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judge from hearing him speak two or three times in the House of Commons, a conceited, bawling, hollow-headed declaimer. Never did we hear any public man speak, of whom we formed so unfavourable an opinion as of Thomas Attwood.

Radicalism in England appeared to us to be but another word for Republicanism, with the name of King instead of President. This school, however, includes all the Infidels, Unitarians and Socianians in the Kingdom; together with a majority of the population of the manufacturing districts. The notorious infidelity character of the majority of the political leaders and periodical publications of this party, deter the virtuous part of the nation from associating with them, though some of the brightest ornaments of the English pulpit and nation have learned to their leading doctrines in theory. And perhaps one of the most formidable obstacles to a wise, safe and effectual reform of political, ecclesiastical and religious abuses in England, is the notorious want of religious virtue or integrity in many of the leading politicians who have lamentably succeeded in getting their names identified with reform; which keeps the truly religious portion of the nation aloof, compels it to practice its piety in a secret ground. And it is not a little remarkable that any description of the public press which, in England, advocates the lowest radicalism, is the foremost in opposing and attacking the Methodists in this Province. Hence the fact that some of these Editors have been among the lowest of the English Radicals previous to their egress from the Mother Country.

Upon the whole; our impressions of the religious and moral character, patriotism, and influence of the several political parties into which the British nation is unhappily divided, were materially different in some respects, from personal observation, from what they have been by hear-say and reading. The conclusions to which we came were. 1. That there is nothing in the peculiar tenets of the different political parties, that can reasonably debar their advocates from religious communion with each other, and, therefore, should never be made a condition of it; since there are included in each, men of generous patriotism, inviolable integrity, solid learning, and scriptural orthodoxy and piety. 2. That no Christian could safely and wisely identify himself with either of them, since they all alike—as parties—seek their own honor and gain, and care little or nothing for the interests of what he regards as the sum of human happiness. 3. That the most rational and effectual means for a true Christian to reform vice and correct abuses, is to know, enjoy, and always abound in the work of Him who went about doing good.

Such are the "impressions made by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's late visit to England," and for the avowal of which he has incurred the displeasure of the discomfited York Ambassador. We have no right to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Ryerson's conversion, nor shall we at present examine whether his "impressions" are correct or otherwise. We place the whole matter before the Public—and let that Public, to whom both parties have a thousand times appealed, decide between them.

Advocate Office, Monday Morning, Oct. 28th.

The readers of the Colonial Advocate are respectfully informed that this is its last regular number. One or two supplementary sheets will be issued on an early day to complete the account of my proceedings in England, and with a few other deferred articles to close the work.

A sudden and unforeseen domestic calamity, for which I was wholly unprepared, operating with other causes, has changed my purpose of continuing in the management of the concern for another year, and induced me to seek relief from a very anxious and fatiguing duty in retirement.

With nearly ten years' experience, it was my wish to persevere in the design I had formed of enlarging the Advocate and remaining another year in the management, at least until after the next general election, but I feel that I am unable to perform the task I would have willingly imposed upon myself.

I voluntarily assumed the duties of a newspaper office at a time when reform was more unfashionable than it is at present, and in which the advocates of economy and retrenchment were very few. In the middle and upper sections of the colony it may say I stood alone. It is not so now. We have the Cobourg Reformer, the Irish Colonial Argus, and other able and liberal journals. The Colonial Advocate can therefore be easily spared. It is no part of my intention to consign the subscribers to the hands of another by disposing of the newspaper. Let its course be now terminated, and may Canada soon be able to boast of many political journals possessing a fair share of its good qualities without any of its faults.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

THE MONTEALE THEATRE, which closed on the 30th ult., appears to have been better supported this season than on any former occasion. This is attributed to the circumstance of Mr. DE CAMP, the manager, having procured actors of talent and high dramatic fame, among whom the most extraordinary was MASTER BURKE, who a few years ago was thus spoken of by SHERIDAN KNOWLES:—

