the legal value of the curren as should assimilate to that as near as practicable, and un question, your Committee it is considered to the desired to the desire of your Honorable to the called to this subject; ll concur with the Legislatur making the value of the Me ivalent to that of the Unite

isen during the discussi r a suspension of Specie pay, under existing circumstances the Character and Credit of the

most cordially agree in the ne g inviolate the public feelin obligation to respect the law the performance of engage lso consider that an abstra ght seem to be a simple act ght seem to be a simple act of aken as an isolated position, relatively, might be a flagrath or instance, when the Legisla-Banking Institutions within the Silver, the Common Currency of qual value or nearly so, in Eu.

The Banks were then per fit of the public, to substitute Medium, in lieu of the precion ible at the will of the holder in The power to make this conver-the good faith of the Govern-ed States, Lower Canada, and

serving the equal value of the hat the Government of the Uninat the Government of the Uni-awing this Common Currency use in the Commercial transac-ry, combined with other causes, pension of Specie payments by nited States—their example beed by those in Lower Canada, which Gold and Silver have riswhich Gold and Silvet have risim. The principle therefore upof our Banks to issue their conbased, from causes beyond their
yed, nor can it be testored
emium in Specie is maintained

d that this Common Currency was left free to the natural ope-ce, and continued to flow in the the inhabitants of this Province nsactions to a large am nsactions to a large amount—but the Banks to continue the issue 'aper, or to redeem their present at serious loss, their Debtos are egitimate means of meeting en-they were then justified in un-

iction of duty, but an open breach
Banks as well as the public, if the
ot to afford prolection to the one,
her, untit the United Stales and
store their Currencies to the old

nity of opinion exists as to the ent embarrassments, and the ne ate relief—the only material dif is the method of affording that e Bills of the three Chartere edium of circulation, or subs Either of those measures wo there of those measures would be the same and the believes as a large majority of you here impressed with the believes, something similar to the the late War, bearing an interest of the late war. would be best received by

the Province immediately in aid of nable them to extend their Craminactions of the Province, and reion which has been so suddenly with will be the means of restraining fion of Bank Paper, because, when Exchange for those Deben an interest will always be in dan t Works within this Province m who otherwise would be redained beggary, when they could

w of the subject, your Committee first report by Bill, embracing the s. All of which is respectfully HAMILTON MERRITT, Chairman

NAHAN, KAY,
THORBURN,
C. FERRIE,
Y SHERWOOD,
ROBINSON,
S. CARTWRIGHT, PRINCE, LES BOCKUS. . THOMSON.

the Werald. TUESDAY, SEPT'R 12, 18

glish news to the 8th of Augu e of importance except the election ast accounts give Ministerial ve 234. Mr. O'Connell has bee ablin, but Mr. Hume has lost ddlesex, and has taken refuge. ne prospects of the harvest in En

ly favourable. money market is without chas.
7th are quoted for the account!
equer Bills 51 to 53 premium. I
gland had arrived out with abo of dollars on merchants account, a the 7th says, "We may reasonal ew months we shall have could as sound trade between The Sun of the 5th says, cet nas brought a fresh supply of Bills, and, exving to the abundant, they are taken off speedily." cetion returns published, show it in the House nisterialists 252, Conservative

nisterialists 252, Conservative active party are in high spinis, annifidently predict that the Melbour will be unable to retain their seal I has been returned for the city Hume has lost his election in Miconservative gain, 14. othing important from France, those has again sescaped from his pagain as strong as ever. The seal of Saragossa. Upper Catalonia in the power of his partizans, ander Zaratequi, which crossed in the power of his partizans, ander Zaratequi, which crossed in the power of his partizans, ander Zaratequi, which crossed in the power of his partizans, ander Zaratequi, which crossed in advance. es to advance.

Bishop of Quence.—We hear!
inley's visit to this town was conse
appointment of the Rev. E. How
ate of this parish, to the
more learned, honorable, and exould not have been selected for
—[Stockport Advertiser.]

lent's Message to the Congress ribes their financial distress to he departments of business, stim issues of Bank paper. He is de to a national bank, and to any fu-late banks by the deposite system y feiled. He states that the go

ment is turny some to transact air its manural business by the agency of the Treasury department,
without any resort to banks; and that the revenue without any resorting the expences of the governnent by ten millions, or if the surplus be included, by six millions; and he recommends that the sum to pay current expences, instead of resorting to to pay current to deficiency, or creating a nataxation to meet the whole he seems fully deternined to carry out the late President's policy against the banks, and thinks it quite enough if the vernment takes care of itself, and leaves the merntile interests to make the best arrangements they can unsupported by their rulers. If Congress adopt an incastral and its officers, and another for the the government which will give the former a great antage and power over the latter.

