the Midland District, of the Province of Upper Canada, beg leave to testify to your Majesty our grateful sense of the condescention of your Majesty's Government manifested by the attention paid to the humble Petitions of many thousands of your Majesty's subjects in this Province, complaining of grievances and praying for the redress of them, and the answer kindly given thereto in the Despatch from your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date the 8th of November last recommending various measures of Colonial Reform, in compliance with the wishes of your Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of this Province.

Although Christopher A. Hagerman, Esquire, member of the Provincial Assembly for this town, as stated in another Dispatch from your Majesty's same Secretary of State, dated the 6th day of March last, has, "together with the Attorney General, taken a part directly opposed to the avowed policy of your Majesty's Government," for which opposition, tending not only to impede the measures recommended by your Majesty, but also, in case of his continuance in the confidential situation of one of your Majesty 's Law advisers, to bring into question the sincerity of your Majesty's Government in recommending them, he has been dismissed from the office of your Majesty's Solicitor General of this Province; and although a number of his personal and political friends at a meeting held by them for the purpose, in this Town, have passed certain Resolutions, complimenting him on the occasion of his dismission, and censuring your Majesty's Government therefor; we respectfully assure your Majesty, that we neither concur in those Resolutions, nor approve of his disrespectful opposition to the policy avowed by your Majesty's Government towards this Province; but, on the contrary, we avail ourselves of this occasion to express to your Majesty our cordial thanks for that liberal policy, and our hope, that, by a continued prosecution of it, notwithstanding the opposition of any man or party, your Majesty will promote the happiness and secure the lasting gratitude and affectionate attachment of your faithful subjects, the inhabitants of this Province. To this animating hope we add our fervent prayer that your Majesty's reign may be long and prosperous.

Dated at Kingston, the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eigh hundred and thirty-three.

We need not inform the intelligent inhabitants of Kingston that this address is the weak device of a defeated party, nor that, on comparing the assertions it contains with the Resolutions adopted, they will not discover the reverse of truth to be its distinguishing feature. By whom this address was prepared it is not important to enquire, but the respectable Freeholders who assembled on Thursday last will doubtless be curious to know whose signatures are attached to it. On Saturday we have been told, there were ten or a dozen names, the *first* being "E. J. Barker M. D.!" The *effect* of an address ushered into the world under such protection cannot fail to be prodigious!!!

We have repeatedly said that the object of the party which has become so frantic with joy at the dismissal of the Law officers of the Crown, is, to overthrow the established institutions of the country. Notwithstanding their pretended respect for the British Government, Republicanism is what they desire to see planted in Upper Canada. An elective Legislative Council was recommended some time ago, and we have now before us a newspaper which openly says that the appointment of Justices of the Peace, Militia officers, Sheriffs, Postmasters, Collectors, &c. should be taken out of the hands of the Lieutenant Governor and committed to the *people*, "either in their collective capacity, or by the voice of their representatives." Now this is plain honest dealing; but let none who advocate such principles call themselves supporters of the British Constitution.

The revolutionary papers are continually employed in giving publicity to the most foul and calumnious statements, respecting public men and public measures, that can be imagined. One for instance accuses his Excellency Sir John Colborne with having "become a party to a paltry electioneering trick," saying, at the same time, that his Excellency has suppressed an order from the Home Government for a dissolution of the Provincial Parliament. Nothing certainly can exceed the baseness of the above statements. With respect to the Chief Justice's short visit to Kingston on private business, the same veracious journal says—

"We have been informed, and we believe on good authority, that on Tuesday morning last, our Chief Justice embarked for England upon a special call."

Again it is announced on the same "good authority" that Sir John Colborne will be recalled. Such an event, we are aware, the Revolutionists most cordially wish to take place. But they will be disappointed. Sir John possesses the entire confidence of his Majesty's government, and also the affection and esteem of every good man in Upper Canada. During his Excellency's administration the Province has improved with a rapidity unexampled in former times, and we have no doubt that his future efforts will be attended with the same beneficial consequences.

