learned lord (Brougham) to what had passed theretofore; and he would on ly refer to that part of his noble friend's speech id which his noble friend had referred to the mis tearned for (brougham) hat the passing of the resolute that tend compared ted, and that the Tenus tealed without due refers ting titles. The noble a untered his advice on ly refer to that part of ins noble Inena's speech id which his noble friend had referred to the mission of Lord Amherst. He concurred with his noble finent in thicking, that if Lord Amherst's mission had been allowed to go on, or if a similar mission had been sent out under the auspices of another person or under another government, to carry into execution those measures in 1835 which were only inquired into in 1835 and 1836, and which were not ready to be carried into execution until 1837, that there was at least a chance that these measures would have had some success in preventing what has happened. His Grace there stated his views relative to the bill in discussion for remodeling the constitution of Canada. The noble duke next alluded, but in a very indistinct tone, to the occupation of Navy Island by an armed force. We understood him to express his concurrence in what had fallen from the noble viscount (Melbourne) in reference to that subject, and also ative Conneil, and stated the went out with the view we Legislative Council, t home, that he might span f the voyage. Now he (less lunteer an opinion on this a hat, if the noble earl propos tive Legislative Council, sever the provinces of Came They might make the gorea-pleased, but Canada, as ad-plonies, must be governed a es. It would be impossible principle in the Legislaturing the result to which ed force. We understood min to a press mis currence in what had fallen from the noble viscount (Melbourne) in reference to that subject, and also to state, that though the insurrection had broken out ten or twenty days sooner than was intended, the Governor of the Upper Province would have acted prudently in not sending away all his troops. With respect to another point which had been alluded to, he had already stated to the house that he had been informed by military officers that there was no chance of an outbreak in Lower Canada. He had heard very lately, and had reason to believe, that such was the opinion of the General Officer commanding her Majesty's troops in Canada up to the month of October last. But this was a political question, with respect to which he did not lay claim to a better judgment than any other individual. He had put coafidence in those who informed him of the state of Canada, and had, before the rebellion took place, expressed an opinion as true that in the count certain: the natural co ng wealth and power of the to that very result; and it of forget this as for any of the that the time must com trusted, however, that t d when separation should to go on for a long course .—A governor (Sir France de to administer the law—w power-a parental powninister justice in mercyfore the rebellion took place, expressed an opinion that there was no chance of an insurrection breaking out in Canada. At the same time he must say mankind, to prevent d only in the hard ne h crime. But what had this for this purpose, felt it his due of peace, for the sake of goo tof the colony—and above all hey were first and foreman arge by the Sovereign, what the peace the burst of the reace the burst of the peace. that, previous to the 20th of November last, 1 e heard the commanding officer in Lower Canada had made arrangements which looked as if he expected a rebellion to break out, and he (the Duke of Wellington) was very much snrprised to find that an hon, gentleman in the other house, in the fatherly protection—of subjects of the Crown in C debate on the address, alluded to those arrange-ments, and asked the ministers how hey meant to pass the winter. This clearly showed that there must have been a communication between this country and those in a state of disaffection in Lowgged of it in his speech to er Canada. The rebellion might now, perhaps, be quelled, but he entreated the minister not to ach misgoverned and so a asted that although he is making for crime—alth be quelled, but he entreated the minister not to suppose that it was completely got rid of; he entreated them to proceed with their preparations, and to assemble in Canada at the earliest possible period the largest force the resources of this country would admit of. He repeated, that there could be for this country uo such thing as a little war; (hear,) and he begged the noble lord to observe, us making for crime—although he was accurately on was hatching—that sediting—that traitors were lay and more by the acts of every hour was bringing to mose treasonable plans—her deemed it his duty to take a perpetration of crime, and (hear,) and he begged the noble lord to observe that since the 22nd of December, the first day or

e perpetration of crime, and jects from being deluded fr iters. Gracious God! did civilized country? Was he re here, the mother country, h was to foster, to protect, activities to enide by a

eard of disaffection, which m —we did not send any tro hat an awing force should be

ne disaffected saw that the in which their attempts whey would return to their object seemed to be to reaf object seemed to be to reaf object seemed.

y of the disaffected and th

to he allowed to be resource, enerable bench of bishops to consciences, and to reflect when the second of the seco

and informers, and the ver

e scum, for it was cast up to ir judicial eye. He asked to express the feelings

et, all this had been done by the Canada, who had the

of it to the people whom he ted. It seemed, indeed, that the loss of life which had oo ll for him to make this paraddeath of the gallant Colanel Metathors, had fallen in the

st others, had fallen in the ne had not sent away the to stead of having the affliction is as the after-thought of a

scarcely suppose that any guilty of such a deliberate he had had a sufficient suppl

ort of revolt, and, instead of

he might have had to rejuct mph which any governor at a cnjoy—the triumph of prevenering the peace which

from being broken.