Amidst the confusion and distress that prevail in onetary affairs, it is some consolation that the intry is blessed with an abundant harvest. The tter may not be able entirely to remove the evils f the former, but it will greatly lessen those evils. and prepare the way for their total removal, and the introduction of a better state of things. The products of the earth are so much clear gain added to the country's wealth, and ready to be emed to the country price that interest or pleasure may require. The products of speculation are ofo chimerical, exist only in the imagination, and requently involve the speculator in inetherable nin. Where one grasps the object of his eager pursuit, and enjoys the fruition of his hopes, a hundred are cruelly disappointed, and bitterly mourn their folly for throwing away their strength, their means and their peace, in the chase of an alluring but deceitful phantom. Speculation is like the lottery, a hundred blanks to one prize, and where one has been enriched a hundred have been ruined. But it is not so with the sure products of agricultural labour. Depending upon the ordinary operaions of nature, the well directed industry of man ere meets with a rich and certain reward. This may not equal the returns made by a fortunate peculation, but it is sure, and involves no risk or esponsibility; while fortunate speculations are extremely rare. Many a man who has gained wealth by honest industry, has afterwards lost it by unforunate speculations. This has been extensively and deeply experienced in the late revulsions in the States. Thousands who expected great riches ev glittering plans of procuring wealth by scheming, have been grievously cheated, and all their isions of wealth have vanished into air. Such ofty castles commonly fall and bury their builders n the ruins. Many a farmer, when surveying his miling fields and orchards, thriving cattle, and well tiled barns, may gratulate himself for having placed his prosperity on such a secure and promising oundation. The fruitful soil is an inexhaustible ine of wealth, when it is properly managed.

Yet, though agriculture presents such a fair and ertile field for honourable exertion and enterprize,

t has not received the attention and culture in this

Province which its importance demands. To say

othing of the immense tracts of forests which have

never been touched by man-what vast quanti-

ties of wild lands remain even in the settled parts of the Province. How much unimproved land remains mingled with our improvements, diminishing their value and productiveness. And while agriculture shows so many vacent and unimproved sections, the professions and trades are over crowded and unprofitable to those who are engaged in them. Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants and Tradesmen, abound beyond any present demand for their ervices, and by their number exclude each other from that adequate recompense to which those services are entitled. Our Towns could at this moment supply the wants of a country twice as large, and a population twice as numerous as ours. Ined it is evident that several professions and 'occupations could do three times the business that hey are now doing, and yet not be fully employed. And this is without any reference to a partial deadness of trade and general business. If these were in full and perfect operation, we have a great excess of supply above all their possible demands .-Yet hew few are aware of this state of things .-How few consider that, while agriculture and the country present so much vacant land to be possessed and improved, the Towns and their establishments are not half employed. Cowper says-"God made the country, and man made the town;" and certainly man shows far more partiality to his own creations than he does to God's. There are hundreds who prefer dragging on a miserable dependand life in some petty ill-paid business in a Town, rather than throw themselves with all their health and vigour into the country, to work out a rich and arable independence. How far this perverted laste will carry many men may be seen in the nunerous grog-shops, petty groceries, and other wretched modes of eking out a living which abound egetate thus, without either ornament or use, either to themseves or the community, would but useful labour in the country, they would benefit but at present they benefit nobody, not even themonduct, that the imperfect developement of our reason. Too many men have sunk into a kind of

and moral improvement of the country. It is time that the evils of this sytem were pointed out, and that parents were put on their guard important matter, and displaying a more sound important matter, and displaying a more sound important matter, and displaying a more sound for their children, by crowding them into the already overstocked professions and trades. Agriculture can never be overstocked with us, because there is a country of indefinite extent to

Too many men have lost their distinctive character by sinking into a mere animal existence.

