convicted himself in the eyes of all Hon. men and gentlemen, of being both a Bully and a Blackguard."

The Hon. member for Lennox and Addington here apologised to the House for having used unparliamentary language; and the House being satisfied therewith, the doors were opened and the Speaker left the Chair.

We learn that th bill for granting £70,000 for the improvement of the St. Lawrence was ordered for a third reading on the 10th inst. The Commissioners are Messers Vankoughnet, Jonas Jones, Longley, Norton, and Shaver. The locks to be 9 feet deep.

CARLTON ELECTION.—The House have at last taken up the business of the Carlton Election. The Freeman says that a whole day was occupied on motions of what should be done with the Returning Officer, backwards and forwards—whether they should discharge, reprimand, or commit him. At last they concluded to reprimand him, and much he cares about their reprimand, provided his conduct answered the end of putting the petitioners to all the cost and trouble possible. We are informed that this young sprig is somewhat related to Mr. Pinhey, the person he returned as duly elected for the county of Carlton, and that at the election he received votes on location tickets, and with such votes declared Mr. Pinhey had a majority of Freeholders in his favor. A portion of the freeholders have petitioned the house against the return, and have been attending at York to give their evidence. Mr. Edwards, was notified to attend at York with the poll book, but he being a first chop blood, returned for answer, that, if he went he must have money sent him sufficient to appear as a *gentleman!!* It is a common observation, that the house must proceed without his presence and information, being of an opinion, that if they mortgaged the Province, they could not raise cash enough to send him up to York in the so much desired capacity of a *Gentleman*.

By the debate in our paper, a deputy Sergeant at Arms had been sent to bring up the said Returning Officer, that he had not arrived with him after a great delay, and at a time when it became the order of the day again to take up the merits of the election, which had been adopted on the motion of Mr. Lewis. And that a copy of the poll book, proved by the clerk who took the same at the election, be admitted; being the best evidence in the power of the house to procure.

Mr. Pinhey makes a motion in his own favor, for the house to postpone the question, during which he urges divers witty reasons, to induce the house to give their consent, and seems to have an aversion to proceed on the evidence of a poll book kept by the clerk of his opponent. It was the opinion of Mr. Perry, that the Officer remained away wilfully, and that there was an understanding between the sitting member and the Returning Officer. We agree with Mr. Perry, that it was a great constitutional question, in which the whole country was concerned, altho' we have read that the Solicitor thought otherwise, and that the people of the Province were not interested in the least about the Carlton election. It becomes the duty of the electors of that county and town, who have had a spurious member returned to represent them, to apply for redress. It must be known to all, that if a spurious return be made, the person so returned is legislating for the whole Province. If a person be spuriously returned by fraud and the misconduct of an officer, as duly elected, in one county, the same may be done in another county, and from that to every county and town in the Province. The Executive have only to select their proper men for Returning Officers, and follow the same rule of acting as the Returning Officer for Carlton, then all partizans might be returned on the poll book, and the representation become a mere farce, worse if possible, than the late system of boroughmongering in England.

Mr. Bidwell, in a former debate on the Carlton election, said, that it was from the misconduct and partiality of Returning Officers that the country was put to a great expense in trying the merits of controverted elections. In that opinion most people concur, for it is well known, that a partizan officer has the power to create great trouble and expense at a closely contested election. It is much to be regretted that the laws of election, in many cases, are ill defined, and left open to quibble and disputes, when it ought to be clear and intelligible to the meanest capacity. Negligence in the framing such laws plain, gives rise to the opinion entertained by many, that such loop holes are left on purpose to answer the ends of the designing, to take advantage of at elections.

We have just heard from York that on the 8th Jany. Mr. Henry Edwards appeared at the bar of the House, and was called upon to make his defence.

Mr. Edwards said he expressed his readiness to accompany the constable who served the summons, if he would pay his expenses, that he intended no disrespect to the honorable house. The constable had not the means to defray his expenses. We understand that there are above 100 witnesses to be examined—that 105 votes were taken on Location tickets, the holders of which took the freeholders oath, as well as others who held bonds for deeds and letters of licence from the Canada Land Company. Surely such proceedings must be abominable, and yet we find men ready to apologize for such conduct, which goes to sap the very foundation of the elective franchise.

The sister Province of New Brunswick, appear to have their troubles about collecting and spending the money of the people. For the information of our readers we have made extracts from a New Brunswick paper on our first page, well worth a perusal, and we subjoin the following opinions on the subject from the Acadian Recorder of Halifax.

