ers was concurred in by the House, ordere mers was concurred in by the House, ordered, the engrossed, and read third time on Tuesday. Mr. Black's resolutions on the duty on Books were passed through Committee, and concurred in by the House, Mr. Hincks having explained in the House of the think of the House of the think of the House of the think of the think of the House does not not instruction against it. Messes. Black, Simpson and the think of the House then went into Committee to prepare a sidress to Her Majesty on the subject. The House then went into Committee on the Bill to establish Municipal Institutions.

Mr. Baldwin oxplained that as several amendments had been made in the Special Committee, would go through the bill, and hear what was sidented to, when he could make up the clauses discreted to, when he could make up the sumind the todal with them.

When the Rid section had passed, Mr. Murney simped up, and asked if the bill were to be applied to Lower Canada; after which he launched out into a philippic against the government & dott into a philippic against the government &

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out into a philippic against the government & out into a philippic against the government & sed a general laugh against himself by saying bill was a transcript of the constitution of

the United States.
Mr. D. B. Viger made some remarks respect-Mr. D. B. Total made done remarks respect-ing Lower Canada, and then Mr. Baldwin gave Mr. Murney one of the best flagellations that a If. Murney one of the best flagellations that a man ever had, delivered in a tone of playful inory that made every shaft pierce. With other remarks, he said Mr. Murney must certainly be a frue representative, for it was said that he had told for himself. He (Mr. B.) had not such a berror of republican institutions as to be afraid oloking at them, which it seemed the Memiler for Hastings was, or he would not have alled the bill a transcript of the United States constitution.

nistitution. Sir Allan McNas made two attempts to heal Mr. Murney's wounds, and wondered the Attor-ney General could be so cruel as to attack his roung friend in such a manner when he had but

Mr. Morin said the principles of the bill will Mr. Moris said the principles of the bill will be applied to Lower Canada, but not the details, for they are not applicable. Did the hon, member for Hastings wish to copy the robber Protrastes, lopping the long, and stretching the moriace would take what is good from Upper Canada and the latter might find something good to take from Lower Canada.

Dr. Dunior said the bill was by way of impropertion the former act, but from such an

Dr. Dextor said the bill was by way of the state of the former act, but from such an open entire good Lord deliver us. It appoints actions to be held near New Year's day, when may body is drunk. A Township meeting is a sery body is drunk. A Township meeting is a ranken rabble. (Order, order.)
Mr. Johnston said the hon, member for Huron

It is so in the back Townships,

Capt. STEELE said the hon. member for Huron province. He (Capt. Steele) had attended town-ship meetings 12 years, and they were always underly. He wished the proceedings of this House were conducted with as much decency. When the 11th section was under considera-tion, it was altered so as to require but five touncillors from each Township, instead of

Mr. Hamilton contended that both Councillars and Assessors should have a property quali-faction, for it was contrary to all ideas of jus-ice that men with no property should be allow-

set of tax men with property.

Mr. Williams concurred in this, and gave instances of the recklessness with which property was sacrineed by persons having a little brief authority; one man in his neighbourhood had had thee roads laid out through his farm by the Parisi Council.

strict Council.
Mr. BALDWIN admitted that there was often est heedlessness in this respect: Under the law, a road was applied for near Tolonto, & ted by the Quarter Sessions on the evi-e of many witnesses who said the proposed would be of the greatest advantage to the

ic. \$30 damages was granted to the man ough whose land this roadwas to run, & om that day to this these persons who had id the road would be of the utmost benefit to benefit, had never raised this small such to pay for

bods should be retained.
S. ALLAN MCNAB objected to paying Town Councils for their services, and entered in-alculations to show that these Councils and a dollar a day, 12 days in the year, would re-ure £6000; and County Wardens would pine £6000; and County Wordens would re-june £6000; and County Wordens would related to the country wordens would related to the country £10,000 for other offi-ties and adding only £10,000 for other offi-ties and expenses, a figury tax will be laid on

a people by this bill FRIDAY, Nov. 10. Both Houses proceeded to Government Blouse with joint address on Seat of Govern-

the business was finished, the resolutions the duty on Books were concurred in, the address thereon passed.