ment is fully able to transact all its financial busiment is ful public prosperity will be most surely obtained.—
It is, therefore, of great importance that parents

merchants can neither get accommodation at the Banks nor make any sales of their goods of any forward many years before the electors of Lenox keep in view the existing disproportion between the Towns and the country, and endeavour to restore the balance between them, by directing the restore the balance between them, by directing the restore the balance between them, by directing the restore the plants and the consequences may be known. & Addington as Reformers of abuses, now came between them in the new character of reformers of the restore the electors of Lenox account, and the consequences may be known. & Addington as Reformers of abuses, now came between them, by directing the restore the plants and the consequences may be known. & Addington as Reformers of abuses, now came between them, by directing the restore the plants and the consequences of the restore the plants are the restore the plants and the consequences of the restore the plants are the restore the restore the p y six millions; and he recommends that the constitution? The electors of Lenox & Addingtheir children to agriculture instead of to trade.—
their children to agriculture instead of to trade.—
that went before. A Firm in the Province doing ton who had always been reformers according
to the constitution? In the former they have a fair and open field; in a most extensive business in the flour trade, and to the Constitution, were not prepared at the dic the latter they have to contend with multitudes, who have heretofore been accommodated at the tation of the majority of the late Assembly to suband unless they possess peculiar facilities they can- Banks to almost any amount, were last week re- vert that constitution; and therefore in the mainthrust them into avocations which are already mains at a premium, would be self-destruction. cal improvement, they exercised their indefeasable crowded to excess, and are thereby rendered unprofitable to more than half of those who are en- it would go a long way towards liquidating our in Parliament. can unsupported by their rollers. It congress a gaged in them? The political economist knows debts in Lower Canada; but as there is no money, tween the different classes of society. When the non-producing class exceeds the proper ratio between it and the producing class, it is then incument on all who direct the public mind to point out the false position they have assumed, and turn the stream of general action into its suitable channel. stream of general action into its suitable channel. there is no sale, the Province will sustain more

> culture now demands, it is high time that combi- around us, was both madness and injustice: madned efforts should be made to introduce several ness because it inflicted twenty times more evil manufactures which we now import. Who can than it professed to avoid; injustice, because it look at the immense importations into the country deprived thousands of their rights in order to give ammunition have long since been secured" by his of various manufactures, without being convinced a few all their demands immediately. By suspenthat many of them might be made here to much ding, all must have waited until specie was no more advantage. Look at the quantities of ropes longer at a premium, and then all would have ob-and cordage which are annually consumed in the 'ained all their rights: by not suspending, some Province, all of which are imported. And yet have gained all their demands, and a few have our soil and climate are as favourable for growing made handsome profits by speculating in our spehemp as can be desired. Then are we always to cie; but the whole community has been fatally import what we can much better grow and make? injured, and all trade and business thrown into in Must we always impoverish ourselves and enrich extricable confusion and irretrievable ruin. others by this neglect? This matter deserves. The question still arises, what is to be done? the attention of our Agricultural Societies, who The winter is coming, and there is a dismal prosshould not only offer a premium for the growth of pect before us. We have no wish to excite unhemp, but should also take the matter into their necessary alarm, but the truth must be told-a own hands, and actually grow and manufacture dismal prospect is before us, if some measure be let'2 and stubborn wood knife" would be among hemp. They must set the example and lead the not immediately adopted to relieve the communiway. It is not enough to offer premiums; for the ty. farmers must be put in the way of earning them | A plan has been proposed in the Patriot for the graced, and her best interests sacrificed, by men by a practical exhibition of the mode of culture Banks to issue Post Notes, payable in six, nine, or who profess to be her only triends. and manufacture, and a full display of its benefits, twelve months, and discount with these instead of It would be easy for an agricultural society to rent notes on demand until the present crisis be passed. a few acres of suitable land, place them under the If this were done immediately it would be of great management of one of the Directors, procure the proper apparatus for preparing hemp for market, and would supply all the public want until specie and thus start the growth and manufacture in the cease to bear a premium. As for the objection that country. Why should not Canada excel Russia the Banks might continue the practice when the in producing an article so much in constant de- necessity no longer existed, there is nothing in zette of an application to be made to the Legislamand. And look at our vast importations of flimsy that. If there were no other check, public opincotton, when every farmer ought to grow flax, and ion can always prevent any such abuse of the manufacture his own linen cloth. In almost evplan. But a legal objection has been raised against
> the plan, on the ground of its involving a degree of the plan, on the ground of its involving a degree of blished, and the cost of importations saved to the country. With all our iron mines we supply but ken when the note is discounted instead of when B. Head, from His Majesty's Principal Secretary a very small part of the iron consumed in the country, and instead of supplying others are depenusury, and the objection shows more of a determination of the Crown Officers that the erection and e dent on them for a supply of the most necessary nation to refuse assistance to the merchants than articles. It is high time to alter this destructive of a desire to avoid any thing illegal. This is not course, and the best means of doing so immediate- the time to stand upon nice distinctions which seem ly should be considered by every patriot. Our ag- to be got up for the occasion, and in pursuance of a ricultural Societies should do their part, by taking suicidal policy. The plan is a good one, if the up such matters as fall within the sphere of their Banks have only the spirit to act on it; but they up such matters as fall within the sphere of their