QUIT RENTS.—The threatened collection of Quit Rents, is exciting much attention in New Brunswick. It is opposed by several writers, on the grounds of its being unconstitutional, harassing, and unnecessary. As to the first, it is argued, that it is a mere feudal assumption of the King, without the concurrence of the representation body, whose sanction is now requisite in all demands on the purse of the people. It will be *harassing* to many, whose situation makes it exceedingly difficult to pay the smallest amount in cash: And its *unnecessary* nature requires no comment, for the proceeds are to be all expended in the colonies, and are therefore not required for the purse of his Majesty. This last, to some will afford the strongest objection to those demands. Why, say they, collect with much difficulty and dissatisfaction, small sums, from poor industrious settlers, to squander them on a few idle already-well-paid placemen? We regret that the collection seems determined on, and believe that it will lead to a mass of angry feeling not easy to be suppressed, without having any one good end in view. The collection, like every other measure, has advocates. But we doubt that those who are readiest to pay their own just debts, will be loudest respecting the enforcement of demands, which are doubtful in their nature and tendency, and calculated to annoy and distress.

We have received the first number of the Kingston Spectator, with the following introduction, and beg leave to offer the Proprietor and Editor the usual compliments on the occasion for the success of his undertaking.

THE SPECTATOR will be conducted on a system of neutrality. All parties and denominations, whether political or religious, will have free access to its columns; and we pledge ourselves that equal justice shall be dispensed to all. As we are old residents in Kingston, we feel confident that our characters are sufficiently established to render such a pledge satisfactory to the public.

Christianity and good morals will, occasionally, be inculcated. Communications must be divested of abusive language or uncharitable feelings towards individuals belonging to any political party or religious denomination, who may think differently from the authors of such communications. Personal abuse will be excluded from our columns. In a free country, one man has an equal right with another to express his opinion, provided it is not treasonable.—And experience shows that abusive language in argument, never convinces, but creates pride and obstinacy.

Particular care will be taken to furnish the public with the latest foreign and domestic news. A series of useful and entertaining pieces, will be inserted in each number, calculated to improve the mind in virtue and useful knowledge, and at the same time, interest the reader. In short, it is not only intended that the readers of politics, of foreign and domestic news, may be furnished with true and general information, but that the juvenile minds may be drawn to take a pleasure in reading; so that parents will find the Kingston Spectator a useful auxiliary to the forming and improving the minds of their children.

Since it is generally the custom in this Province, and indeed, in some respects, all over the world, that Newspapers are conducted with glaring partiality; one party praised with all the epithets of language, while the opposite party is treated with contumely and reproach, as enemies to good order in society; and since we have been told that this method has given general dissatisfaction, we have been induced to publish a Newspaper restricted as above. We hope, and feel confident that it will receive general patronage.

THE ALBION.

We have received the first number of the new series of this paper. The mechanical part is well executed, headed by a beautiful vignette of the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, entwined with the Oak. The Emigrant will soon appear from the same office.

THE NEW SERIES.—We this day present the New Series to our readers, which, we hope fully redeems all the promises we made respecting it. The paper is again enlarged to the extent of one entire page, being the third enlargement since its commencement in 1822; but no additional charge has in consequence been made to the subscription, which still remains at the original sum of six dollars per annum. We have printed some additional copies, to supply those who have not already sent forward their names. No re-subscription is necessary by the *old* subscribers. The *Emigrant* will appear on Wednesday next.

We have on hand several communications to which we will attend. Galen is severe upon us, and charges us with partiality for not inserting his former letter, and observes we have no right to consult our own private interest or feelings upon a public matter. We agree with him in that, a public paper should not be confined to one set of opinions. At the late fire we lost his letter. We have one also against ourselves. It says that at the Town meeting, Mr. Vincent was requested by the Vice-President to invite the Yeomen to subscribe to the Agricultural Society, otherwise if the sum required was not made up, the District would lose the Government bounty.—He observes that most of the farmers refused on the ground that too much money went into the hands of the Printers.

We call the attention of our Townsmen to the invitation of the Magistrates, to meet them next Friday, to receive their offers to aid, and assist them, upon particular occasions, as special constables.