"We take up the pen to redeem our pledge—but we fear we shall hardly do it to our own satisfaction, so great is our admiration of the bounty of Providence displayed in its gifts on this astonishing child. What the public know of him is scarcely the half of what they have to learn; and yet, on what an eminent he stands in their esteem! A boy of little more than eight years of age—for even in such a span may be compressed his earthly journey hitherto—exhibiting the wonders and commanding the suffrages—not of the motley crew who are easily made to gape, but of the enlightened, the reflecting, and the critical. With precocious excellence, the idea of a laborious training, is usually, my university associates but, here—we only state the simple, honest fact when we say it, the effort is, not to lead nature, but to follow her, while her progress is so vigorously repaid, that even this is done at a distance—After a lapse of nearly two years since we first saw our little friend—and we are proud to say countryman—we saw him again about a month ago; and what was before astonishment with doubt, was then converted into wonder with certainty. If, at first, we attributed his able possession of various characters, and his marvellous command of the most difficult of instruments, to indefatigable training, exerted upon

more than ordinary capability; we now refer them rather to intuition, than to anything that mere instruction can boast to accomplish. This, in one instance, we know is the opinion of the friend who superintends his musical studies, and who is himself a man of singular talent and sterling worth—of an honesty not to be warped by any consideration of advantage to be derived from flattery. In fact, one needs only to witness two or three successive performances of "March of Interest," a capital little piece got up expressly for young Burke, to be satisfied that the boy is, in fact, in the main, from himself. The happy unpreparedness hits that he makes, varying his performance without the possibility of his having been put up to it, must at once set at rest the idea of anything mechanical, except what might be looked for in the greatest actor or musician of the day. This may appear a bold saying, but we stand to it.

"But see the boy at home, and you cease to wonder at anything that he does upon the stage. There—at his ease—left to himself—without a care to please, or a fear to excite dissatisfaction, you perceive the constant workings of the soul of an actor in the bosom of a child. In fact, in the chit-chat of the table, you cannot gain any advantage over him, taking him fairly; and discoursing about common places. He has retort for your attack, and answers for your retort. He speaks Latin or Greek to him, you cannot sink him to the level of his years; and, even attempt to triumph over him there, he will make you feel awkward at having made the attempt; and yet, in all this, there is nothing of offensive forwardness. He comes and hangs about you with the endearing sweetness of infancy—his heart is full of the sweetness of life's young mornings—a glance recalls his own childhood, and though you come some inches short of claim of an old acquaintance, he cannot bid you "good night," without throwing his arms about your neck. He is a child almost infinitely blessed by his Creator!"

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—A very praiseworthy Institution has been established in this Town, called "The Young Men's Society," the object of which is "to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of young men residing in the Town and vicinity of Kingston, and engage its members in doing good unto all men as they have opportunity." John S. Cartwright, Esq. is President of the Society.

We understand that at the present term of the Court of Kings Bench Mr. H. Smith Junr. of this Town was admitted and sworn as an Attorney in all His Majesty's Courts of Law in this Province.—At the same time Messrs. Wells and Sherwood were admitted to the degree of Barristers.

THE LADY'S BOOK for September contains the following articles:—Biographical Memoir of Lord Byron, with a spirited steel engraved likeness of the poet.—The Sacrifice, original.—Invocation of the Earth to Morning.—The Banquet.—The Rousseau.—Nelson's Pillar, with an Engraving.—The Largest Tree in the World.—Reminiscences of a Jurist-Consultant.—The Signal Gun.—The Lost Gem.—Summer and Winter Evenings.—Characteristics of Women.—Evocation.—To Mary—in Italy.—Perran Path.—Home.—A Wish.—Hazlett's Death Bed.—Imitation of Nature.—New England Wars.—By J. R. Chandler, Esq.—Balsam of Mecca.—The Brigand.—The Virgin.—The Residence of George IV.—Embellished.—Philadelphia Alms House, Embellished.—Musical Compositions.—Man is born for Society.—The Maniac's Story, original.—To a Flower.—The Arctic Lover to his Mistress.—Our Rector, by Miss Milder.—Charlotte.—The Tower of Roses, set to Music.—Lopez de Vega, original.—Hannah Moore, original.—Lo a Bird, original.—The Love Letter.—The Gatherer.—Receipts.

To the Editor of the U. C. Herald.