We have been favoured with a copy of the Report on the select committee on the Monetary system of this province during the last session, which we publish entire. It appears that this committee was composed of fifteen members, all of whom, ex- their financial distress. Post Notes by our Banks n every Town. If the men who are content to cept His Majesty's Attorney General, Mr. Hagerman, and Mr. Gibson, affixed their signatures to the report. It contains no extraneous matter, but briefrouse their energies and employ their strength in ly refers in a concise tabular statement to the amount of banking capital at different periodsthemselves, their families, and society at large; shews an average annual increase of paper circulation for the last three years of £40,428, and a selves. They merely exist in wretched idleness, decrease of circulation from 15th May 1837 to 15th nstead of enjoying life with honourable industry. June, from £494,536 to £374,289, exceeding one "A nation of shop-keepers" was Bonaparte's fourth in the short space of one month. It then term of reproach on England, and such apologies proceeds to give the different opinions entertained for shop-keepers as are many who contrive to stick on banking, giving a decided preference in favour themselves like burrs on our Towns, would justfy of an extended credit system ;--recommends the is sarcasm. What man possessing any thing of a passing of a general Bank Act, under proper resmanly and independent spirit could spend his life in triction—avers there has been no over-trading, and pedding tape and counting pins? What man worthy of being called a man could throw away his recommends measures by which the metallic stanstrength and life in keeping a nauseous grog-shop, dard of currency may be equalized throughout the while the country rejoices in the health-inspiring continent of America; -- maintains that the standard breeze, and spreads abroad its fields and woods and streams to invite and reward his labour? Yet ma
The three in the fields and woods and streams to invite and reward his labour? Yet ma
The three in the fields and woods and streams to invite and reward his labour? Yet ma
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The three in the fields and woods and streams to invite and reward his labour? Yet ma
The three in the fields and woods and the three in the fields and the my thus sink their name and nature, and lose every Banks to redeem their paper in gold and silver is been and of their existence in these and other destroyed, and cannot be restored until the value of Wells, Barrister al-law, and Member of the Provinmean and unprofitable employments. It is to the the precious metals is again equalised; therefore, cial Parliament." This pamphlet amounts to a bear the precious metals is again equalised; therefore, prevalence of such absurd principles and unworthy that as engagements had been made between man and man when there was a good circulating meagricultural resources must be ascribed as one chief an open breach of faith with the public by not af-Vegetative life, rather than take the trouble of fording them relief, in protecting the banks, or in bloodshed. We have room only for a specimen or reigning as kines; fording them rener, in protecting in adverse we select from the concluding pages two, which we select from the concluding pages two, which we select from the concluding pages. made to the evidence to shew that great unanimity Instead of being independent farmers, they are ate relief—the only difference of opinion was the of opinion prevails, as to the necessity of immedimere hangers-on, pandering to the vices and follies of a Town instead of promoting the physical tion—Bills of Chartered Banks, or Debentures which they prefer. Upon the whole, we seldom meet with so short a document containing more

the necessity of preserving a due proportion be- the crop must be sold very low, and the farmers The best interests of society, and the permanent fearful losses than it ever knew. If the Executive tion and action are bestowed on those objects that compelled to continue specie payments while speare of special importance. But when the most cie is at a high premium, the Banks were disabled by a majority of one hundred. essential department of action is comparaively from assisting the merchants, these were disabled Mr. Wells gives the following account of the sesential department of action is comparaively neglected, and the people's energy is drawn away from the producing to the non-producing class, it is a duty to describe the evil, and suggest the appropriate remedy. To pursue the opposite course, would be like training a vine to produce wood and leaves instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of fruit, or growing wheat to become straw instead of the state of the case, before the degramment is felt in every section of the general interest. To put as much more power to the oars or paddles on one side of a boat than to those on the other, would make the boat describe a circle, instead of impelling her like an arrow on her course. And if we employ a large proportion of our general strength on matters that least require it, we shall merely travel over again the same dull round, but make little progress in the road of direct improvement. If we estimate things according to their relative importance and value, we shall be satisfied that agriculture demands a much larger proportion of our exertions than it has yet received.