Whig & Tory.—A rather amusing history of the origin of these terms is given in the speech of one of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting on Thursday last, and for aught we know it may be a correct one. In England, however, for many years past, these significant names have been used to distinguish two powerful political parties, the particular object of each being, when *in* office, to provide for themselves and their friends at the public expense, and when *out*, to revile their opponents and make strong professions of liberality and economy—the whigs always promising more and performing less than the Tories. In the old colonies, now the United States of America, those who firmly adhered to their allegiance, and sacrificed life and property in defence of the rights of their lawful Sovereign, were called *Tories*, while those who took up arms and fought against their King received the appellation of *Whigs*. The self-styled whigs of Upper Canada, of the present day, are nearly allied in principle to the whigs of the old Colonies, and may be more appropriately called Revolutionists. They are discontented with the government under which they live, are constantly abusing the King's Representative and have openly expressed a desire to introduce into this Province Republican institutions. The persons whom they (the Revolutionists) denominate Tories, are anxious to preserve the connexion which happily exists between the mother country and this flourishing colony, and are moreover determined to cherish and maintain within their borders the true principles of the British Constitution. The Canadian Tories are numerous; but the Whigs are comparatively a handful, and the more fully their views are developed, the less the number will become.

Mr. Palmer's Spectator of Yesterday contains a *version* of the proceedings of Thursday last which cannot fail to surprise every respectable individual that attended the meeting. The speeches of the gentlemen who spoke in favor of the Resolutions are not only suppressed, but expressions are attributed to them which they never used, while more than a column is devoted to the remarks of the only gentleman who spoke on the opposite side of the question. The clumsy attempt to cast a shade of ridicule over the proceedings of Thursday is too stale a trick for the meridian of Kingston, and a poor substitute for truth and impartiality.

We are obliged to Mr. Palmer for noticing the *Herald* in his leading article of yesterday. However "despicable" its "reputation" may be in the estimation of Mr. Palmer, or however much it may excite his "scorn and pity," (ma conscience!) we hope the Herald will never be so base as to publish for truth what is palpably and unequivocally false.

Cholera.—The Hampshire Telegraph, of the 7th of April, states that several cases of Cholera had occurred on board of the Convict ship Waterloo, which embarked her convicts at Chatham and Sheerness.—"The ship is in the strictest quarantine," says the Portsmouth Herald. The American papers say that the Cholera, or something very like it, prevails at Nashville.—To the imprudence of the people in eating early fruit and green vegetables the disease is attributed.

A work is about to appear in New-York, by David M. Reese, M. D., entitled, "a plain and practical Treatise on the Epidemic Cholera, as it prevailed in the city of N. York, in the summer of 1832, designed for popular instruction, including its nature, causes, treatment and prevention." "It will", says the Com. Advertiser, "explain the nature of the disease, and shew that it is entirely manageable, and will therefore tend to diminish the terrors of those who may experience its attack." The same paper adds—"The author also, undertakes to shew that it is capable of prevention, as an epidemic, by judicious measures on the part of the city authorities, and prescribes the means for individuals to avoid the exciting causes."

Launch.—Agreeably to notice, the beautiful Steamer "St. George" was launched from the ship yard at Missessagua Point on Monday last. An unusual number of persons assembled to witness the interesting sight, and at about 5 o'clock they were gratified by seeing the St. George glide majestically into the water without sustaining the slightest injury. The band of the 15th Regt. were stationed on her deck, and enlivened the scene by playing a variety of the most approved and fashionable airs of the day. We have already stated that the burden of this new steamer is 360 tons. Her model is exquisite, she will be propelled by an Engine of great power, and we are informed that no expense will be spared in fitting up the cabins for the accommodation of passengers.

Yesterday being the day appointed for celebrating the birth of His Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, at 12 o'clock a Royal salute was fired by the Royal Artillery in front of the market place, and a *feu de joie* by the infantry in garrison, consisting of detatchments of the 15th and 66th Regiments. At 1 o'clock, Commodore Barrie caused the accustomed honors to be paid to his Majesty by the vessels under his command.

Emigration.—We are happy to learn that a vast number of Emigrants are expected from Great Britain and Ireland this season, hundreds of whom will bring with them what is so much required in this country—Capital. Those without means will be sent by Government in the direction of Kempenfelt Bay, and there be employed in clearing land.

Among the passengers in the ship Margaret, which sailed from Quebec on the 15th inst., were Messrs. Greer and Towers of this place.

William Teller and Cæsar Reynolds, the convicts who murdered Ezra Hoskins in the Connecticut State Prison, have been tried, found guilty, and ordered for execution on the last Friday in June next.