Sir,—As public attention has been turned to the Union that is now proposed between the British and Canadian Conferences, it may be proper to state the views and purposes of the British Wesleyans in relation to that measure. It has been said that they are now one with the Canadian Methodists. How far this is the case with the two Conferences, I shall not now enquire. If it be correct, it presents one of the most singular coalitions of modern times. The British Conference should step from its high standing, and voluntarily debase itself by assuming the odium, and sanctioning the practices of the Canadian Methodist; especially that the Rev. Jabez Bunting, who is a high Tory in principle, should identify himself with the Canadian Medical Reformers, and give to the world the weight of his talents and influence, in certainly a new and partly anomalous manner. This anomaly may be partly explained by referring to the Rev. E. Ryerson's statements to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, and Conference, and what statements appear to have been implicitly credited. It will thus be seen that all the clamorous and violent political meddling of the Canadian Methodists, was adroitly glossed over, and explained away, by Mr. Ryerson, and smoothly resolved into the specious pretence of "resisting the establishment of a dominant Church in Canada." From Mr. R. we expected nothing better. We knew that he would conceal the truth; he had done it before; and the British Conference has committed the egregious error of arranging the terms of union on the partial and deceptive statements of Mr. Ryerson, rather than on this information of their own Missionaries, and principal friends. However, in justice to the British Conference it must be known that they have agreed to the union in the expectation of being able to gradually change the character of the Canadian Methodists, and assimilate it to their own in every respect. But they have not secured the means of affecting their intentions; they can exercise very little control in Canadian affairs; and the slight influence they can have is far too feeble to counteract the powerful and long established opposite principles of the Canadian Methodist, who will remain unchanged in every thing but a name and the British Conference will soon discover that they have been duped a second time by American cunning. It is also understood, that if the Canadian Preachers, and the Christian Guards, are not in full and perfect conformity with the principles of the British Conference can approve, they will break up the union, and supply the country with their own Missionaries. So that the vaunted union promises to be of very short duration. But, whatever may be its fate, and on whatever terms the two Conferences may agree, no union has taken place between the flames

Wesleyans in the Canadas and the Canadian Methodists, nor ever will, unless the latter body greatly alter their character and proceedings. The British Conference may arrange for themselves as they please, but they cannot compel their people to concur in their arrangements; and all the Wesleyan Ministers and Societies in the Canadas have retired to be identified with the Canadian Methodists. The Kingston Wesleyan Society explicitly declare this in the following extract from their address to the Wesleyan Societies of Montreal, Quebec and York.

"The terms of union, you will perceive, make no provision for introducing new principles among the Canadian Methodists; but rather surrender the country entirely into their hands, and furnish them with ample funds, power, and liberty, to extend and establish their Anti-Wesleyan principles and proceedings."

Therefore—to preserve the country from the rapacious grasp of a political religious party;—to maintain the honour and consistency of Wesleyan Methodism; to enjoy the blessings of a Gospel Ministry that may love, honour, and profit by;—and to provide the "green pastures" and "still waters" of "pure and undefiled religion"—not the noxious fumes and boisterous waves of political strife, for the thousands of Christ's flock who annually leave their native crowded fold, and spread themselves over these extensive regions, we are determined to oppose the union to the utmost, in all its bearings, and to take effect every way to procure a respectable Ministry for ourselves, and for the country generally. In pursuing these objects, we naturally seek the concurrence and co-operation of our old and long tried friends in Canada; and for this purpose we solicit our complaint that our connexion with that District should be rudely severed;—that our fair and fruitful vine should be severed from us, and we must either attend the ministrations of men who are political Demagogues rather than servants of Christ or we must seek Pastors in whom we can confide, and who will "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things." How the last part of this alternative may best be effected, is the subject of our serious consideration, and earnest prayers. For while we are thankful that you have espoused, in the present, the bitter storm, which, under the name of a union to promote peace, is surcharged with the elements of strife, contention, and ruin; yet, had the tempest swept over your vineyard, blasted your blooming verdure, and prostrated your glory, we should have been relieved from the responsibility of proposing measures to repair the wasting desolation."