URNE.—He then referred to
Lord Durham. His noble fit

out to Canada, enjoyed in a dence of his fellow-country

dence of his fellow-county, the realities of his qualifies ose imputed to the celebrated om Dr. Robertson had give vagant, so romantic a portrai in here observed that Dr. Roben most accurate of historians.] ed lord had made some very set he desented of Sir Francis H.

most accurate to the despatch of Sir Francis Hadda, and unquestionably that in some measure not free from spirit, mixed with something sir Francis Head had adopte course, and it app ared from that it was only owing to act that it was only owing to act the street of th

erstating what he himself had which he himself had incur

pointed expressions, and he oubted whether his statemed are than that he thought it imple what was going on. At the it must be recollected that it must be recollected that the collected that the collecte

it must be recollected preventive and precautionary in popular, and that a man is not precaution in following it, for until an insolection for the present the present and intended the present in the pr

d those persons had not joi nsurgents, their lordships w ed, that there was no in on or resistance to the la

on or resistance to the large of sir Francis Head's con of Sir Francis Head's con (and which we

of Sir Francis Head's concessions showing, (and which was ality of the case,) if he had y, he would have run the rist rering without any reason when done in Upper Canada preast evil and misfortune, (as had been so ably a contune, (as had been so ably a c

E OF WELLINGTON, -SE

officer and his brave con

nds so often as they saw

it in his despat

particularly to guide control, another coun Atlantic, and did it,

NORTH EAST BOUNDARY.

which intelligence of the unfortunate transactions in Canada were received, not less than four impor-tant events had occurred, eech of which was cal-

d to excite the deepest attention of the gov-

From the Quebee Gazette. The Joint Committee of the Maine Legislature The Joint Committee of the Mains Legislature made a long report, on the 13th instant, on, the North Eastern Boundary, and the arrest of Greely They recommend—1st, an "carnest domand" to the General Government to "put an end" to the the General Covernment to "put an end" to the jurisdiction of the British Government in the disputed territory. 2nd—that the said General Government should "run and establish the line according to the Treaty of 1783." 3rd—Pronounces the thorou 'lare and encampment of British troops within the territory a "palpable outrage"! 4th—That the Executive of Maine "ought to take prompt and effectual measures" to arrest offenders in the disturbed territory, and cause them to be brought to trial "before our own judicial trito be brought to trial "before our own judicial tri-bunals." No decision has been had on this re-

our neighbours in Maine have been more neigh-boarly than some others. We recommend a dirtle longer patience, seeing that they have been pa-tients o long. It is a matter of lact well known to every body in Maine that since the cession of 1763, the whole course of the river St. John has been in possession of Great Brittin: it is not likethat she will suffer herself to be ousted now, by any lawyefs plea or actual trespass. Those who attempt to "run and establish the line" without her convent, or to take "eff-ctual meawithout her consent, or to take "effectual mea-sures" to oust her of her possession, will have

The North Eastern Boundary.—We have received the Message of the Governor of Maine to the Legislature of that State which accompanied a communication addressed to him by the Secretary of State, on the subject of the North Estern Boundary. This communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the North Estern Boundary. This communication from the country from another and much more dangerous of the North Estern Boundary. This communication from the country from another and much more dangerous or the subject of the North Estern Boundary. This communication from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the country from another and much more dangerous or the from another and that of Grat and the country from another and the tage to approach that sacred duty with a mind solve the dale to approach that sacred duty with a mind solve the dale to approach that sacred duty with a mind solve the dangerous or the first of the free discussion as shall save more extensively of the country from another and unprejudiced. You must of the country from another and unprejudiced. You must of the country from a Government, to take the sense of that State in regard to the expediency of opening a direct negotiation for the establishment of a conventional line, and if Maine should deem an attempt to adjust the matter in controversy in that form advisable, then to ask the assent of Maine to the same." This idea of a conventional line does not seem to meet much favour in the eyes of the Governor, who says "if a direct proposition had come to us through the general government for a specific line of boundary, yielding to us territory or privileges

of boundary, yielding to us territory or privileges of navigation equivalent to the unsettled territory which we might cede to them, it would certainly have presented the question in a different aspect. But the question now is as I understand it, whether we shall take the lead in abandoning the treaty and volunteer propositions for a conventional line."