The Montreal Gazette (second edition) of Wednesday last says:—

In consequence of the new regulations of the Post Office, in regard to the departure of the mails for Upper Canada, we will be enabled in future to add on the mornings succeeding our publication, a Postcript containing the news brought by the American post, of the previous afternoon, as well as the Quebec shipping and other intelligence which may reach us in the morning, previous to the second edition of our paper going to press.

For the Herald.

To Mr. Noble Palmer, Proprietor of the Kingston Spectator.

Sir,—It was an unlucky hour for you, when you first suffered your hitherto quiet and honest name to be brazened before the public as the publisher of a newspaper.—You have for many years lived in Kingston, its inhabitants have supported you,—but little did they think when they good naturedly allowed you to place their names on the subscription list of the "Spectator"—when they first saw your modest address to the world, when you said you were determined to be *neutral* on politics, and would touch on religion and morality "occasionally"—little I say, did they think, when reading that gentle appeal, that the newspaper professing neutrality and decency, would eventually become the vehicle of abuse to our townsmen, & the vulgar scribblings of a low and conceited adventurer.

It is time, Sir, you should know (if you do not know already) that the public hold *you* responsible for the *stuff* which appears weekly in your newspaper. It is useless for you to say that you are not the Editor of the Spectator—you are morally and legally accountable for any articles that may originate in its columns, and this being the case, allow me to say that your character is affected by the character of your paper.—No one has a right to interfere with your choice of an editor, and you can select any one for that responsible situation you please—but your insulted townsmen may wonder at your paying a person to abuse them. I don't know this person—I don't wish to know him—but I am told he is the same individual who a short time ago made an appeal for assistance to the inhabitants of Kingston, and obtained it, and that now he is attacking those who were the first to come generously forward, and assist him.—I know that your paper, Sir, has more than once been occupied with a sort of low lampooning, which no gentleman or decent man would ever write—in the place of learning I have found conceit, for satire, ribaldry, and for "morality", defamation and falsehood.

And who is it I may ask—who calls some of the most respectable inhabitants of Kingston "demagogues", and "purse-proud officials," and accuses them of hypocrisy and disloyalty? Who is it that impudently asks "if there is any real feeling of loyalty in this town; any spirit of independence among its inhabitants"? Is it any one, Sir, drawing money from your purse—you who have been encouraged and supported by the inhabitants of Kingston in fortune and adversity! Who is it that has been publicly branded with falsehood, and "who gives his passions and his words for hire"? Is it any one in the employment of either a 'moral' or 'religious' man!

Your good nature, Sir, may be imposed on, by those who will gladly use both you and your Editor. But remember that you, at least, have a character to lose in the eyes of

ANY KINGSTONIAN.

To the Editor of the Upper Canada Herald.

Sir,—I suppose, from Dr. Barker's respectful notice, I shall be obliged to trouble you (in your *next* paper) with publishing a Letter which I addressed to him on Monday. The public will then see the *cause*, and nature of, what *he* calls, a *libel*.

The Doctor must think the *taste* of his readers superlatively coarse—and their *stomachs* uncommonly strong, to relish, and digest the political medicine which the necessity of the (his) case obliges him to administer.

Since rec't of my letter, he *sought* and *obtained* a personal interview, on *my* subject of complaint—and was *requested* to *return* my letter.—As it was evidently written in a moment of hurried irritation, he seems to have supposed that I had kept no copy—and that it would have afforded him a delightful opportunity of laying on a little extra paint on his beautiful mask of Loyalty, without my having means to defend myself.—He had best throw down the gauntlet to his equals, and not meddle with

Sir, Your obedient servant,
ROBERT JEFFERS.

May 29, 1833.

Instruction in the First Principles of
SACRED MUSIC
ON A NEW SYSTEM.

WILLIAM H. COLTON respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a School for the above purpose, in the Lancasterian School House. Terms 10s. per quarter, two lessons in each week, (Tuesday and Friday.) Hours of attendance from 6 to 8 p. m.

Kingston, May 29, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at the suit of Turton Penn against the estate as well real as personal of William A. Wells an absconding or concealed debtor, for the sum of forty pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence, I have seized all the estate as well real as personal of the said William A. Wells, and unless the said William A. Wells return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in bail to the said action or cause the claim of the said Turton Penn to be discharged within three calendar months from the date hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said William A. Wells will be held liable for the said claim.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff, M. D.