The public will now see that the Wesleyan Society of Kingston have not forgotten their principles, nor compromised their character; but that they are still true to the spirit with which Mr. Ryerson has shrouded the British Conference, they can and will legislate for themselves; and in this resolution the other Wesleyan Societies in Canada concur; so that the title Mr. Ryerson has given his Church is a vain glorious assumption that will never be realized. We tell him that his principles are disliked, his character despised, and his professed friendship spurned. Instead of being able to bring the other provinces of "British North America" under his control, he will not be left in the peaceful possession of this Province. He plunges himself on the triumph he has gained to his credit, but that triumph will be short. He thought it necessary to conciliate the Wesleyans and to make some concession to their principles, the result might have been different; as it is, like many deep-mining parties, a quality of their own. They have a spirit that will effectually obstruct the execution of his plans. Mr. R. pretends to intimate that opposition to the union, springs from enmity to Methodism, and is confined to Newspaper Writers, renegade Editors, and the "pithy 'renegade' comes with a bad grace from him, who is a renegade himself. Where is the loudly 'Episcopacy' that he once so ardently coveted, and so strenuously defended?

"But all was false and hollow, though his tongue dropped manna, and could make the thought his better reason."

Will he now say that all the Wesleyan Ministers and Societies in the Canadas are enemies of Methodism, because they censure a renegade Editor, and reject the principles of the British Wesleyans? Let him understand that the British Wesleyans are not subject to his control; and rather than be incorporated with his Church, they will procure Ministers from some other Body that have learnt to respect the rights and principles of their Societies.

A BRITISH WESLEYAN.

Starred.

Last evening, by the Rev. John Mascher, Mr. Robert Glenning, Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, his daughter, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Mr. Isaac Fair, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Alex. McDunnell, Esq. of Maryborough. In St. Mary Magdalene Church, Picton, on the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. Abel Thompson to Miss Margaret Love of Hallowell.

Died.

On Sunday morning last, CHARLES, second son of William Wilson, Esq. aged 5 years.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

BY AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Monday the 25th instant, at the Ordnance Wharf, Point St. Charles, a quantity of Stores, consisting of Blankets, Great Coats, Files, and many other articles too numerous to detail.

Conditions will be made known at 11 o'clock, A. M.

M. MORAN, A. & B. Office of Ordnance, Kingston, 5th November, 1833.

Court House, Kingston, Nov. 4 1833.

THE Magistrate of Kingston find themselves again called on publicly to tender thanks to Commodore Barrie & Colonel Wright, and to the Officers and men respectively, under their command for the valuable assistance they afforded on Friday night last, in arresting the progress of the most alarming fire by which this town has been ever visited, and in protecting from depredation the household effects and merchandise that were rescued from the flames.

A CARD.

DOCTOR BAKER is very thankful to his kind friends and neighbours, as well as to the various departments of the Public Service, and the K. V. Fire Company by whose exertions during the disastrous fire of Friday night last, his loss is much alleviated; and begs to give notice, that he has for the present taken lodgings at the Kingston Hotel where he will, at a time, be ready to attend to professional business; and that that the Apothecary and Druggist Shop will soon be fitted up in the brick wall of said Hotel.

Kingston, Nov. 5th, 1833.

A CARD.

The undersigned begs to return his most grateful thanks to those friends who so kindly assisted him in the removal of his property from the conflagration which took place on the night of the 1st inst.

H. SMITH. Kingston, 4th November, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store formerly occupied by him as an Auction Room adjoining the House of D. KINGSTON, 4th November, 1833.

THE Subscriber begs leave to present his sincere thanks to Major Grierson and Capt. Culbert, to Quarter Master Sergeant Beswick, and men of the 15th Regt. As well as to his fellow Townsmen for their active exertions in rescuing his property from the late destructive fire.

A. J. FERNS. Kingston, 5th November, 1833.

MR. CASSADY begs to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to express his grateful acknowledgments to Capt. Culbert, and the men under his command, to Mr. Masier Sergt. Beswick, and his fellow townsmen, for their prompt and well directed exertions in subduing the destructive element in its progress towards his dwelling house, and the premises in its vicinity, which must otherwise have been destroyed in the lamentably extensive conflagration on the night of the 1st inst.

It is with heartfelt gratitude that he also tenders his most sincere thanks to these kind neighbours and friends whose attentions and voluntary and efficient services manifested in the longest manner their sympathy towards himself and family in that distressing and truly calamitous occasion.

Kingston, Nov. 6th, 1833.

MR. RIDWELL offers his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and fellow-townsmen for their kind and valuable services in preserving his property at the late fire. His absence only makes him more deeply sensible of their kindness, which, he begs them to believe, can never be forgotten by him.