But, besides this increased exertion which agriculture demands, it is high time that combined the first of the proportion of our ex neglected, and the people's energy is drawn away from meeting their engagements, and the farmers present civil and political condition of the affairs of

seem to be all trammelled by executive influence, and to be utterly incapable of acting with an independent spirit, regarding only the public welfare. The Post Notes of the Bank of the United States were eagerly taken up both in the States and in England, and did much to lessen the shock of their financial distress. Post Notes by our Banks will have a similar effect, and will give new life and spirit to our decayed trade. Let the Comercial Bank issue them at once, without waiting to ask any body's consent. Is there no man who will "take the responsibility"? The public are censuring the Banks as well as the Executive, is there none that will burst their leading strings?

Several articles on the first page will serve to show the effects which have been made in England by Canadian radical politicians to misrepresent the. and to be utterly incapable of acting with an in-

by Canadian radical politicians to misrepresent the political sentiments and libel the real character of the opinion that the establishment and endowment the inhabitants of this Province. Truly if the of the 57 Rectories by Sir John Colborne, are not state and character of this Province were judged of valid and lawful acts—and Sir F. B. Head is dipolitical sentiments and libel the real character of by the representations of these men, a British Emigrant would as soon take up his abode in Bedlam as to make Upper Canada his home.

A pamphlet of more than two hundred pages has been sent to us, published in London, in 1837, enwritten by a person who signs himself, "W. B. con of warning to any inhabitant of the British Isles against coming to Upper Canada, which is

"Three of the leading Reformers, one being Mr Bidwell, the most popular man in the country, and the Speaker during two Parliaments, were cast out, after many years of patriotic exertion for the rights of the people. Riot, intimidation, bribery, and corruption, were publicly encouraged."

Is not this statement a libel upon the sober, in-

not expect to succeed. Can there be a more fused a discount. Indeed how can the Banks dishopeless prospect prepared for youth, than to count? To send out their notes while specie re- view of advancing every useful reform and practi-

> The following is Mr. Well's account of the rejection of the third " leading reformer."

This statement and outrage upon the Head of the Government contains its own comment and the prosperity of nations, are most effectually promo- had purposely set themselves to consider a plan assertion respecting the loss of Mackenzie's elecd when every department of active life is duly for ruining the country, they could not have done tion is false, as we have formerly showed. Only sustained and filled up, and when special atten- it more effectually than they have. By being 6 votes were given on those new deeds, called " patent deeds," and Mackenzie lost his election

Here is a "Barrister-at-law and Member of the Provincial Parliament" declares that " arms and party, and that they, together with the " revengeful stab of stubborn wood knife" are to be employ ed in the cause of the year 1837 to break " Bris tain's tyrant grasp from the new world." When were those "Arms and ammunition" secured? where are they deposited? We thought that libercls were men of free discussion-were men of peace -were men of reason. We thought they appealed to the judgment, instead of the " whizzing rifle bullet." We had always heard that their strength was that of reason, and their weapons those of per suasion, instead of the "revengeful stab of subborn wood-knife." This man of the "whizzing bul the last to face either.

In such a way is it that Upper Canada is dis-

The Niagara Telegraph has been discontinued, and in its stand the Niagara Chronicle and Adver-

dowment of the fifty seven Rectories by Sir John Colborne were authorised and illegal acts, and therefore invalid. No final proceedings, hower, are to be taken thereon until the Ecclesias-tical authorities of the Church of England in the Province shall have an opportunity of replying to the arguments on which those opinions are foun-ded.—[Christian Guardian.]

The Hon. W. Morris arrived in Town, from

Her Majesty's law Officers of the Crown are of rected to take steps for their removal.

[Bathurst Courier.]