Sheriff's Office, May 27th, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of His Majesty's Midland District Court against the estate as well real as personal of Richard J. Still, an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of Charles Bockus, for the sum of twelve pounds twelve shillings and sevenpence half-penny, I have seized all the estate as well real as personal of the said Richard J. Still, and unless the said Richard J. Still return within the jurisdiction of said court, and put in bail to the action or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months from the date hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Richard J. Still will be held liable for the said claim.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, 27th May, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of two warrants of attachment issued out of His Majesty's Midland District Court against the estate as well real as personal, of Seth Meriam an absconding or concealed debtor, one at the suit of William Chesnut and Samuel Boyden, for the sum of forty pounds, and the other at the suit of William Chesnut for the sum of seven pounds twelve shillings and six pence, I have seized all the estate as well real as personal of the said Seth Meriam, and unless the said Seth Meriam return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the said actions or cause them to be discharged within three calendar months from the date hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Seth Meriam will be held liable for the said claims.

JOHN MACLEAN,
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office 27th May, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Warrant of Attachment issued out of His Majesty's Midland District Court, at the suit of Murrenous Ranney, against the estate, as well real as personal, of Benjamin Weese, an absconding or concealed debtor, for the sum of eight pounds, I have seized all the estate as well real as personal of the said Benjamin Weese, and unless the said Benjamin Weese return within the jurisdiction of said court, and put in bail to the action or cause the claims of the said Murrenous Ranney to be discharged within three calendar months from the date hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Benjamin Weese will be held liable for the said claim.

JOHN MACLEAN.
Sheriff M. D.

Sheriff's Office, 27th May, 1833,

LANDS IN UPPER CANADA,
TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
THE CANADA COMPANY.
Offices of the Canada Company, York, Guelph Goderich.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for sale lands in every part of the Province of Upper Canada, on terms which cannot fail to prove advantageous to the Emigrant; as from taking payment in six instalments, the first payment being only one fifth of the purchase money, and the remainder in five annual payments, with interest at six per cent., the industrious settler is enabled to realize the greater part of the money required, out of the profits arising from the cultivation of his farm.

THE LANDS OF THE CANADA COMPANY are of different descriptions: viz.—

1st, Scattered Reserves; 2nd, Blocks or Tracts of Land, from a Thousand to Forty Thousand Acres each; and 3dly, the Huron Territory, being a district of land containing

1,100,000 ACRES,
situated on the shores of Lake Huron.

SCATTERED RESERVES.

1st. The Scattered Reserves are Farms or Lots of Land, from one hundred to two hundred acres each, which are spread over nearly every Township in the Province, and in many instances are desirable, not only on account of their Soil, and other intrinsic advantages, but their value is much enhanced, to the British Emigrant especially, by their proximity to neighbors or to Mills, Stores or General shops, Schools, and Churches.

The prices at which Lands are now selling are from 8s. 9d. to 20s. per acre, depending upon the situation or location.

BLOCKS OF LAND.

2nd. The Blocks of Land lie entirely in that part of the Province situated to the westward of the head of Lake Ontario, and contain lands, which for soil, climate and powers of production, are equal, and perhaps superior to any on the continent of America. These are worthy the attention of communities of Emigrants, who, from country, relationship, religion, or any other bond, wish to settle together.

The largest block of this kind in the Company's possession is the Township of Guelph, containing upwards of 40,000 acres, of which the greater part has been already sold, and in the short space of five years, a town has been established in the wilderness, with churches, schools, stores, taverns, and mills; where there are mechanics of every kind, and a society has been formed of a highly respectable description. Property has improved in value from 250 to 1,000 per cent., thus showing, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the advantages which the plans adopted by the Canada Company in the settlement of their lands have conferred upon the Emigrant. The same plans being adhered to on the Huron Tract, there is every reason to expect similar results.

THE HURON TERRITORY.