York, 4th Nov. 1833.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office by Town until noon on Friday the 29th of November next for the following Work to be performed, and Timber to be supplied on the Rideau between Kingston and the Isthmus, Rideau Lake, viz.

1. Deepening the Shoals below the Locks at Kingston Mills.
2. Supply of Clay and Stone for strengthening the East Embankment at Kingston Mills.
3. Strengthening the Dam at Brewer's lower Mills by placing tough stone in its rear.
4. Excavating a channel across a shoal situated below the Locks at Brewer's upper Mills.
5. Deepening the Excavation at the little Isthmus below Clear and Indian Lakes.

Specifications and Plans for the foregoing intended Work may be seen and every requisite information obtained by application at the Commissariat Office at Kingston and Bytown or the Royal Engineer's Office at the latter Place.

The Timber required is 26 Pieces of the best White Oak 20 feet long 14x14 Inches square; 100 Superficial feet of 3 inch Oak Plank to be delivered at Jones Falls, by the 21st December, if practicable.

1500 superficial feet of 2 inch Pine Plank.

100 ditto "of 3 " Oak do

500 ditto "of 2 " Oak do

To be delivered at Kingston Mills by the 21st of December.

The above to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Master Carpenter, Rideau Canal and payment will be made as soon after the Timber has been approved as possible.

The prices to be stated in Currency and two Securities will be required for the due performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

Commissariat, Bytown, }
29th October, 1833. }

STRAW CONTRACT.

Commissariat.

Kingston, C. 2nd November, 1833.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday at noon, on the 2d day of December next, for furnishing the Ordnance Barrack Department at Point St. Charles with Nine Thousand Bundles of STRAW of 12lbs. each, in the following proportions, viz.

2250 Bundles by the 31st of March, 1834.

2250 do. " 30th of June, do.

2250 do. " 30th of Sept. do.

2250 do. " 31st of Dec. do.

The Tenders to express the rate in Currency for each Bundle. Payment will be made by a Check on the Bank, on the production to this Office of the Barrack Master's receipt for quantity delivered quarterly.

The names of two persons to be stated in the Tenders as Sureties.

CHARLES A. CLARKE, A. C. G.

MIDDLE DISTRICT. NOTICE is here to give notice that a Warrant of Attainder issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and to me directed, against the Estate of Stephen J. Bowerman, an absconding and concealed Debtor, at the suit of James J. Lane, for fifty-two pounds, I have seized all the Estate, real as well as personal, of the said Stephen J. Bowerman, and unless the said Stephen T. Bowerman return within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and put in bail to the action, or cause the claim of the said James J. Lane to be discharged within three calendar months, all the real and personal Estate of the said Stephen T. Bowerman, or so much thereof as may be necessary will be held liable for the payment of benefit and satisfaction, of the said claim.

W. H. GREY, Sheriff, M. D. Sheriff's Office Kingston, 6th November, 1833.

REMOVAL.

JOHN COUNTER, grateful for the extensive patronage he has received, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kingston, that he has removed his BAKING ESTABLISHMENT to his newly erected premises in Front Street, where the Public will be supplied as usual with Bread, Biscuits, Pastry and Confectionary of every description.

J. C. respectfully submits, that having gone to great expense in the construction of his Bakeshop and Baking materials, his Friends and Customers may depend upon a great improvement in the manufacture of his Bread and other articles. As the water during the Summer season is considered very bad, he has erected a large cistern which will be kept filled with filtered water, of which every article he sells will be manufactured.

J. C. also announces, that he has recently received from England, a large supply of London made Confectionery of the best quality, among which he offers, Wholesale and Retail, a quantity of Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel. He will continue to manufacture every article of Confectionary as heretofore, having provided himself with the assistance of an English Confectioner. He likewise states, that for the convenience of customers living at a distance, he still continues a Retail Shop at his old stand, which will be supplied every morning with fresh goods from his Bakeshop.

Kingston, Nov. 6th, 1833.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

LATE MILITARY RESERVE.

A PART of the late Military Reserve lying to the westward of the Town of York, and adjoining the Garrison, having been recently Surveyed by order of His Majesty's Government, a certain number of the Lots, including those fronting on the Bay, and on Dundas Street, containing about one Acre each, will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of York, on Monday the 25th day of November next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

The terms of the sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent, on each instalment, payable with the instalment.