The bill for the preservation of fish in Lower

anada, and the bill to allow manure to pass toll se were referred to special Committees. The bill for inspection of lumber was read econd time, and Mr. Cameron moved that it be

is hostility
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would be
light. He
if the hon.
orters; but
aporters in

to Adam st that re-d industry owed her lies: These Had not des failed e to pursue

would be a

monopoly in Gaspe, of extent of 50,000, the ring up the a purchase wo years is see was it were work-th the soil the funds to was to be trammelled built of its

e introduc-privileges ie had no ry on Fish-d mining in thend their specific ob-noing hea-the inhabit-their cred-

nuch were pital, that nent there

narks of a regard to iltimed, he a mere ad-however, ndebted to

vernment; en sought ing return

nimously-

Nov. 9. finished,

second time, and Mr. Cameron moved that it be mainted forthwith.

Ar. Nattson opposed this. The bill affected as parties—the hon member for Lanark represented one—and he would hurry through the ened one—and he would hurry through the bil without waiting for the other part to be bard. He (Mr. N.) was opposed to all compulsory inspection, with its taxes for salaries to surarisy, cullers, &c. There was one odious salare of the bill—timber may be shipped at Montreal free from these burdens, but not at the transfer of the bill—timber may be shipped at Montreal free from these burdens, but not at the law passes, it will soon be repaid like some others. Our timber has to capte in English markets with timber from the lower ports, and that from the territory so tamefully ceded.—I beg pardon, Mr. Speaker, but the British Government to the United States, we must finely timbered territory on this contithe most finely timbered territory on this conti-lent, and if we burden the trado with these tax-

at and if we burden the trade with these t. xa it will soon be driven away altogether.

Mt. CAMERON said there is no opposition to
be bill in its present shape from the parties allided to by the hon, member from Quebec. It
use to his (Mr. C.'s) hands from Quebec. The
lard of Trade drew back from the agreement
and by their own commissioner, but the bill is
binded on the agreement. There is no complaying inspection in it, except in the mode of placy inspection in it, except in the mode of carrying out a contract for inspection. When a catact is made to have lumber measured, it sait be done by authorized cullers; that is all. Motion was put, yeas 23, nays 23.
Speaker voted with nays, so the motion was all, and the bill was referred to committee of

the house went into committee on the loan.

hirest company bill.

h. CARTWRIGHT said the object of the bill is to morphism the parties to loan money on metata, giving them certain powers to colartheir interes, and principal if not paid. There is great dearth of capital in Canada, and every mans should be taken to introduce capital from brand, where it is so a undant as to be lent alor 22 per cent. The bill confers to extransary powers, the chief being a power to take for 24 per cent. The bill renfers to extra-sizing powers, the chief being a power to take stand powers, the chief being a power to take stand party in advance. If it be said that a company would facilitate running in debt; a tamof prevent an imprudent man from in-ing linself; but such cases would be excep-ted to the general effect of the bill, which will as simulate industry by furnishing the means conducting its labors to advantage. In the set of hot, a company of this kind has been added to the company of the stock has al-ter been a safe and profitable investment. As well is admitted to be necessary for the put per tion of land, and due eucouragement of ty, and this bill proposed to supply capital, sted it would be supported.

COLOS. AT CO usted it would be supported.

Mr. D. B. Vigen opposed the bill. All com. Mr. D. B. Vicen opposed the bill. All companies are monopolies. Capital does not bring capital; but industry will. If Government would give premiums to farmers for the cultivation of green crops, they would do more for the country than all the companies that can be formed, and more than all protective duties can do. Flanders has become the first agricultural country of Europe by her system of green crops; and they have made England produce twelve times more than formerly. He never heard of any company formed in England to lend money to the Government. Such companies as this would injure a country. Did not regard it as an honest trade.

Mr. Hincks regretted differing from the hon-member for Richelieu. The farmers of U. Cana-da had been in the habit of borrowing money from the banks, which was lent for short periods only, before the borrower could realize a return from it; and consequently they are sued, have to pay heavy costs, and not unfrequently lose their pro-perty; whereas if there were facilities for hav-ing money at moderate interest for longer, paging heavy costs, and not unfrequently lose their property; whereas if there were facilities for having money at moderate interest; for longer periods, they would have profitted by the loan. As to lending to the Government, it is quite proper and is done now to a large extent. Government is now paying 8 per cent. interest for money borrowed in Lower Canada; and is constantly borrowing inoney from the banks. The whole capital of the Bank of England is lent to the Government, and large suriss besides. We cannot accumulate capital without industry; but capital will encourage and help industry; but capital will encourage and help industry; but capital will encourage and help industry. Individuals may sometimes borrow money toolishly, a fault that the Legislature could not prevent. It would be most objectionable to reluce incorporating persons who propose to lend money at legal interest.

would stordge the heerty of the subject to hinder him from doing so when he could and would.