3d. The Huron Tract.—This is a Tract of the finest land in America, through which the Company have made two roads of upwards of 100 miles of extent, of the best construction of which a new country admits. It comprises already a village of fifty inhabited houses and various other settlements, containing in all nearly 1500 inhabitants, whose numbers are rapidly increasing. The town of Goderich, bordering on Lake Huron, at the mouth of the River Maitland, contains stores (or general shops), and most of the different classes of working mechanics are established there, but not so many as the settlement requires. There is a saw and grist mill in the immediate vicinity, and three more of each are in progress in different parts of the tract. There is also a saw mill, on a large scale, on the River Aux Sables, in the southern part of the tract. It would be superfluous to state, that where such an extent of good land is open for purchase, an Emigrant, or a body of Emigrants, however numerous, would have no difficulty in selecting a location suited to their circumstances, however various these might by.

The Company, to encourage settlement in the Huron Tract, have determined to continue for this year to allow to all *families, Settlers* in this district, purchasing 160 acres or more of the Company, the expenses of conveyance at a stipulated rate from Quebec or Montreal to the head of Lake Ontario, allowing each family to consist of two adults and three children, by deducting those expenses from the second instalment of the purchase-money of their farm. The present prices of lands in the Huron Tract are from 8s. 9d. to 10s. provincial ceurreny, that is, from a dollar and three-quarters to two dollars per acre.

The class of persons chiefly required in Upper Canada, and who, of course, will find it best suited to their purposes, are small Capitalists, Farmers, Mechanics, and Laborers; people of large capital can find profitable and safe investments for their money in the Stock of the Banks, &c. and in the Public Securities, the latter being invested at 6 per cent. and the former at a rate considerably higher. Mortgages at 6 per cent. also, on lands and tenements, can be had on unexceptionable security, as a Register Office in each county prevents the possibility of fraud or deception being practised, by obtaining money on encumbered properties.

The Company's Commissioners at York, the Managers at the Offices of Guelph and Goderich, or the Agents throughout the various parts of the Province, will treat with Emigrants for the purchase of lands, in quantities of 100 acres or upwards; but should less than that quantity be wanted, there are in almost every Township smaller lots; and in the Township of Goderich the lots are laid out in 80 acres each; and a settler, if he should wish to purchase more than one lot, is only limited in the extent of his purchase by his ability to pay the first instalment, and to comply with the other conditions laid down by the Company for the settling of the Huron Territory.

All further information may be obtained from the Company's Commissioners, York, Upper Canada.

John Davidson, Esq.	Quebec.
Messrs. Hart, Logan & Co.	Montreal.
James C. Buchanan, Esq.	New York.
Robert Manners, Esq.	Boston.
* * *	* * *
James Sampson, Esq.	Kingston.
C. P. Treadwell, Esq.	Longueil.
Alexander Fraser, Esq.	Perth.
James H. Samson, Esq.	Belleville.
Allan Macpherson, Esq.	Napanee.
James G. Bethune, Esq.	Cobourg.
* * *	* * *
The Hon. James Kerby,	Fort Erie.
Colonel Burwell,	Port Talbot.
Charles Berczy, Esq.	Amherstburgh.
Joseph Woods, Esq.	Sandwich.

Canada Company's Office,
York, U, C, 9th May, 1833.

New Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Merchants and Public of Upper Canada, that he has lately arrived from Birmingham, and established himself in Kingston as a Wholesale and Retail Iron Monger.

He has on hand a very extensive and well selected Stock of HARDWARE, &c, which consists of Pit Saws, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Sheffield Files, and tools of all descriptions, Smiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vices, single and double barrel London made Percussion Guns, a large stock of gilt vest and coat Buttons newest fashion, and a superior Needle for Tailors' use, Shirt Buttons and Studs, Ladies' gold top and drop Ear Rings. Table Spoons and Forks, Desert Knives and Forks, Fish Knives plated on steel. Cast Iron Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Tea Kitchens with brass cocks, Digesters, Stew Pans, &c. Screws of a superior quality. Iron rim, Mortice, and Closet Locks, Chest, Cupboard and Pad Locks, Britania metal & Iron tin'd Spoons, Brushes, Planes, CUTLERY. Wrought and cast iron Hinges, Cabinet brass Foundry, consisting of round Claw, and Trencher Castors, Table Fastners, Rack Pullies, Curtain Rod Pullies, Hinges, Curtain Pins, Drawer Knobs, &c. Ullathorns Shoe Threads and Heel Balls, Cut Shoe Brads, Copper Shoe Sprigs, Awl Blades, Shoe tacks, Shoe Knives, Shoe Hammers and Pincers, Japaned and Tinned Harness and Roller Buckles, Japaned and Brass Terrets, Hooks, &c. Riding and Carriage Whips, Coffee Mills, English Glue, Curry Combs, Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Japaned Trays, Coopers, Carpenters and Ship Adzes, Curriers Knives, Iron and Wood handled Clearers, Brass Trunk and Chair Nails.—Trace and Ox Chains, Spades and Shovels, Rules, Scale Beams, Steelyards and patent Weighing Machines, Watch Makers Tools, Main Springs, Verges, Gold Hands, Gilt, Steel and Gold Keys.