A Plan of the Survey may be seen, and further particulars known, at the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, Comr. of Crown Lands Office, York, 28th October, 1833.

FOUND.

IN the Streets of Kingston, a Note of hand for £8 Currency, in favor of Thomas Mochler. The owner can receive it on applying at the Herald Office.

Kingston, Nov. 4, 1833.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the building Committee of the New Bay and River Steam Boat Company, will be held on Monday the 5th Nov. 1833. It was resolved that the second Instalment of ten per cent on the Stock Subscribed be called in, payable to the Treasurer on or before the 25th of November inst.

STAFFORD F. KIRKPATRICK, Acting Sec. & Treas. Kingston, 6th November, 1833.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified to the Teachers of Common Schools, in the Midland District, that the Sitting of the Board of Education will be held on Monday the 6th day of January 1834, now ensuing, for the auditing of their reports; of which they are to take notice and send them in accordingly.

GEORGE OKILL STUART, Chairman. Kingston, Nov. 25, 1833. 4x66

Wants a Situation for the Winter.

A YOUNG MAN, who would make himself useful in a Store, or a private family, and who can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character.

Any situation would be accepted—the amount of salary being no object.

Apply at the Herald Office, Kingston, 6th November, 1833.

NEW FANCY SHOP.

W. M. HAYCOCK respectfully announces to the Inhabitants of Kingston and vicinity, that he has opened a Shop of the above description adjoining the Herald Office, where he keeps on hand, Musical Glasses, Umbrellas, Ladies' Glass Work Baskets, Windsor Soap, Segars, and a variety of Fancy articles.

Repairs and Parrots repaired on the shortest notice.

Albres, manufactured to order, Glass Show cases for covering Birds, ornaments &c.

Kingston, Nov. 5th, 1833.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of four per cent upon the Capital Stock paid in on the first day of July last, has been declared, and the same will be payable at this Bank and its agencies, on the second day of December next.

F. A. HARPER, Cashier. Kingston, 24th October, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, 1,500 Sides of Sole Leather, and a large quantity of Upper Leather and Calfskins.

400 Barrels of Salt.

20 Boxes Spermaceti Candles.

18 Barrels Tanners' Oil.

Potash Kettles and Coolers.

together with an assortment of Woollens, Cottons, Silks—Crockery, and Glassware, &c. &c.

All of which he intends to sell at reduced prices for immediate payment only.

JOHN MOWAT.

Cash paid for all kinds of Country produce fit for exportation.

Kingston, October 12, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the gentry and inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that he has this week received, by the latest arrivals from London, an extensive assortment of Woollens, Silks, Hosiery, Laces, &c. and every article suitable for the Winter season, which are now open for inspection, and will be offered on the lowest terms.

S. FORSTER. Store Street, October 26, 1833.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 256 and 257, on Barrack street in the Town of Kingston. Apply to JOHN MACAULAY. 30th October, 1833.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FINE GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received by the latest arrival from England, a very general and extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care by himself. Amongst the assortment will be found Superfine and Common Cloths, Cassimeres, Peterburgh, Moleskins, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, Serrets, Balacons, Salsbury Flannels, Plaid Cambrics, Merinos, Angolas, Bombazets, dark and light Chintzes, Furniture Prints, and Sofa Covers of a new style, a large assortment of Steam Loom and Brown Cottons, and Sherry, Cotton and Linen Bed Ticks, colored and white Cambrics, Jaconets and Book Muslins, and Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, and Lawns, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Damask Table Linens and Dispersive pattern Table Covers, figured watered, and plain Gros de Naples of the most fashionable colors, rich Shalleys for ladies dresses, a splendid assortment of Ribbons figured and plain, Bloeds and Broad Laces, Black, White, Pink, and Green, Crapes and Lesser rich Broad Velvets, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, thread Laces, and Edging, Bobbinets, colored and white Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Fringes, Black, White, and colored Silk Handkerchiefs, Crapes, Tibbet, Worsted, Wool and Silk Shawls, Ladies' Merinos and Cloth Cloaks, also Gentlemen's Cloth Cloaks; a rich assortment of ladies' trimmed dresses, Caps, Goggles and Peleries, Silk, Cotton, Angola, Worsted, and Woolen Hosiery, Drawers, and Ladies' do. Ladies' Flannel Petticoats and Waists, fleecy Caps and Goggles, India Rubber and Silk Brace, Silks and Satin Stocks and opera Trains, Ladies colored and white Stays, Gentlemen's Stays and white Crapes, and Dowlag's fine Beaver Hats, and Ladies riding Hats, Children's cloth Caps, Oil Cloth for Floors, from 1/2 yard to 5 yards wide Druggets and Carpetings, Rope Mats, curled hair, and hat setting, Blankets, Mats, and Dowlag's large and small Shell and Horn Combs, Ladies work Boxes and writing Desks, artificial Feathers and Plumes, an assortment of Mourning Jewelry, Gold Rings, Bracelets, and neck Chains, Bracelet and Pins, Snaps, a very superb assortment of Ladies' Mulls, Tippets and Bows. Also, an excellent assortment of Wines, Liquors, Crockery, &c.