MADOC IRON WORKS.—We are very happy to have it in our power to state that the Madoc Iron. Works are now in successfull operation. Several tons of pig have been manufactured, and sent to tons of pig have been manufactured, and sent to this place for sale, and a large quantity has been worked up into ploughshares, by Mr. Gordon at his furnace. It is supposed that the Madoc Foun-dry as at present established, can make about four tons a day. It is the intention of the proprietors to proceed forthwith in establishing a trip-hammer at the outlet of Hog Lake, (a distance of about a mile and these marters from the works.) for man-Isles against coming to Upper Canada, which is represented as in the very extremity of political wretchedness, and as on the eve of revolution and bloodshed. We have room only for a specimen or two, which we select from the concluding peges of this mass of folly and falsehood. In reference to the late elections the British Public are told, that panies to the fact of their being thus able to obtain within our own territory, all the materials neces-sary for the completion of so great an underta-king.—[Belleville Intelligencer.]

CAUTION to PARENTS. Yesterday a boy belonging to

Birth.
On Wednesday last, Mrs. Samuel Boyden, of a Daugh-

TO CHELSEA, ORDNANCE & GREENWICH PENSIONERS,

Residing in and near Leverly, Erockville, Prescot,
Cornecell and Lancaster.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Commissariat
Officer will attend at the following places, on
the days undermentioned, to identify and pay
Chelsea and other Pensioners.

At Breakwills on Thursday, 5th October, At Brockville on Thursday, 5th October.

Prescott. Friday, 6th do.
Cornwall, Saturday, 7th do.
do. Monday, 9th do. do. Monday, 9th do. Lancaster, Tuesday, 10th do. The Pensioners residing in and near Be verly, re requested to attend early on Thursday morning, the 5th October, at Brockville, where they will be paid.
CHARLES A. CLARKE, A. C.G.

Commissariat Kingston, }

4th Sept. 1837.

The Newspapers at Brockville, Prescott, and Comwall, who exchange with the Kingston Chronicle, will please give the above three insertions, and present their accounts for payment, to the vis-iting officer of the Commissariat, at the places and dates above expressed.

## FREDERICK WYSE. FROM QUEBEC,

AS just arrived with a spleudid assortment of Feney-Goods and LONDON MADE JEW.
ELRY, which he will expose for sale, for a few days, at Mr. Northgraves, Watch Maker, Corner of Brock & King Streets, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches; Ear & finger Rings. Broaches Neck chains, Watch guards, Bracelets, Ornamen-tal Combs, Work Boxes, Flutes, Dressing cases, Telescopes, Optiques, Coral bells, Thermometers
Cigar cases, Note cases, Pocket knives, Pistols
Liquor Flasks, Memorandum Books, Spectacles
Watch Hooks, Lockets, Waist Buckles, Eye Glas-Watch Hooks, Lockets, Waist Buckles, Eye Glasses, Crosses, Tooth Picks, Tweezors, Vinegarets, Snuff Boxes, Necklaces, Mourning Jett Ornaments, Pencil Cases, and Leads for detto, Pins for the Hair, Gentlemen's Wigs, Ladies' Curls and Frizetts, Umbrellas and Parasols, Fishing Tackle assorted; and a variety of Fashionable Articles to be sold cheap by Wholesale & Retail.

Kingston, 11th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the next Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and District Court, in and for the Mid the Peace, and District Court, in and for the Miland District, will be holden at the Court House in Kingston, on Tuesday the tenth day of Octobe next, at 12 o'clock noon; of which all Coroners Constables, Bailiffs, and all others in any wise con

cerned are required to take notice.
RICHARD BULLOCK,

Kingston, 6th September, 1837. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the next Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and

Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in Oyer and Terminer and Oriental Color Delivery, in and for the Midland District, will be holden at the Court House, at Kingston, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the 3d day of October next, of which all Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Bailiffs, and all others in any wise concernstables, ed are hereby required to take notice.
RICHARD BULLOCK,

Kingston, 6th September, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next Public Fair and Mart in and for the Town of Kings-ton will commence on Monday the second day of October next, and continue open until eight of the clock, in the evening of the Saturday then next following.

RICHARD BULLOCK.

Kingston, 6th September, 1837.