It may be wrong—improvident—for him to do so;
but we are no judges of that. The Canada Company hold a great quantity of land, and have been
strongly censured by many; but it has done
great good, brought the country into notice, and
turned the tide of emigration to it, to work its
undeveloped riches—undeveloped because no
money to work them And will you hinder the
country from getting money? It is faid the company may deprive persons of their fand. If they
did, the country would be improved. The Ayr
bank in Scotland lent money on land, and the
bank was ruined by it, but the country was improved. Companies of this kind have lent vast
sums to the United States, and it is said the
States are ruined by these loans. They are
temporarily in difficulty; but would they have
had canals, or rail roads, or a settled country, but
for these kans? The Bank of England is the
bank of the nation, and makes bargains with the bank of the nation, and makes bargains with the Government, managing the debt, and the halfpay list, and a good bargain it has proved.

Mr. Wakefield said that although companie Mr. Wakefield said that although companies of this sort were new here, they are well known in all the other colonies. There are several trust and lean companies in London, which lend money in the colonies in the southern hemisphere, which felt the want of capital, their industry being paralyzed without it. Persons there had large property, which they were unable to improve for want of money. And although it is 15,000 miles from England, they sent persons over thither to borrow money, who when they arrived exhibited their title deeds, supported by certificates from surreyors and others, of how much the value of the property could be increascertificates from surreyors and others, of how much the value of the property could be increased by certain improvements being effected, a mill there, a bridge here, a road in another direction. The capitalist would say, this is a flattering picton of the subject. This led to the first loan company of large capitalists to lend money in the Australian colonies, and others have followed, each of whom sends out a competent agent. Their capital is subscribed, but no part paid up. They are incorporated to borrow as well as lend money; and their subscriptions are deemed ample security for a loan to any amount. On these

improve preperty. If they were to lend to needy men, they would scon become possessors of real estate to a large amount.

Mr. Aylwin spoke against the bill. Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that although the capi-Mr. Cartwager said that although the capital of banks might accumulate more than the mercantile community might require, they were very properly restrained from lending it on landed security. To redeem their notes they must keep their capital in such things as are easily converted into money, for they cannot give an acre of land for 100 dollar notes, though it might be worth that sum. Hence there is a kind of nocessity for an association of this sort. One man with £100 cannot do much, but 100 men keep their capital in such things as are easily converted into money, for they cannot give an acre of land for 100 dollar notes, though it might be worth that sum. Hence there is a kind of nocessity for an association of this sort. One man with £100 cannot do much, but 100 men with £100 cannot do much, but 100 men with £100 each can do a great deal. And if a man wanted to burrow he would not know where to find any person to lend; but if a company be fortued for this purpose, he will know where to go, and be certain of being accommodated.

Mr. Williams was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Baldynyk was in favor of the bill.

corporate powers, but nothing more. Mr. NEILSON would be cereful in granting such powers. The people are in debt, and we should not help them to increase their debts.

Mr. DURAND approved of the bill. A will like was sent home for the Royal assent. The bear of the bill was knighted, but the bill was benighted, and never heard of afterwards.

A motion to committ the bill, on Weunesday

next, prevailed. COLON AL ASSOCIANION.

ASSESSMENT JOHNSTOWN DISTLICT. Leave was given to Mr. Morris to bring in a bill to authorise the District Council of Johns-town District, to assess for the outlay upon the jall and court-house, beyond the original esti-

GASPE MINING INCORPORATION. The Gaspe fisheries and mining bill went through committee very harmoniously, with several amendments, one of which was submitted by Mr. Aylwin, who appeared to have altered bis opinion with regard to the measure. Half the capital is to be paid down, and the bill to re-main in force until 1573.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. The house then went into committee upon the incorporation bill for Upper Canada—Mr. Johnston in the chair. There was barely a quorum. After getting to the 23th clause, the committee rose; when the house adjourned after twelve

terest.

Sir ALLAN McNaß supported the bill. Had heard this measure spoken of on the other side of the Atlantic, and the security is so good there will be no difficulty in getting money. There is no monopoly. It will not hinder the hon. member for Richelieu from lending his money, and he has lots of it. Nor will it interfere in any way with the banks.

the Governor to appoint an Assistant Superin-tendent. The School money to be apportioned according to population by the Chief Superinwith the banks.