By the advertisement of Messrs. Twigg & Mulholland, it may be seen, that since the fire, he has exposed his extensive assortment of goods for sale at the house of Mr. Twigg, in Quarry Street.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last the weather has been very changeable. On Friday the Thermometer was 12 degrees below zero, Saturday 2 below. The bay before the town was frozen over, and to the Island except in the channel, but a severe gale of wind broke up the ice far above the bridge. It was very severe on Monday night, but moderated on Tuesday morning. We had the pleasure of seeing this morning eight or nine inches of snow, without being blown up in heaps, so that we have some prospect of sleighing, which is greatly needed to get wood and provisions to Town, for every article is dear, particularly wood.

For the Herald.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

It is a well known fact that in new countries, the inhabitants are greatly exposed to extortionate demands, from the want of competition.

It is found necessary to regulate the fees to be taken by attornies for their services, except the brief or advice fee, which is left to their discretion, to charge as their own conscience or circumstances may require, but they cannot enter a suit to recover such fees. I would ask, what is the reason why their fees are regulated by law, except it be to prevent imposition and heavy charges on their clients. There are another class of persons in the opinion of the public, who require to be put under some regulation in their charges, as well as Attornies; I mean the Doctors, who appear to act as circumstances may direct them, when they make out their bills for attendance and medicine, and upon the whole they make very good pickings from the public, who it appears have no means of redress against their too often exorbitant demands. I have seen lately, several bills of Doctors in Canada, which I am sure Doctors in Ireland would not charge one fourth of the sum for the same services, from the same description of patients. It would be absurd to make a comparison on the score of skill or respectability in their profession, and also of faithful attendance. In Ireland, and I am informed in Great Britain also, that a person can tell very near what a Doctors bill will amount to, so regular are they in their charges, but in Canada the very thought of a Doctors bill, is as nauseous as some of their drugs, and many look upon it with as much dread, knowing the sort of system they are under as a medical society. In Ireland &c, they have medical men who ride in carriages, and attend upon rich patients, but it must be remembered there are *very very* few that have a chance of figuring away in that style. The great portion of practitioners must be content to earn a moderate living, and that with care and attention among shop-keepers and tradesmen. There is room for but few Sir H. Halfords to cut a swarth in any country, altho in Canada the great part of our members of the gallipot affect to be as important as Sir Henry.

The country people suffer greatly for want of medical advice in cases of sickness. The great distance many of them reside from it, the heavy expense attending the journey of a Doctor, and the great length of time often lost before he can be got to a patient as well as the little time he can spare to observe the effect of his prescriptions are altogether distressing circumstance.

It must be acknowledged a portion of the seasons in this country are rather severe to travel in, particularly to our aspiring to be Sir Henry's or the Dandy part of the profession, who are only disposed to look about Towns for good fat jobs, for which they contrive to be well paid for little labor.

I conceive the best method that could be to hit upon for the public welfare, would be to give a suitable education and put to the study of medicine, a sufficient number of the sons of yeomen, who would make it their business as well as their interest, to attend diligently to country practice. In the United States they have abundance of useful diligent and skilful practitioners, and their charges are regulated by law, at a fair but moderate price. I am sure we have need enough of some regulations by law in this country, and it is high time the Legislature turned their attention to the subject.

GALEN.

To the Editor of the Kingston Chronicle.

12th January, 1833.

SIR.—As suspicions have been entertained in consequence of the loss of my Diploma, that I am not duly qualified to practise my profession in this Province without undergoing an examination, I subjoin for general information, the result of a communication I have had with the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, the original of which can be seen by applying to me.

GEORGE EVANS, M. D.

Copy of a Letter to E. Belfour, Esq., London College of Surgeons, dated 7th September, 1832.

Dear Sir,—You will be surprised to hear that in consequence of my having lost my diploma, notwithstanding my name is annually inserted in the printed list of Members of our College, one of which you gave me, and is now at the Lieut. Governor's Office in York, they have refused to grant me a Licence to practise in this Province, in addition to which they have grossly insulted and vilified my character, to the great discredit of the Members of our Royal College. I am therefore under the necessity of requesting you to lay this letter before the first meeting of the Court of Examiners, urging them at the same time to forward me another diploma or send a document to Col. Rowan, Civil Secretary, Government House, York, certifying that I am really *bona fide* the person who has lost the said diploma, and that I, the said George Evans, of Chepstow, Monmouthshire, am enrolled a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. By immediately complying with my request, You will oblige, Dear Sir,

Very truly, yours,
GEORGE EVANS.

To Edm. Belfour, Esq.
Lincolns Inn Fields, London.

Royal College of Surgeons, in London, 6th Nov. 1832.