CADITAL FARM FOR SALE\_CHEAD! 100 be sold, at almost half the value, a FARM of 100 ACRES of the first quality of soil, about 4 miles from Kingston, on the turnfike road, 75 acres cleared and in fields under excellent fences, with an extensive DWELLING HOUSE, BARNS, SHEDS, and ORCHARDS. The farm is well watered, and one of the most desirable situations in the Province.

Application to be made (if by letter postpaid)

DANIEL RUTTAN, Store Street, Kingston, Sept. 11th, 1837.

Montreal daily, for the very moderate sum of Six Dollars per annum, payable in advance—a of Six Dollars per annum, payable in advance—a small fraction over one penny each number. If sint by mail, (unless to Post-masters) an additional charge of Two Dollars per annum is made for postage. Thus, subscribers residing in the most rimote parts of the Canadas where Post Offices are established, have the Morning Courier, free of all charges, for less than three half-pence each trackers. number. I gives the latest news, foreign & do-mestic, a weekly Prices Current, carefully corrected, a companied with general observations on the state and fluctuations of the Markets; and du-ring the season of navigation, the arrivals and de-partures at the ports of Montreal and Quebec, to-gether with the particulars of the cargoes of the regular traders.

THE MORNING COURTER FOR THE COUNTRY is published on Mondays and Thursdays, and contains all the reading matter of the daily paper, including commercial and shipping intelligence.

Subscription, Four Dollars per annum in town, and Five Dollars if sent by mail, payable in ad-

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscriber, at his Forwarding and Com 75 barrels Pork, 22 hhds. Bacon, Shoulders, Hams and Joles, 10 barrels Butts,

10 " Beef, 25 doz. Corn Brooms, 25 barrels Plaster Paris, 50 Barrels Water Lime, 50 reams wrapping Paper, 1000 bushels Wheat,

2000 barrels flour, 20 boxes Cavendish Tobacco, fo kegs No. 16 20 barrels Herrings Nos. 1, and 2, 20 " Mackerel Nos. 1 and 2, 1000 bushels Indian Meal, and

300 barrels Salt. A few bags excellent hops.

The above Pork and Bacon is of the very best uality, and has been recently re-packed.

JOHN COUNTER. Kingston, July 18, 1837.

PORK, FLOUR, SALT. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

BOO BARRELS Mess Pork.

500 " Prime Mess do.

300 " Prime do.

300 " fine Salt. 1000 Minots best Lisbon do.
200 Bushels Corn Meal.
3000 lbs. Smoked Hams (Superior.)
1000 do. Cheeks, do.

Superfine and fine flour by the Barrel or cwt.
The Pork is all over-hauled and re-salted and is
on well known to need comment.
The Lisbon Salt is particularly recommended for Curing provisions.

RICHARD SCORELL.

Kingston, July 24th. 1837. A FEW FIRKINS of Table BUTTER for JOHN COUNTER.

JOHN COUNTER.

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber having frequently observed that the Farmers who reside at a distance from town are subjected to considerable inconvenience from the want of a commodious place erein to deposit their produce, in the event of ir being too late for the Market, or prevented by the inclemency of the weather or other causes from dispessing of the same,—begs leave to inform them that he has set spart a portion of his extensive storage for the purpose of receiving such pro-duce as they may find it inconvenient or unprofita-ble to dispose of at market, where he will have nerson in attendance to receive the same and so

a person in attendance to receive the same and sell it off according to instructions.

As the accommodation of the farmer is his principal aim, the Subscriber will make no other charge than a very moderate storage, and a commission of 21 per cent on effecting sales. R. M. ROSE.

N B. An Advance will be made on each deposite. Store Street, Kingston, 1st Sept. 1837.

TO BE SOLD OR LET. A TCHAMBERS MILLS IN THE TOWNSHIP or FREDERICKSBURGH, and may be entered upon immediately, A HOUSE AND SHOP, with half an Acre of Lord. half an Acre of Land. The place is admirably adapted for a Merchant or Mechanic, being situated in the centre of a flourishing township, the immediate vicinity of a Griet and Saw which are in full and constant operation through-out the year; and as it is remote from any town or village, it is sure to attract the custom of the surrounding population. The Shop is well fitted up with Shelves, Counters, Show-Glasses, Desk, and every thing requisite for conducting business. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber.