The President, however, intimates that if this conventional line he not agreed to "he will feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question to a third party."—[Courier and Francisco]

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1838.

es in the House of Lords on the affairs of Canada In the extract from the speech of the Earl of Aberdeen, it will be seen that his opinions were not correctly represented by the Commercial Advertiser in the short notice published last week. The noble Earl's opinions respecting the separation of and guarded as to be in no wise objectionable.

In several successive numbers of our paper, w have commented on the unprincipled proceedings of our democratic neighbours, and have exposed me saturms folly and wickedness of the rebels and their piratical allies. The series of outrages which have been committed on the people of this province by the democracy of the democracy of the satisfaction of the consideration, and if we in the course of our treat will ong remember. A momentary outreat was never half so important or dangerous which was never half so important or dangerous which was never half so important or dangerous which was never half so important or dangerous make a protext for repeated invasions of the Province, in other to plunder and munder the inhabit tants by mobs of thieves and cut-throats from the States, which make were wastening dangerous than the states of the proposed of the poople of the proposed of the province of the poople of the province of the pro

soon receive their merited punishment. They our country-our God-and our right.

Some of the American papers affect to palliate the outrages committed on us by their people, by saying that a very large majority of the Americans condemned them as much as we do. Then why did they not do something to prevent those outrages? The large majority could have controlled the small minority, had they chosen to do so. They cannot pretend that they have fulfilled the duties of good neighbourhood and friendship, when, though they saw a mob of brigands preparing to rob and murder us, they did nothing to prevent them. We say nothing, because the only persons who have done any thing are the U. S. military officers.

Moreover, throughout the whole frontier, a large majority of even the respectable Americans have largely assisted the brigands in their inroads on these Provinces. The pirates could not have been kept together one day, could not have been organized and equipped at all, but for the aid they received from the respectable and wealthy part of the community. The latter supplied funds and means for the aggressions of the former, and are thereby involved in their guilt and condemnation. In Jefferson county alone, about \$9000 were contributed for the attack on Kingston, and nearly all subscribed: are there no respectable people in that county?

Another palliation urged is, that our people would have done the same, had the case been reversed. Those who urge this plea know that it is false. Have our people robbed our arsenals and organized expeditions to aid the Indians in Florida? Yet the former feel a deep "sympathy for the latter in their gallant struggles to keep the country which they received from God and their ancestors. Have our people aided the deeply oppressed slaves of the southern States to obtain freedom? Yet their sufferings excite our " sympathy." The Americans put the case on a false issue when they pretend that John Bull would have acted as Jonathan has done, had the case been reversed. Had they done nothing more than come in singly or in squads to aid an insurrection during its progress in this country, we should not have had much cause of complaint in that. But they have done much more. They have renewed the contest after it had been completely put down, and have made it an American invasion instead of a Canadian revolt, both in that most of the invaders. have done much more. They have renewed the Canadian revolt, both in that most of the invaders to reign. were Americans, and in their being equipped for war from the arsenals of the States. No may or set of men could have robbed our public stores In John Bull's dominions, thieves are treated as thieves should be, no matter what pretences they may urge; but in Jonathan's domain thieves are honoured as "patriots"? pursue their nefarious calling with no interruption worth mentioning, and even are aided to levy war and commit rapine and murder on their peaceable neighbours. And yet some of the American analysis of with impunity, whatever the pretence might be.
In John Bull's dominions, thieves are treated as

better planned and organized than the last, much more extensively diffused, and sustained by an adequate force from the adjoining States invading the Provinces at various points of our extensive f.ontier. Unless proper measures be taken both in England and in this country, depots of arms and ammunition will be formed during the summer in various parts of the States bordering on Canada, new arrangements will be made for a grand concerted movement, competent leaders will be engaged, powerful assistance will be sought and found, and a desperate attempt will be made to wrest these Provinces from the British Empire .-To guard against such an attempt, it is necessary to concentrate in these Provinces such an imposing military force as shall evidently render all rebellion atterly hopeless. But if the misapprehensions to which we have adverted are suffered to continue to such force will be assembled here; and already we find that the troops which were coming out have been countermanded for six weeks, and pro-bably only a small part of them will come at all inless a correct statement of the case be given.