Dr. Dunlor could not conceive that a company having £500,000 to lend, was a monopoly, any more than an individual who lent £100 was such. He would admit willingly, from long experience, that it was unwise for a farmer to borrow money on mortgage; the feurns are so small; but it would abridge the liberty of the subject to hinder him from doing so when he could and would the words improvident for him to do so; the wrenty improvident for him to the wrenty improvident f tendent. The Township, Town or City Councils to raise by assessment an equal amount, or more, poverty. Each Council to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools for the Township, Town or City, whose duty shall be to arrange the School Districts; receive all School moneys, whether from public treasury or the assessment, and apportion the same according to number of children over five and under sixteen years; to sue for all penalties; visit all Common Schools within his bounds once a year or oftener; examine all candidates for teachers as to moral character, learning, or ability, grant certificates, and annul their when requisite; and make returns to Chief Superintendent every year. The Superintendents to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. No money to be appropriated to any School District from which no sufficient annual report shall be sent nor unless School has been kept at least three months by a qualified teacher, and all moneys have been faithfully applied to his compensation School Districts may be formed from two adjoining Townships. If any Superintendent do not make his annual report, the money for his District shall be divided among the others, and the amount recovered from him, with costs and interest. The Township, Town or City Clerk to be Clerk of the Superintendent of Schools. The County Wardens to appoint a County Superintendent of Common Schools, and if they neglect it, the Governor shall appoint him : Security to be given. County superintendent to examine teachers, and grant them certificates, which may country superintendent deems necessary. Aliens not to be teachers after 1846. County superintendent to visit all common schools in his county once a year, or oftener, and make an annual report to chief superintendent. Penalties for refusal. Township, town, or city superintendent ney; and their subscriptions are deemed ample security for a loan to any amount. On these they borrow money, probably from insurance companies, at 3½ or 4 per cent, and either transmitted it to the colonies, or anowed it to be drawn on by their agents there for loans. These agents being on the spot were able to ascertain and loan was wanted, and the nature of the security offered. Several millions are now employed in this way by different companies. Their agents are men of known high character, shrewd, active, superior men, and are paid a high salar?, £2000 sterling per annum, in order to retain a gentle-proval of superior men, and are paid a high salar?, £2000 sterling per annum, in order to retain a gentle-proval of superior men, and are paid a high salar?, £2000 sterling per annum, in order to retain a gentle-

parate schools may established by Protestants and Catholice. Normal schools may be established by Governor, and model schools in Counties, Cities, Towns or Townships. Teachers to be instructed gratuitiously in Model Schools. Certain provisions of this act not to affect apportionment of School money for 1844.

The preceding abstract of the main provisions of the bill is sufficient to show its general character. It appears to us well adapted to its purpose; but there is one part which seems obscure. The Township, Town or City Superinlendents are to examine teachers and grant cer-

Mr. Baldwin was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Baldwin was in favor of the principle of the bill, although there might be details he could not approve. He would facilitate the introduction of redundant capital from Great Britain to this country, and would incorporate a company for this purpose; but would not empower them to acquire land in any other than the ordinary way by foreclosing the mortgage in due process of law. Nor would he give any facility for recovery of debts other than is given by law; nor yet allow interest to be paid in advance. As a new company for managing capital in improving the country, it was entitled to receive ordinary corporate powers, but nothing more. been tried. fore he a provision for two or more Schools in one District. It is true there is nothing in the bill to prevent this, but it should be made plain, and not risk the failure of the act from doubtful

The District Council of the Midland District assembled last Tuesday, according to law, and tained, giving fuller information. continued in efession until Friday evening, when they adjourned, having passed four by-laws relative to roads. This will probably be the last session, as the rew Municipal Act will in all probability, be passed before the close of the year,

SAMUEL CRANE, do.

SAMUEL CRANE, do.

SAMUEL CRANE, do.

AND probability, be passed before the close of the year, so as to come into operation and have the elections under it at the Tewnship meetings, first D. Thorsure, do. Monday in January.

The weather for the past week-has been mild with rain, which has swept all the snow and frost away.

To the Algebraists of Canada West. Query.

- Let xy plus za be equal to 444; xz plus yu
equal to 190; xu zhus yz equal to 158; and
xyzu equal to 3.84; to determine the values of

Township of Kingston, Nov. 15, 1843.