Sir,—Having laid before the Court of Examiners of this College, your letter of the 7th of September last, stating, that in consequence of having lost the Diploma you received at the time of your admission as a Member of this College, the authorities in York have refused to grant you a Licence to practise your profession, I am directed to inform you that the Court have directed a certificate of your being a Member of this College to be prepared, and transmitted to you upon your furnishing me with an affidavit of the loss of your diploma, and an order upon your agent in this country, for the payment of the Fee of Five Guineas, required by the By-Laws to be paid for such certificate.

I am, Sir,
Your most obed.t. servant,
EDM. BELFOUR, Sec'y.

George Evans, Esq.

Married,

At St. Thomas' Church, Dublin, on the 21st. Nov. the Rev. Robert Cartwright, M. A. Assistant Minister of this parish, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, to Harriet, second daughter of Conway E. Dobbs, Esq. Barrister at Law, Summer Hill, Dublin.

Last Saturday by the Rev. Mr. D'Olier, M.A. acting Chaplain to the Forces, Clopton Lewis Wingfield, Esq. Capt. 66th Regt. to Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Michel, C. B. Commanding Royal Artillery in this Province.

Died,

At Cobourg, at an advanced age, after a tedious and painful illness, which for several weeks past has forbidden any hope of her recovery, Hannah, wife of Mr. James Radcliffe, Editor of the Reformer Newspaper.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Session of the Peace will be holden at the Court House on *Friday next*, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of swearing in Special Constables to assist in the enforcing the police regulations for the extinguishment of fires, and preservation of property threatened with destruction.

Kingston, 14th January, 1833.

AT AN ADJOURNED GENERAL SESSIONS 14th January, 1833. Present J. Macaulay Esq., Chairman, H. Smith, and A. Pringle, Esquires.

It is ordered that the Carmen shall within fifteen days from this date provide at their own expense, leather pipes, or hose, for the puncheons of their respective Carts, or Trains, on pain of forfeiting their licenses.

It is also ordered that in future, the sum of 3d. will be allowed Carmen and others for each full puncheon of water delivered at a fire, on the production of the proper voucher to the police officer.

By the Court,
J. NICKALLS,
Clerk of the Peace.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and its vicinity are most respectfully informed that there will be shortly offered for inspection and sale at very low prices. the following articles of LONDON MADE CLOTHING. The prices annexed being so very low, the Subscriber is afraid that the public may condemn them without an inspection, as articles of inferior quality, but such is not the case.

The Clothes are fresh and of the finest fabric and workmanship, they will be sold for each at little more than half the price that articles of the same quality can be furnished for in this place.

LOWEST PRICES.

A suit of superfine Black Clothes for	£5 5 0
A suit of Superfine Blue, with Fancy Vest.	4 12 0
Real Saxony Frock Coat, Silk Lined any Color.	3 10 0
Superfine Square Coats Bottle Green.	2 15 0
Full Dress Coats, Real Saxony, Black or Blue.	3 3 0
Superfine Cloth Trowsers,	1 4 0
Fancy Vests 10s. 6d. to 12s. Velvet do.	1 5 0
Real Flushing Travelling Coat and Trowsers, for	2 0 0

Youths' Dresses, from 18s. upwards.

A few Ladies' Cloth and Tartan Cloaks, very low.

Working Clothing from £1 5 to £2 5 a suit.

Clothing of every description, Silk Hosiery, Handkerchiefs Woollen Shirts, Drawers, and Gloves, &c. eqally cheap. An excellent Fowling Piece, case and appurtenance, for £3 10.

The subscriber will be in town by the 20th inst., and persons in the trade wishing to purchase a lot of assorted goods, will be dealt with upon liberal terms and confidentially. Until then allow me to subscribe myself, Ladies and Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

W. MARSHALL MACCLASHAN.

Kingston, 6th Jan. 1833.

Office of the Cataraque Bridge Comp'y.
Kingston, 16th Jan., 1833.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will take place at this Office, on Monday the 28th inst., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, agreeable to the act of Incorporation.

GEORGE F. CORBETT,
Secretary & Treasurer.

TO LET.

AND possession given on the 1st of Feb. next, a small House and Garden in Stuartville. Apply to

JOHN S. SMYTH.

Kingston, Jan. 16th, 1833.

CIGARS.