It has become, therefore, of essential important that the press of this country should plainly declare what is plainly evident to all but those who will

A remark has been made that Sir F. B. Head Canada from the mother Country, are so stated will state our affairs correctly to the Home Govrnment on his return home, and we may therefore leave the matter to him. But it is in this that we see most danger, because he labours under the very misapprehension to which we have adverted. On the conduct of the Americans we may leave he matter to him, for he will do it justice; but

THE STATE PRISONERS .- We have copied from | To examine and decide on the protests will be the have made democracy become most odious through the Colonist some account of the commencement out Upper Canada, and the name of democrat to of the trials in these cases, but farther progress in e considered a lasting disgrace. In commenting them has been postponed, as most of the prisoners Dawe will be Clerk. on these abominable transactions, we have uttered have petitioned for pardon under the recent Statthe indignant voice of an insulted people, and have been supported by an barely discharged the duty which we owe to—

address from the Constitutional reformers which of the KINGSTON MARINE RAIL WAY. had 772 signatures, in favour of extending mercy to the prisoners. The following is the address his defence last Thursday] (COPY.)

May it please Your Excellency:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Toronto, approach Your Excellency to tender yeu our congratulations on your appointment to the Government of Upper Canada, and upon your safe arrival, builder from Montreal is at the head of the workafter a long and protracted voyage at this inclement season of the year. We request Your Excellency will accept, on this occasion, the expression of our sincere attachment to Her Most Gracious Majesty's person and Government—an attachment as sincere and devoted as that can be of the work of the season of the year. We require the work of the season of the year of the work of t sion of our sincere attachment to Her Most Oracious Majesty's person and Government—an attachment as incere and devoted as that can be of those who may differ with us in opinion on measures of Colonal administration. We do not approach Your Excellency to oppress you with any reiteration of complaints. The History of the Province is before you, and an impartial enquiry in to it, with the experience of a short time, will enable your Excellency to indge of the reasonableness of the objects of reformation, for many years sought by a very large portion of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. The unhappy years sought by a very large portion of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. The unhappy years sought by a very large portion of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. The unhappy years sought by a very large portion of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. The unhappy years sought by a very large portion of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province. The unhappy years sought by a very large portion of Her Majesty has the of the country will probably, for the present, restrain all expressions of public order, and the adoption of measures for the pacification of the country, ou will have the prompt and energetic support of the loyal, patrotic, and Constitutional Reformers of the Province. We have observed, with feelings of unmixed pleasure, the desire manifested by all patries in England, that severe punishments should not be inflicted upon the unfortunate persons engaged in the late lamentable rebellion, and that in deference to this universal feeling, and in the province, Your Excellency, the province of the loyal, patrotic, and Amiable disposition, Her Majesty have pleased to authorize the proclamation of a general amnesty for political offences. In carrying into effect the gracious inclinations of Her Majesty and we should not be inflicted upon the unfortunate persons engaged in the late lamentable rebellion, and that in deference to the dictates of Her own most Gracies in the province, Your Excellency,

Gentlemen,

I thank you for your congratulation on my appointment to the Government of this Provand murder on their peaceable neighboars. And yet some of the American papers pretend to palliate these outrages, and affect to wonder at our complaints and censures! We should have deserved the fate which they intended for us,—to become slaves to the despotic democrats,—if we had not hurled defiance in the robbers' teeth, and denounced them and all who aided them as the vilest of the vile. If the Americans have been annoyed by our words, how many thousand times more have we been annoyed and insulted by their actions? Let them calculate, while we turn to another subject.