Riots along the Canal.—With in the few days past, there has been some serious trouble among the Irish laborers, along the Toelland Canal. We are not in possession of particulate, but have learned, incidentally, that a fracas occurred lately, between some Corkonians and Connaught men, in which saveral were so badly boaten, that one of them died soon aftet, and was buried here; and another is not expected to survive. The first was disintered, a few days afterwards, and a Coroner's Inquest beld, on view of the body; but we have not heard the resultmost probably it will be, "murder by some person or persons unknown." There are a great many laborers out of employ just now—they having quit work, in consequence of the Contractors reducing their wages to half a dollar per day and also, by the stopping of the work on the locks. RIOTS LONG THE CANAL With in these few

formed, that the verdict of the jury was-"that the deceased came to his death, by reason of blow on his head, supposed with a stone, from some person unknown."—[St. Catharines Journal.

Married.

On Monday the 6th inst, at Helensville, Township of Marby the Revd. Mathew ber, John George Bridges, Esis, Edit and Proprintor of the Ottens. Advecate, to Helen, Wildow the late Capt. Stephens, 37th Regt. and eister of Col. For Royal Artillery; of Duchrey Castle, Secoland. Dicd.

At Bytove, on Monday the 13th inst., Alexander Jam bristic Esq., M. D., Editor and Proprietor of the Bytos

STOVES At greatly Reduced Prices. THE Subscriber has just received, direc

I from the Foundries, made to special order, a very large assortment of Stove's, consisting in part of COOKING, PARLOUR. HALL to BOX STOVES,

of the latest improved patterns, which are offered exceeding low for Cash. Before buying elsewhere, be pleased to call at the old established Stove Stand, and examine the assortment and price.

JAMES POWELL.

Princess, lafe Store Street, & Kingston, Nov. 14, 1843.

NEWS From the Seat of Government!! CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS! Fresh Arrivals at C. W. Brennan & Co's (formerly D. Prentiss's) two doors east of Bamford's Hotel, Princess Street.

HAVING received large additions to their former Stock, the Subscribers are now of fering an extensive assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS, at Prices which must convince those who in spect them that they have been laid in upon nost favorable terms, and are offered at To enumerate their extensive and varied as-

sortment, consisting as it does of every article usually met with in a

Dry Goods Establishment, would be tedious; they beg however to invite West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, West of England and Yorkshire Cloths, in every useful colour and shade; Pilots, and fig'd & plain Beavers, of superior make; Cassimeres; Doeskins; Tweeds; Kerseys; Vestings; Blankete; Flannels; Plaidings; Serges; Baizes; Kidderminsten 3 ply Imperial, and Brussels Carpetings; Hearth Rugs; Druggets; Chini Cloakings; Gala Plaids, French and British Merinos; Indianas; Alpaccas; Orleans, Palestine, Augora, Lama, Britannia and Parisian Cloths; Paramattas; Cambleteens; Brochellas; black and colored Silk Velvets; Satine and Satin Turcs; figured and plain Gros de Naples: And Colored and plain Gros de Naples; Manchester Prints; 84, 104, and 124, Bleached Linen Sheetings; Huckabacks; Diapers; Dow-las; White Shirtings;

Water Twist Grey Cottons,

JEAN STRIBES, superior then, and are paid a high salary, causes superior then, and are paid a high salary, causes sterling per annum, in order to retain a gentleman on whom they can rely, and induce him to devote all his energies to their affairs. All these companies prosper, and it, has been a source of wonder among the capitalists of Lordon that nothing of the sort was in operation in Canada. These companies carefully avoid leading money to needy men, or persons in difficulty, and their profit consists in the difference between the rate of interest at which they borrow and lend. If they were to conduct their affairs so as to become parassed, from the difficulty of managing large are parassed, from the difficulty of managing large are parassed, from the difficulty of managing large are parassed, from the difficulty of managing large and Catholics. Normal schools may be established by Governor, and model schools in Counties, Cities, Towns or Townships. Teachers to Waterproof Coats, Capes and Cloaks from 15s. and Catholics, Powernor, and model schools in Counties, Cities, Cities, Towns or Townships. Teachers to Waterproof Coats, Capes and Cloaks from 15s. and to affect applications of the companies of superior of the constant of the constant

Of every description. A few Bales of superior NORTH-WEST BUFFALO ROBES. FURS. In Caps, Muffs, Boas, Capes, Collars, Gloves

Teas, Sole Leather, Tobacco, Snuff, e.c. AT WHOLESALE.

Intending purchasers wishing to economise, will do well to call and see for themselves, that overy article is offered in view of the principle of "small profits and quick-returns."

C. W. BRENNAN & Co. Princess (late Store) Street, Kingston, Nov. 1843.

MRS. HUBLBURT'S LADIES' ACADEMY, COBOURG.