WILLIAM WILSON. Kingston, September 14, 1833.

THE FOLLOWING FALL AND STAPLE GOODS. Just received and for sale by W. M. GUILD, JUNR. & Co. 26 & 28 Water Street.

Blue, Black and colored West of England Broad cloth.

Steel and Oxford mixed ditto.

Blue, black, and colored Cassimeres.

Grey broad cloths and plain, Grey Kerseys, Double de Pays, Stout Peterburghs, and d'colors and qualities, Ditto Flungings, ditto Ditto Lionskins, ditto Grey and Scarlet Paddings, Assorted Green Batize, Assorted Sattinets, Ditto Casimere, Red and White London serges, White Union—ditto Stout Union—ditto White, Red, Green, Yellow, Union and Welsh Flannels, Stout swanikin Flannels, 9 & 5 Point Blankets, Single and Double Rose, ditto Stout and Union Whittney do. Scotch and Blue Bonnets, 2-4 & 7-4 Black and colored Merinos, Black and colored Bombazettes and Bombazines, Blue, Brown and Olive cambrics, 26 & 28 inch wide Brown cottons, 26 & 40 ditto Bleached ditto Cotton and Union checks and stripes, Prints and Ginghams, Brown and Bleached sheeting and Dowlag's ditto ditto Canvas, 42 inch Twill—checked and uncheckd. An assortment of cheap ready made clothing: Kersey and Flunging great Coats, Ditto ditto with capes Ditto Coats, Jackets, Ditto Trowsers, Ditto Vests, And a similar and extensive assortment of Fustian, Nankeen, Beaverette, Drill and Dowlag's broad cloth, Ladies' Frieze Cloths, assorted colors, Do. Habit Cloth ditto Do. Tartan, ditto Men's ditto ditto Do. Cambric, ditto White and Tan corduroy, assorted sizes, 2,000 Two and three (ston) bustled Bags, And an extensive assortment of other DRY GOODS.

All purchased for cash before the late rise in England, and will be sold low. 2x60

FOR SALE.

By the Subscribers at York and Niagara, 50 CRATES 6pc and common Crockery, assorted.

50 casks Glassware, comprised of Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Quart and Pint Decanters, &c.

Men's Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Soap and Candles, Pot, Post and Foolscap Paper, Grey and Brown Wrapping Paper, 400 Quarter casks Meric's and Bay's Gunpowder, F. F. FIF, and canister; And the following Shot's Company's (casting viz): 400 single and double Canada stoves, 27, 30, 33, & 36 inches, 2,000 Camp Ovens, 12 & 15 in, 3,000 Blued Pots, 2 1/2 & 3 gallons, 600 sugar Kettles and Pot Ash Coolers, 100 Pot Ash Kettles, weighing 4 & 12 cwt. Assorted casks of tinned and untinned fooding hardware, Teapots, Gobbets and Stew pans, all sizes; Imperial Weights, 20 Quarter casks and Hhd. Madeira Wine, 10 casks Bottled Madeira.

W. M. GUILD, Jr. & Co. York, September 4, 1833.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Book will be closed on the 9th proximo, from which date no transfer will take place until the second day of December next, when the Book will be reopened.

F. A. HARPER, Cashier. Kingston, 24th October, 1833.