Having awarded to our unfriendly and treacherous neighbours the condemnation which they have merited, we have now another and still more im—

quillity of the Colony through the malignant reck-lessness of men whose professed object was re-

Punishment can never be justifiably resorted to Punishment can never be lustinately resorted to as an act of vengeance; it is only to be sauction-ed as the necessary means of preventing the re-currence of crime, and this necessity would plain-ly be much obviated if attachment and a spirit of obedience to the Sovereign and the Laws were known to exist amongst all classes of the commu-

The meeting of the Irishmen of Kingston and the vicinity, in order to consider the propriety of oncurring in the Address to the Queen which was adopted by the Frishmen of Toronto at their meeting on the 20th of February last, was held at the Court House last Thursday, Dr. Sampson, President of the St. Patricks' Society, in the chair, and W. R. Sanders, Esqr. Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, and by Messrs Manahan, Kirkpatrick, and C. Armstrong, in appropriate speeches, urging the importance and benefits of perfect social unanimity and friendship among Irishmen of all classes and parties. The speeches were cordially responded to by the meeting, the Toronto address was unanimously adopted, a committee of six gentlemen was appointed procure signatures to the address, and a multitude of cheers were given for the Queen, the British Constitution, the unanimity of Irishmen, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of Kingston, and the speakers on the occasion

A similar meeting was held on the 22nd ult at Belleville by the Irishmen of the County of Hastings, and the Toronto Address was adopted after suitable addresses from the Rev. John Cochran and

first business of the Common Council, after the appointment of a Clerk. It is expected that Mr.

In our paper today will be found the Statemen and we would direct public attention to the claims which this enterprise has an public support. The with His Excellency's reply. [Sutherland began early difficulties with which the company had to contend have been surmounted, the Reil Way is established on a permanent basis, its affairs are To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, &c. placed under excellent management, and there is a sure prospect of the stock becoming speedily a very sure prospect of the stock becoming speedily a very profitable one. Capt. Gildersleeve is the Presi-

builder from Montreal, is at the head of the work

The River has been open to the Lake since

harbour. The Steam Boat Transit has been cut out, went down to St. Johns I. this morning, & will leave here for Toronto and the head of the Lake to-morrow merning at 9 o'clock. The Wm. IV. comes up on Saturday. Lake Erie is free from ice.

The American Mail received this morning has brought news from France to the 26th of February, but nothing of moment.

Sir Francis Head arrived at New York on Wednesday morning last, having been treated, says salary will be given—none need apply unless well Sir Francis Head arrived at New York on Wedthe Commercial Advertiser, "where his person was known, with all the respect due to his character and station," He will sail in the packet of

On the 28th uit, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart George G. F. Fourre, only son of J. R. J. Fourre, Esq late of Favershem, Kent, to Miss Eliza Wyman, o Kingston. By the Pev. Thomas Demorest, on the 19th Ma Mr. Hiram Cronk. to Miss Lucretia Shaw, both o phiasbueg.
Also, by the Same, in Picton, on the 28th March, Mr Hiram Tubbs of Hallowell, to Miss Mahala Mastin, o Hiram Tubbs of Institutes, the same place.
In this town, the 27th, by the Ven. Dr. Stnart, Mr. Walter Eales, Painter, to Miss Ruth, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Mardock, both of Kingston.

20160.

In this Town, on the 31st ult. after a lingering illness Deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Rober Deeply regretted by all who knew him, par-Orr, aged 25 years. In this town, on the 24th, Mr. Robert Kidd.

G. ARTHUR.

To all to whom these Presents shall co GREETING

GRETING:

WHEREAS We have been pleased to appoint
our trusty and well-beloved MAJOR GENERAL
AL SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, Knight Commander
of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, to be
LIEUTERANT GOVENOR of our Province of Upper
Canada, in the room of Sir Francis Bond Hand,
Baronet, Knight Commander of the Royal Handoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit—We have thought
fit, by and with the advice of our Executive Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, that all cil, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, that all persons having due notice thereof, may govern themselves accordingly.

** Cutting done on the shortest notice.

J. B. B.

themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed:—WITKESS, our trusty and well-beloved SIR GEORGE ARTHUR., K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor of our said Province, and Major General Commanding our Forces therein, at Toronto this Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the first year of our reign. eight, and in the first year of our reign.
G. A.

By Command of His Excellency in Council. C. A. HAGERMAN, Attorney General.
D. CAMERON.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 26th March, 1838. IS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERN-OR has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant FREDERICK LEOPOLD ARTHUR, of the 4th, or the King's Own Regiment of Foot, to be his Aid de-

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint John Joseph, Esquire, to be his Civil Secretary, to whom all Communications on Civil Affairs

tary, to whom all Community
are to be addressed.