TERMS commence on all Thursday of October, Ist Thursday of Junuary, and 4th Thursday of May; but Pupils can enter at any time. Expenses per Term of eleven weeks, £6 15 0 for Board and Tuition in highest Eng-£6 15 0 for Board and Tuition in highest English: Branches, and less for common English. Instruction is also given in Music, Oil and Water Colours, Viniature Painting on Ivory, French, Spanish, Italian, Wax Watk, &c. If required, Book-Keeping, Algebra, and Latin. Mrs. If converses in French with those studying that, language. The Pupils form a part of Professor Hurlburt's family, and can have access to various experimental and interesting Lectures, The Academy is divided into four Departments, with a competent Teacher over each. No Academy in the Country can afford greater facilities:

Reference is politely permitted to the follow AND HERALD OFFICE, do. CROWS LAND DEPARTMENT. 7 3 Kingston, 17th Nov. 1843

IT HAS PLUASED HIS FACELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL to appoint the undermentioned persons as Inspectors of Clergy Ru-

DAVID ROBAIN. Esq. of Richmond, and Sastivet Murray. Esq. of Canolen, for the Aldeland District, comprising the Townships of Bedford, Camden East, Ernest Town, Hinchinbrook, Howe Island, Kaladar, Kenacher, Kingsten, Lougnborough, Olden, Osc, Palmerston, Pitzburgh, Portland, Richmond, Sheffield and Wolfe Island.

See Gezette 22nd July, 1843,-In the end meration of Townships in the New Castle Dis-



TENDERS will be received from compet TENDERS will be received from competent persons for the execution of the Spiire of the Masoury, Earth, and Rock Work, on the Line of the Lachine 'anal, or for such partitered as are included in the several sections respectively, according to the plans to be seen at the Office of the Board of Works or at the Canal Office, Montreal, after the 10th inst., at either of which places, copies of the Specifications and Forms of Tenders, &c. may be had.

The Tenders, sealed, are to be forwarded to The Tenders, sealed, are to be forwarded to the Office of the Board of Works, Kingston, endorsed "Tenders for the Lachine Canal," on or before Friday the 1st December, and they are to be countersigned by two solvent persons, who are willing to become security for the due performance of the centract.

THOMAS A. BEGLY, Board of Worke, Kingston, Nov. 4, 1843.

POSTPONEMENT. THE time, at which the specification I plans &c. for the above work can be seen is deferred until the 20th inst., and the

period for receiving the tenders is likewise deferred until the 11th December.

THOMAS A. BEGLY, Secretary.

Board of Works office,

Kingston 13th Nov., 1843.

FRESH SUPPLIES. THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general that he has received his usual varied and extensive supply of Seasonable and FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting of a very general and large assortment of such articles as are required for comfort and fashion. In the

LADIES DEPARTMENT

would beg to call their attention to his Stock of Gros de Naples, black and colored Silk Persia; s.

Rich French and English Satins, Satin Turcs, Gros de Naples, black and colored Silk Persiairs, and Sarsanets, Satin and Velvet Shawls, Charles and Sarsanets, Satin and Velvet Shawls, Charles Cardinals, French Merinces, Paramattas, Aiphéas Lebanon, Lama, Tempas Goleman, And Orleaus Cloths, figured and paint; rich figured Velvet Dresses; cilk Velvets in black, blue, brown, purple, green, Adelaide and Moroon; Striped and figured Bonnet Silks, in great variety; Silk and Bullion Fringes; Coloured Gimps and Cords; Crape Trimings; black and white Silk Laces and Blonds, French Crape Lesse; white, coloured and black Areophane; black Crapes from 12 in. to 8.4; Drawn Caps, French Dimity Collars and Cuffs, Cap Fronts; Goffered Quilling and Rouches; Plain and trimmed French Cambrick and Lawn Pocket Handkerchies; Artificial Flowers; Lace Cardinals and Capes; Tamboured and Muslin booked Collars, quifted and embossed Petticoats; French and English Stays; Berlin, Angola, Cashmere and Krif Inb. its, Chamois and fleecy lined Merino Hose. A good assortment of Children's Socks and Hose. Welsh, English and Saxon Flannels, from 1s. to 5s. per yd. In his Stock of Furs, to Silver Bear, French Sable, Siberian and grey Squirrel, Buck, Fitch, Lustred, Lynx, and Chinchilla.