Also—on hand,
70 boxes very superior Scythe Stones.

THOMAS HARDY.

Kingston, March 23rd, 1833.

Kingston, Upper Canada.
That beautiful full-bred Horse,
DAGHEE.

WILL, from the 15th of May till the 7th of July, 1833, serve a limited number of Mares at 64 Dolls. each: Groom's fee included. Daghee will stand at Point Frederick, near Kingston, in the neighborhood of which place, good Grass and accommodations can be procured for mares.

Daghee, now rising four years old, stands sixteen hands and one inch high, and is allowed (by judges) to be remarkably well proportioned. He exhibits good size of bone, and great muscular power. He was bred by Captain Barrie, at Swarthdale, in Lancashire, and by him imported into this Province in the Fall of 1830.

DAGHEE was got by Muley, out of Captain Barrie's Bay Mare Fatima—Fatima by Sir Harford Jones' celebrated Bay Nesdjed Arabian Shaik, out of Maria—Maria was bred by the late Duke of Hamilton, at Ashton Hall, in Lancashire, out of a Telemachus Mare, by Sir Peter, or vice versa. The performances, and pedigrees of Sir Peter, Telemachus, Maria, and Muley, are well known to the sporting world—Shaik was esteemed by far the finest pure blooded Arabian of his day, and well known as the swiftest horse in the Nesdjed Country. When Sir Harford Jones was our Ambassador in Persia, he received this horse, (under very singular circumstances,) from Shaik Nesser with the express condition, that the horse should never fall into the hands of the Persians, the King of Persia having repeatedly demanded the horse from Shaik Nesser, who, by force, had possessed himself of the Horse, from his Arab Owner. Shaik was brought to England from Constantinople, in His Majesty's ship Pomone, in 1811.

DAGHEE, by Muley, Muley by Orville,* Orville by Beningbrough,* beningbrough, by King Furgus, King Furgus, by Eclipse.

Orville* is Sire of many first rate English Racers, amongst others of

Andrew, (Sire of Cadland, winner of the Whip.)

Bizarre, Don Juan, Emelius† (Sire of Priam†) Ebor,* Gulliver, Master Henry, Muley (Sire of Morisco, Margrave,* &c.) Octavius,† Sober Robin, Rector, &c. &c.

Daghee is a most singular resemblance of the Portrait of his Ancestor, Sir Peter Teazle, as given in the American Sporting Magazine for June, 1832, No. 10.

* Winners of the great Doncaster St. Ledger Stakes.
† Winners of the Derby Stakes, at Epsom.

FISHING TACKLE.

FISHING HOOKS, Rods, & Lines, of all sorts, for sale by LESSLIE & SONS, Store-street.
10

THE RECEIVER GENERAL having failed to raise money in this country for the payment of the sufferers during the late War with the United States of America; His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, has authorized the Receiver General to issue Debentures under the provisions of the Act passed for that purpose, to such claimants as may be willing to receive the same, and whose claims of 33⅓ per cent upon the award will exceed the sum of £50 Currency. Debentures will also be issued to Agents who may be duly appointed by any number of Claimants, whose claims to the 33⅓ per cent on their award as abovementioned, shall amount conjointly, to the sum of £50 and upwards.

Notice is hereby given, that Claimants for War Losses on application at the Receiver General's Office on the 13th day of May next may obtain Debentures for their respective proportions (not exceeding the 33⅓ per cent) bearing an interest of 5 per cent, payable half yearly at said office.

For those claimants whose amount does not come within this notice, or who do not desire to receive Debentures, the Receiver General will, without loss of time, endeavour to make arrangements for the Loan in London, and when obtained will immediately make the payment, and the same will be notified in the Gazette.