400 BOXES just received and for sale by CHARLES HEATH.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF KINGSTON

THE undersigned, a Practitioner of Medicine, lately arrived from London, and being by a tissue of unforeseen occurrences compelled to pass the winter in Kingston in rather straitened circumstances, and observing, from the number of Medical gentlemen of acknowledged celebrity in this Town, that he has little or no probability of maintaining a large family by his professional exertions; has been induced to turn his attention towards delivering a series of ELEMENTARY LECTURES upon NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and POLITE LITERATURE.

His acquirements being those of a plain English gentleman, he does not intend to give Lectures of a learned or scientific character, but hopes to be enabled to draw together a sufficient number of the rising generation, and others, who may be both instructed and amused by the simple style and matter of the Lectures which he will have the honor to deliver.

To give the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston an opportunity of encouraging him, if they think him worthy of it, the undersigned will deliver an introductory Lecture upon Natural Philosophy and Polite Literature on *to-morrow Evening* 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Mr. Myers' Hotel, when their attendance, with the elder branches of their families, is respectfully invited.

The subscription to each course of Lectures is intended to be simply 1$, and two Lectures will be delivered every week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Communications upon the subject will be promptly attended to at his Office opposite the Market Place by

EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.
Fellow of the London College of Medicine, and Hon'y Member of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution.

Kingston, Jan. 9th, 1833.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MISS PHILLIPS, Dress Maker and Lace Worker, (lately arrived from London in the family of Dr. Barker) respectfully acquaints the Ladies of Kingston, that she will be most happy to receive their commands, and will execute them in the first style of the London Fashions, upon the most reasonable terms. Address at Dr. Barker's Office, opposite the market place.

Kingston, Jan. 9th, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that they have opened their stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. in the House adjoining the Engineer Office, in Quarry Street, where they will be happy to attend to the orders of those who may favour them with their custom. Their assortment of Dry Goods is very extensive, comprising every article In that line; amongst which may be enumerated, fine and superfine Cloths, fashionable Cassimeres, drab Flushings, white, red, green, and yellow Flannels, green Baize, superfine black Bombazine, and black Crape, Bombazettes, black and coloured Gros de Naples, Bandana's Gauze, Canton Crape, Damask, Cassimere Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, rich London Chintzes, coloured Cambrics, Irish Linens, Diapers, Jaconet and Book Muslins, Fustian, Scotch, Bonnets, Calicoes, light and dark ground; Sheeting and Osnaburghs; Canadian Cloth, Apron and Furniture Checks, Ginghams, Stripe Cottons, Hosiery and Gloves; with a variety of other articles too numerous to be detailed; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or short approved credit.

ALSO—

Very superior Port, Madeira, and Spanish Wines; Old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum; Holland Gin, real Highland Whiskey, and London Vinegar.

MULHOLLAND & TWIGG.

Kingston, 4th Jan. 1833.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

MR. J. ADAMS,
(FORMERLY TEACHER IN EDINBURGH.)

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, and its vicinity, that he has lately arrived from the above city, where he has studied under and assisted the first professors of that useful and elegant accomplishment; and that he has opened Mr. Myers' Assembly Room, where he has commenced giving instruction in all the most

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DANCES,

as practised in London and Paris, viz. Spanish and Swedish Contra Dances, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Mescolanges, Gallopades, Mazourkas, &c. &c. &c.

TERMS.—6 Dollars per Quarter. No extra charge will be made.

Public classes, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 6; 6 to 8; 8 to 10, P. M. Private tuition, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

☞ Private Families and Schools attended in town and country.

Orders left at the Bookstore of James Macfarlane & Co. or at Myers' Hotel, will be duly attended to.

Kingston, November 23, 1822.

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 accounts duly authenticated.

JOHN C. CLARK.

Ernest-Town, 10th October, 1832.

710 6m.

N. PALMER

HAS recently imported from London, per the ship Flinn, an assortment of the first quality of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Patent Medicines and Chemicals,

Also, Soaps, Cosmetics, Perfumery, and a great quantity of miscellaneous articles, which, together with his former stock, comprise a medical establishment as general and extensive as any in the Upper Province.

The above goods having been purchased for cash, will be sold unusually low.

Physicians and country store keepers will find it an object to give him a call.

Kingston, 15th August, 1832.

☞ Prescriptions dispensed with the greatest care and despatch.

SOLE LEATHER.

4000 LBS. heavy Spanish Sole Leather, for sale low by

A. TRUAX.

Kingston, July 25th, 1832.

CASH FOR SALE.

FOR which rye at the highest Market price will be received in payment and also Indian Corn when merchantable.

WM. GARRATT.

Kingston, 18th Sept. 1832.

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