MUFFS AND BO S. Gentlemen wishing to obtain a good article could do well to examine his blue, brown, black, ifle and gold, and mixed PILOT BEAVERS.

West of England, and Yorkshire Cloths; Cassimeres, Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds in great variety of colours, and a superior make of goods; Satin, Velvet, & Winter VESTINGS, Silk Flush for Vests; black, Scarlet and Drab Silk Serges; Pancy, drab set black Silk, and Mohair Coat Binding, and Cords. A rich associument of Buttons; Lamb's Wool, Mering meres, Buckskins, Doeskins, and Tweeds in great variety of colours, and a superior make of goods; Satin, Velver, & Winter VESTINGS; Silk Flush for Vests; black, Scarlet and Drab Silk Serges; Fancy, drab set black Silk, and Mohair Coat Binding, and Cords. A rich as sortment of Bottons; Lamb's Wool, Mering and Chamois mider Shirts, and Pants: whire Cutton and Linen Shirts; Figured and plain Satin Scarfs, Silk Bandannas, Opers, Serges Cytion and Janen Shirts; Figured and plain Stain Scarfe, Silk Bandannas, Opera lies and Stocks; Fur Caps, Gauntlets, and Gioves; Astrican Dog Ukraina, Land Chack and Grey] and Jennet Skins; Buckrains Glovea and Mittens, black and dry Deaver & Gossamer Hate; Ladies' Riding, w., of Infants Beaver do.

To Strang re and others about furnishing, who are desirent to the stranger to the stranger of the

To Strang, is and others about furnishing, who are desire as to lay out their money to great advantage, he would recommend an early visit to his Stock of Carpets, consisting of Star, Kiderminster, Super. Scotch, 3 ply. Imperial, and Brussels, of the latest patterns; Floor Oil Cloth, of various designs, from 3-4 to 21-4, 6-4 and 8-4 plain, Plaid and figured Druggets, Green and fancy Venetian Window Blinds,
Linen Huckabucks, Diapers, and Dawlas',
Linen Damasks, 8-4 to 10-4, and fine Damasks
Table Napkins,

Table Napkins, do do Table Cloths from 6-4 fo 12

do do Table Cloths from 6-4 fo 12 by 20-4, do Sheetings from 45 in. to 10-4, Blenched, Beetled and Twilled Cutton Sheeting 5-4 to 10-4,
Factory Cottons, from 28 in to 72 in.
Oil Skin for Tables, 4-4 to 8-4;
with a great variety of other articles too numerous for an advertisement, the prices of which will be found as low as any other house in the

On sale at his Staffordshire Warehouse, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, an excellent assortment of CROCKERY, CUINA, and Glassware, worthy the attention of intending purchasers. ware, worthy the average chasers.

He would inform Families, Hotel Respers.
Confectioners &c., that he has a choice lot of Fifty Kegs of BUTTER for sale, at 6½ h. per lb. for Cash, at his Warehouse, Brock-street.

WM. WILSON.

Wellington Buildings, November 3, 1843.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, At the Market Square Kingston, On Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, at noon,

A FARM of between 50 to co cres of Good Land, with a New Stone House used as a Tavern, and good outbuildings, situated on the macadamized road, St miles FARM of between 50 to ed cres of from Kingston.

Four Building Lots, 1 acre cach, at the same place.

Title good; Payments reasonable.

Township of Kingston,

Kov. 7, 1843.

PROSPECTUS:

By John McNaughton, DEPUTY PROVINCIAL SURVEYOR. ap of the Otiana River & its Tributario As fur as they are known from actual or

THIS MAP will extend from Montreal to the head of bake Temisenmingue, on the Ottawn, and in order to be generally useful, will embase the country westerly to the improvements on the River Trent,

The extensive and interesting country bordering on the Otrawa, and its Tributaries, and on Lake Nipissing, hitherto so little known, save as it were a blank on the general Map of the Country, will now be presented to the public in a manner generally useful and entertaining to all, and particularly so to those in any way connected with the timber trade. The bulk of the export trade of Caneds is now in Timber, supplied from that section of the Province, which besides yieldding a large yearly Revenue to the Govern-ment, from its Woods and Porests, contains large and fertile tracts of Lands which mighs be made available for Agricultural purposes, and thus afford the elements of affluence and happiness to hundreds of thousands of our

destitute fellow subjects.