NTHE LAKE SHORE, twelve miles west of Long Point, in the Township of Marysburgh, in the Prince Edward District, on the 13th

ust 1837, the following articles, viz: One Scow, having on board about 300 weight of Cast Iron, and about 30 or 40 weight of Spikes, 24 Iron Bolts, 3 large Wrenches, 3 or 4 Iron Bands, and

Kingston, August 3, 1837.

1 small Sledge. DAVID HUDGIN. Marysburgh, 14th August, 1837. The above property is supposed to belong to ome Steam Boat on the American side, the owner charges, and take the same away. For further particulars enquire of Andrew Deacon, Esquire, Picton, late Hallowell.

GENEVA MEDICAL COLLEGE. THE MEDICAL LECTURES will commence on 1st Tuesday of October, and continue six-

en wacks. Chemistry—E. Cutbush, M. D. (Geneva.) Institutes & Practice of Medicine—T. Spencer, M. D. (Geneva.)

Surgety—James Webster, M. D. (New-York.)

Obstetrics and Materia Medica—C. B. Coven-

Obstetrics and Materia Medica—C. B. Coventry, M. D. (Utica)
Anatomy, Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence—J. Webster, M. D.,
The Fees for a full course of Lectures Graduation Fees, \$20, \*Dr. J. G. Morgan having resigned, Dr. Web-ster will deliver the course on Surgery the ensuing

E. CUTBUSH, M. D. Dean of the Medical Faculty.
Thomas Spencer, M. D., Register.
Geneva, Aug. 7, 1837.
963.

Geneva, Aug. 7, 1837.

C7 The Albany Argus, Oneida Observer, Capuga Patriat, Buffalo Journal, Rochester Republican, Kingston Herald, Toronto Gazette, and Ithica Journal will copy the above. The Argus in the daily, the others in their weekly or semi-weekly papers, until the let of October, and send their accounts of his office for payment.

NOTICE. A LL persons indebted to Mr. Thomas Briggs, Jun. recently Hardware Merchant in this Town, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, who is authorized to grant acquittances:

ALBERT FURNISS, by his Attorney, Francis M. Hill.
Kingston, 12th August, 1837. Sw963

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to leave this Country for a short period, wishes to bring his business to a close for the present, and hereby desires all to whom he may be indebted to present their accounts for liquidation, and all who are in-inbebted to him to make immediate payment other-wise his demands against them will be left with

an Attorney for collection.

The subscriber would also inform the public that he has rented his Brewery to Mr. George. Schofield, late Brewer for Mr. Geo. Webster who will carry on the business of that establishment during his absense.

Kingston, 29th Aug. 1837.

ARMY CONTRACT FOR STRAW. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Monday at noon the 25th day of September next, for supplying and delivering to the Ordnance Barrack Department at the Posts of Kingston, Points Henry and Frederick, 7000 bundless of straw, 12ths each if the Same should be required, to be delivered quarterly, in such proportions as may be demanded by the Barrack Master. The Tender to express the rate in Currency for each bundle, and names of two persons who may each bundle, and names of two persons who may be willing to become bound for the performance of the Contract.

Commissariat, Kingston, 26th August, 1837.

IMPORTATIONS OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE subscribers are now receiving very large stocks of DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter trade, which, being purchased in the English market during the month of June last, are consequently at lower prices than former years.

Their customers and the trade generally, will find their assortment very full by the 20th instant.

To their regular correspondents they have further to intimate that they continue to grant the most liberal terms consistent with a system of low advances.

vances. ISAAC BUCHANAN, & Co. Front Street,
Toronto, 8th August. 1837.

MISS PRVGA EGS to inform her friends in Kingston and the public in general, that she has commenced business in the Store lately occupied by Mrs. Hoopen, late Mrs. Binley, where she offers for sale an extensive Variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, Consisting in part of Linens, Shirtings, Diapers, Dowlas, Drills, abeautiful assortment of Vestings, Moleskins, Fustians, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, &c. &c.

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY AND GROCERIES. The whole of the Goods have been selected by Miss Leach within the last month in Mantreal, and will be sold for the least possible profit for cash.

Miss L. hopes from the patronage she has hitherto enjoyed (and for which she is truly grateful) that her friends will manifest their usual kindness, and give her a portion of their interest and support in this her new undertaking.

Block Street, June 20th, 1837.

THE CHES FOR BALE BY J. & J. MEAGHER, BROCK STREET, Kingston, Aug. 22, 1837.

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