HIS EXCELLENCY will transact business with
persons on Civil matters, on Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN JOSEPH,
SECRETARY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, March 23rd, 1838. MORNING MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

KINGSTON YOUNG MENS SOCIETY. The Members of this Institution are informed hat it is purposed now to resume the weekly meeting of the Society, which the circumstances of the

mes had made it necessary to intermit for a time.

punctual attendance is accordingly requested

or Thursday evening next at eight o'clock at the The following was the question appointed for the evening discussion. Are all men borne with equal mental capabilities?

KINGSTON MARINE RAIL-WAY. A Ta Meeting of the Stockholders of the Kings ton Marine Railway held at the Br. A. Hotel on this day, for purpose of electing five Directors agreeable to the Act of incorporation; the

following persons were duly elected :-H. GILDERSLEEVE,

J. STRANGE, A. McNabb, J. Counter, H. CASSADY.

The Directors having adjourned till 5 o'clock, met at the house of Mr. Counter, when H. Gildersleve was elected President, J. Counter Treasurer, and A. McNabb Secretary.

A. McNabb,

Kingston, April 2, 1838. ble, Budden & Vennot,
ble, J. Watkins & Co.
G. W. Yarker,
C. & J. McDonald,
H. Earle for Land,
H. Earle for Land,
House, &c., estimated at
house, &c., estimated at
n, April, 2, 1838.
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on hand, Shares t for sale,

WANTED.
RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who un-

nended

00 0:

Enquire at this Office. Kingston, 3d Apri, 1838. COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his friends and customers in general for the very liberal support he has received, since he became a resident of Kingston.

He now begs to inform them, that he has taken into Partnership his brother Joseph, and the business hereafter will be conducted under the firm and title of Wm. & Jos. Wilson. They trust by diligence and attention to business to ensure the same kind patronage and support as heretofore so liberally extended to the former when alone.

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WILSON

ally extended to the former when alone.

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WILSON

Kingston, April 3rd, 1838.

N. B. As the subscriber intends to leave soon
for England, for the purpose of purchasing a full
supply of goods, be therefore respectfully begs to
selicit payment of all out standing accounts up to
this date.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.

all orders in his line of business with neatnesss and despatch, and he solicits the pattonage of the public both in Town and Country.

J. B. BROWN.

Kingston, March 24th, 1838.

N. B. The Subscriber would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Inhabitants of 21 Co. 10 N. B. The Subscriber would take this oppor-tunity of returning his thanks to the Inhabitants of Bath and the country generally for their past fa-vours, and he hopes still to receive their ready

MR. WOOD, DENTIST.

WILL remain a few days at the Commercial Hotel in the practice of DENTAL SUNGERY, all its branches Kingston, 14th March. 1838. SUPERIOR AND EXTENSIVE SALE

DRY GOODS.

BY J. LINTON.

BY J. LINTON.

WILL absolutely be sold by Auction, on the premises in Brock Street, on Tuesday, the 17th of April next, and following days,—all the stock in-trade of Mrs. Totkein, (retiring from business), among which will be found, an excellent and valuable assortment of STAPLEAND FANCY GOODS, suitable for the coming season. For further particulars please see hand-bills hereafter.

Conditions of Sale.—Under £25 cash; above £25, 3 months credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

Town of Kingston, on Saturday the 26th day of May next, the following Lands, belonging to Joseph Germain, seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Midland District, at the suit of C. H. McCollom, viz:—
Town Lot No. 3, West of John Street, Belleville. Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

All persons having claims against the above land or my part thereof, are requested to present the same to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN McLEAN, suitable for the coming season. For further par-ticulars please see hand-hills hereafter. Conditions of Sale.—Under £25 cash; above £25, 3 months credit, by furnishing approved en-dorsed notes.

Sale each day until the whole is sold, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JAS. LINTON,
A. B. & C. M.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forbid all persons from trusting either my wife or family or any one on my account without my written order, and all those who are indebted to me will pay the same to no who are investigation one but myself.

ROBERT CODLING.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District.

Midland District.