Mr. McNauerron's long experience in Lat part of the Country, as a Deputy Survey or connected with its settlements, and with its extensive Timber Trade, in the Department of Woods and Forests—having afforded him means of lead information, not posto look with a degree of confidence for some there of public patronage in this undertaking.
The Map will be in size about three by

four feet correctly delineated on a scale of five miles to an inch, and lithographed in the TO BE PUBLISHED BY MESCRIPTION.

TERMS.—£1 5s. Currency, in sheets, £1
15s. Currency, on rollers, for each copy,
payable in delivery of the Map. Subscriptions well be received at the Office of the Ottawa Advocate, and by A. Gray, Bytow ... giving the above an insertion for one month, will be entitled to a copy of the Man.

Bytown, 17th October, 1843.

Cheap Goods and Bargains, TO BE OBTAINED AT THE MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE, (Lambton Buildings, Princess Street,)

Lambion Buildings, Princess Street,)

KINGSTON.

R. HUTTON & Co, beg to inform their

numberous Town and Country Customers,
that they have received their usual large Fall
and Winter Stock of British DRY GOODS,
direct from the verious Municatories, which for
Cheapiness and quality of Goods, they can re-Cheapheas and quanty of Cooks, they can re-commend to be better value than they have ever before offered in Canada.

They would invite the attention of their Cass Siners in their large Stock of

English and French Merinos, Colung Clobs,
Jollallabad Pigures,
Plain and Figured Orleans,
Single and two Color Parisians,
English and French Prints,
West of England and Yorkshire Broad Cloths,
of sill Shedes,

Beaver Clothe, in Black, Blue-black, Blue,

Benver Ciabs, in Black, Blue-black, Blue, and Brown, and Invisible Greens;
Cassineres, Doeskins, Mogadores, Tweeds, and Fancy Trowserings.
Carpetings, Druggets, Baizes, Flannels, Serges, and Beering, Blankets, White and Colored Counterpancs; Cotton and Woollen Horse Rugs, Horse Sheeting; Plain and Twilled Dundee Sheeting; from thirty to forty inches; Ready made Bags, Plain and Twilled; Table Linen and Table Cloths, Brown and Bleached Damask Covers; Worsted and Cotton Table do; Towellings and Towels.

Covers; Worsted and Collon Table do; Tow-ellings and Towels.

An Extensive Stock of Rich FURS, comprising Muffig Bons, Capes, Cardinals, Ladies' Eur Gloves and Gauntlets, Gents' Fur Gloves and Gauntlets; Fur Cape, and Fur Trimmungs, and the various description of Fashionable Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES at extraordinary low

A complete assurument of Hosiery, Haberdashery, and every kind of DRY GOOD Stobe had, that is usually found in Dry Goods Stores.

For Sale at the Herald Office, A PAMPHIET, ENTITLED MENTORIANA:

BEING a Series of Communications published in the "Kingsion Regula" between the years 1839 and 1844, on the subject of the Statute Law of the Province, or Law of the Land, establishing the true Boundaries and Lines of Survey on a permanent basis, and thereby securing the rights of Land in the original Patents to the Loyalists and their Hense La mais

PREPACE.

The Author of the Communications under the signature of "Maxton," has endeavored, after much Jahour and research, to arfive at the adjustment and settlement of a disputed question, respecting Boundaries, Lines of Survey, and Parent Rights, founder on facts, in the early history of the county and on the Statute Law of the Province, or Law of the Land. He has much satisfaction Law of the Land. Cre has much sails action in stating his opinion in supports of Patent Rights, to the rejection of the title of adverse possession, or illegal and asurped occupancy. This title, if admitted to be a right, would subvert true boundaries, and destroy l'atent Rights, would invest spelletion and injustice with the character of legal right and just nos-session, and would violate the faith of Government in the parents graved to the Lay-alists and their heirs.

This disputed question has, in the lapse of

many years, from 1792 to 1843, the present period, given rise to a multitude of lawsuits to the Courts of Justice and Law, and has boen attended with confinued contention and accumulated expense. The Courts of Justice and Law, have, in many instances, decided cases involving the disputed question of patent rights and the title of adverse possespatent rights and the title of adverse possession or illegal and usurped occupancy. The Board of Commissioners of Boundary Lines, established by law in the year 1837-1828, have also heard and determined all cases submitted to their cognizance and authority, unrestricted by the plea and title of adverse possession or illegal and usurped occupance, and in accordance with the Statute Law of the Province, or Law of the Land. This the Province, or Law of the Land. This law, however, has been, through the omission and culpable inatter non of the Legista. ture, allowed to expire.

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Cobourg, November 1, 1848.