Notice is also given, that when the demand is made in person, the individual will be required to produce an affidavit sworn by him before some one Justice of the Peace in form following, viz:

I, A. B. of the Town——of——in the District of——do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists, that a claim was preferred in my behalf for losses sustained during the late War with the United States of America; and that according to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am the person by the name of A. B. in whose favor a sum appears to have been allowed by the Commissioners, according to the notice thereof, as published in the Upper Canada Gazette of the 3rd June, 1824.

Sworn, &c. &c. &c.

When an Agent is authorized to receive the payment, it is required that a certificate shall be produced from some one Justice of the Peace in form following, viz:

I, A. B. of the Town —— of —— in the District of ——, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do hereby certify, that I am acquainted with C. D. of the Town —— of —— in the District of —— who is a Claimant for Losses sustained in the Province during the late war with the United States of America, and who constituted E. F. his attorney (or —— his attornies) to act for him in obtaining payment of the same as I have been informed and believe; that I have seen the said C. D. within the last past six months, and that I verily believe the said C. D. to be now living.

The above documents, as well as power of Attorney will be required in duplicate.

Receiver General's Office, York,
Upper Canada, 22d April, 1833.

PRESCOTT STEAM FOUNDRY
AND
ENGINE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having erected a Foundry, to be conducted by *Mr. Samuel Hulbut*, as Engineer and Agent, who is highly recommended by *Mr. Avery* for skill in his profession, would inform the public that he is now ready to make

STEAM ENGINES

Of as large or small sizes as the country may require, for Boats, Saw Mills, and other purposes, either High or Low Pressure.—High Pressure Engines in Distilleries, where grain can be ground with the same steam that would be required to run the charges, if ground otherwise. Boilers, without Engines, for Distilleries, &c. Also, Castings, of almost any dimensions; Mill Castings, of all sorts and sizes, turned and finished if required; clothiers,' and small screws for raising mill stones, and screws generally, of double or single threads square or sharp.—All kinds of Turning and Finishing done in as good style as in the United States or Canada.

Mr. Hulbut has also paid particular attention to MILL GEARINGS, and those who favor me with that kind of business, may rest assured that their work will be done on the most approved plans.

Ploughs and Plough Castings, Sleigh Shoes, Andirons, of various Patterns, Brass Castings, Bells, &c.

Having experienced workmen, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN A. FORD.
SAMUEL HULBUT, *Agent & Engineer.*
☞N. B. *Cash paid for Old Iron, Copper and Brass.*

Prescott, March 26th, 1833. 66m3

The Brockville Recorder, U. C. Herald, Hastings Times, Christian, Guardian, York Courier, Hamilton Free Press, Perth Constitution, and Cornwall Observer will please insert the above three months each, in their respective papers, and forward their bills for payment.

THE FOLLOWING articles have this day been received from the Montreal and Quebec markets by the subscribers:—

TEAS,—Young Hyson, in Boxes.
Twankay do.
Hyson Skin, in Chests.
Bohea do.
A few cwt. F. Powder, in kegs of 25lbs.
12 " Shot, ass'd nos.
Also, on consignment, a Case fashionable drab and black London Hats.
A Bale of Moleskins and Barrigans.
10 Boxes IX Tin.
10d. & 16d. Nails.
Brown and White Union and Linen Drill, Irish Linens.
Black Threads, 22,25.
Striped Cotton.

McKENZIE, GEDDES, & Co.

Kingston, 1st May, 1833.

Office of Ordnance,
Kingston, 10th May, 1833.

NOTICE.

TO be let, for a term of one year, from 1st, July next, the *Lumber Yard*, formerly the property of the late John Commings, Esq. and now in the occupation of Mr. John Mowat, adjoining the Commissariat Fuel Yard, Kingston. The rent to be paid quarterly to the ordinance Storekeeper at this station.

For further particulars, enquire at the Engineer or Ordnance Office.

THE business heretofore carried on by C. Wood, & Co., will be continued by the undersigned Co-Partners from this date under the firm of Wood & Gray.

ROBERT WOOD.
FROST R. GRAY.

Quebec, 1st May, 1833. 4w 42

MR. S. WOOD, Dentist, will stay a few days, at the Commercial Hotel.

Kingston, 30th April, 1833.

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