WILL BE SOLD at the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, the following Lands seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Edmund Tupper, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward Fidlar and Henry McMu'len, viz:—All that certain Tract or parcel of Land, known as Lot Number Eleven, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Rawdon, in the Midland District.

Sale at 12 O'clock, noon. IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Sale at 12 o'clock, noor.

All persons having claims against the above
Land or any part thereof, are requested to present
the same to me on or be fire the day of sale.

RICHARD BULLOCK,

Sheriff, Midland District, Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 8th March, 1838.

> SHERIFF'S SALE. IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Midland District. WILL BE SOLD at the ro w.r. Court House in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, the following lands seized by virtue of an Execution issued out of Her Majesty's Court of King's Beach, at the suit of William Wilson, against the Lands and Tenements of David Leaby, viz ;- All that certain tract or parcel of Leaby, viz; All that certain tract or parcel of land, known as part of the Broken Front of Lot No. 20, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing four Acres and three rods, also, Lot. No. 18 in the F-1 Concession of the Township of Huntingdon, containing 126 acres, and belonging to the said David Leahy.

Sale at 12 o'clock, noon;

Sale at 12 o'clock, noon;
All persons having claims against the above
Land or any part thereof, are requested to present
the same to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN McLEAN,
JOHN McLEAN,

Kingston, 8th March, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Midland District. Midland District. Midland District. Mill BE SOLD at the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, the following Lands seized by virtue of an Evecution, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of Isaac Badger and Thomas Badger, against the Lands and Tenements of Thomas Hardy, all those certain pieces or parcels of Land, being Lots number 20, in the Sixth Concession, and Lots number Eighteen and Nineteen, in the Seventh Concession, all of the Town Concession, and Lots number Eighteen and Nine-teen, in the Seventh Concession, all of the Town-ship of Loughborough, in the Midland Districs, belonging to the said Thomas Hardy. Sale at 12 o'clock, noon. All persons having claims against the above lands or any part thereof, are required to present the same to me on or betwee the day of sale. RICHARD BULLOCK, Sherif, Midland District. 8

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, Sth March, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Midland District. WILL BE SOLD at the Midland District. Court House in the To wit.

Town of Kingston, on Saturday the ninth day of June next, the following Lan is seized by virtue of an Execution, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench, at the suit of the President, Directors end Company of the Bank of Upper. Canada, against the Lands and Tenements of David Leahy and James Shorfell, viz:—All that cert in tract or parcel of Land known as part of the Broken Front of Lot Number 20, in the First Concession of the Township of Kingston, containing Four Acres and three rods, also, Lot. No. 18, in the 5th Concession of the I ownship of Huntingdon, containing 126 Acres, and belonging to the said David Leahy.

Site at 12 o'clock, noon.

Sile at 12 o'clock, noon.

All persons having claims against the above,
Land or any part thereof, are requested to present
the same to me or before the day of sale.

RICHARD BULLOCK,

Sheriff, Midland District. Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 8th March, 1838.

Wm. WILSON.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully acquaint the Inhabitants of Kingston and the vicinity, that he has just commenced the above business in the House adjoining Mr. Hatch's establishment in Store Street, where he will fulfill all orders in his line of business with neatnesss and despatch, and he solicits the patronage of the public both in Town and Country.

Smith Barllet, Plff.

Smith Barllet, Pl

Patt of the Front of Lot No. 16, 3d do. 3d do. 8d Part of Lot No. 16, 3d Con. do. 2 do. 20 rode Bounded and described as contained in the deeds the reof-on record to the said Robert Coleman; which Lands I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Wednesday. House, in the Town of Kingston, on Wednesday, the 13th day of June next, at the hour of 12 declared

Lands or any part thereof, are requested to present the same to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN McLEAN,

Late Sheriff Mid Dist.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, & 12th March, 1838.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHN McLEAN. Late Sheriff Mid. Dist Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 20th February, 1838 SHERIFF'S SALE

SHERFFF'S SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, is the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the 26th day of May next, the following Lands, belonging to George W. Gilmore, and Orrin G. Munger seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Midland District, at the sur of Henry Sherwood, viz —Lot No. 28, 3rd Concession of Thurlow. Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

All persons having claims against the above lan or any part thereof, are requested to present the same to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN McLEAN,

Late Sheriff Mid. Dis Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 20th February, 1838

FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.