High

omulgated for the Government of a Province but promulgated for the Government of a Province but recently agitated by disaffection and rebellion.

Should your Excellency, upon considering this subject, upon referring to the Governor General's Message of the 14th January, in which he declar seems that an anxious desire to discharge the trust committed to him in accordance with the principles announced "still feel compelled to disappoint the just hopes of the people of Nova Scotia, this House will feel unfergued sorrow; but, in the meantime, they trust they need not assure your Excellency of their desire to preserve the tranquility of the Province, and to ensure the harmonous action of the different branches of the Government. The last clause of the address threatened an application to the Governor General "to remove their grievarces" but was altered to the words inserted in italics.—The Address was passed by 31 to 10.

Saturday, Feb. 5. The House waited on his Excellency the Licut. Governor with their Address pissed on Wednes-day last, to which His Excellency made the fol-

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Assembly:

"I have given to this Address the deep consideration to which the opinion of the Representatives of the prople is justly entitled.

"By adopting the course you suggest, I should particularly recognize a fundamental change in the Colonial Constitution, which I cannot certainly discover to have been designed by the D spatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 16th O tober, in the manuer and to the extent supposed by you.

"In exercising the solemp trust committed to be by my Sovereign, I feel it to be my duty not to establish a principle involving consequences of deep moment on which ap uncertainty rests, un-

see by my Sovereign, I feel it to be any dary not. deep moment on which as uncertainty rests, until Her Majesty's Minisers shall have been consulted, and the judgment of the Queen ascertained.

"It is, therefore, my intention, immediately to bring to the meste of Her Najesty's Government, the Addresses and Resolutions you have lately nessed or the subject.

pessed os the subject.

"Is the meantime, I shall be constantly ready to yield my concurrence to any me-sures you may adopt, which, in my judgment, are calculated to promote the welfare of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of this Province, whom you represent?"

promote the welfare of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of this Province, whom you represent."

The House having returned, Mr. Howe and others spoke as usual in terms of strong disapprobation of the course pursued by His Excellency, and mr. Houseless might not be destroyed, and that the Supplies neight not be estopped by collision with the ther branches—he would move a couple of Resolutions, the import of which, it is generally understood, will be a vote of censure upon His Excellency, and an appeal to the Home Government. A Resolution was then moved by Mr. Doyle for a Commuttee to wait upon His Excellency, and an appeal to the Home Government. A Resolution was then moved by Mr. Doyle for a Commuttee to wait upon His Excellency, and an appeal to the Home Government. A Resolution was then moved by Mr. Doyle for a Commuttee to wait upon His Excellency, and an appeal to the Home Government. A Resolution was then moved by Mr. Doyle for a Commuttee to wait upon His Excellency, and considered will be a vote of censure upon His Excellency, and an appeal to the Home Government of the providence of the colonial Office, or any other of the public offices. Messis, Doyle, Goudge, Annind, MrKim and Lewis, were appointed a Committee, and proceeded to the Government House. When they returned, they informed the House that his Excellency had been pleased to state that he gave no instructions to the Delegates from the Legislative Council, or was the aware of the cause of Mr. Stewart's detension in England.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Woodstock Times, Peb. 22.

Captains Battersby and Hawkshaw of the England.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Woodstock Times, Peb. 22.

Captains Battersby and Hawkshaw of the England of the protection of this place.—These works we universely the province of the conditions of the peace to the distracted kingdom.

The news from Turkey and Egypt is rather pacific, or the purpose of selecting sites for the erection of Bartacks and such other works as may be deemed necessary for the protection of this plac

Captains Battersby and Hawkshaw of the Engineer Department, arrived here on Thursday evening from Head Quarters, for the purpose of selecting sites for the erection of Batracks and such other works as may be deemed necessary for the protection of this place.—These works we understand will be on an extensive scale, sufficient to accommodate a large force. The present aspect of affairs renders such a measure of absolute necessity. A large portion of this province has been forcibly taken possession of by a foreign nation.—Threats have been held out of an extended invasion this winter. Great Britain had therefore no alternative, but either give up her rights—sacrifice the interests of her subjects—destroy the communication between the upper and lower provinces—truckle to our braggart neighbors, or take the proud and lofty stand that present movements indicate she is about assuming.

the proud and lofty stand that present movements indicate she is about assuming.

The Bangor Democrat states 'that a peaceful termination is not expected by Great Britain.'—What other conclu ion could she come to? Maine lays claim to a large portion of her territory, and boldly avows her intention of taking possession of it. It this arrogant pretension she is supported by the Government of the United States. But American characteristics have been so fully developed on the Canadian frontier during the three last years, as well as on our borders during the past

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL POST MASTERS IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. [Extract.]

General Post Office, Quebec, 31st Jan. 1840. The Deputy Post Master General, in compliance ith Instructions conveyed to him by his Lerdship the Post Master General, desires to announce that the Post Master General, desires to announce that under the orders of the Lords of the Treasury, there has been introduced, from the 5th December last, the following new system of chargin; by weight the packet postage on all letters passing between these Provinces and Great Britain and Ireland, and vice versa, by Her Majesty's Packets from or to Halifax, viz .--On letters not exceeding s. d. s. d.

-that is, between Halifax and the interior, is to

within these Colonies.

It will be observed, that as regards single lette not exceeding half an ounce—from or to any part of the Colonies, by Her Majesty's Packets, the new regulation can produce an alteration in the

present charge.

Although it has been already notified in the D partment Circulars, that it is optional with the sender of a letter from this country to Great Britain and Ireland, via. Haldaz, to pay the packet nostage or not, yet to prevent the possibility of any misconception on that head, the Deputy Post Master General now distinctly tepests the infor-mation. The internal postage to Halifax must of course be pre-poid—that it is to say, paid when the letter is posted, otherwise it cannot be forwardthe letter is posted, otherwided. - [Quebec Gazette.]

Foreign.

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Accounts reached us yesterday from England and France, by the way of New Orleans, later than we have received direct from those countries, certainly a very extraordinary occurrence. The ship Galen, arrived at that port from Havre, brings Havre dates of the 11th January, Paris of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 6th. From the extracts given in the New Orleans True American of the 21st ult. we gather the following:—[N. Y. Couffer.]

The steam ship Liverpool had not arrived at Liverpool previous to the 7th of January; and it was thought she would not be able to leave Liverpool for New York as early as the 20th of January.

The political news by this arrival cannot be called important—neither is it devoid of interest. On the occasion of the matriage of the Queen of England, four of the ministers were to be elevated in the peerage—Lord Melbourne, by the express command of the Queen; Lord Palmerston, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir J.hn Hobbouse. Lord Clarendor was about to enter the Cabinet.—It was not ascertained in whose place he would be appointed. The great agitator, O'Connell, was preparing, they said, a reply to the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament. The document would contain a virulent attack on the Torics.—Amoney matters were improving, and settling down into more quiet and regularity.

The close were "Saturday the 4th inst. was a day of the way did. Soon after beautiful to more quiet and regularity.

The close were "Saturday the 4th inst. was a day of the way of the Marquis of Choke were "Saturday the 4th inst. was seried and of the Queen in the comment of the Courier and Enquirer.

Money matters were improving and settling down into more quiet and regularity.

The Clobe way "Saturday the 4th inst. was the micro of the Courier and Enquirer.

The Clobe way "Saturday the 4th inst. was the micro of the countries of the courier of the courier and the chinese of the port of the courier and the chinese of the courier and the chinese of the courier and the chines

cific. The five great powers were perfectly a-greed as to the conditions of the peace to be dic-tated to the Sultan of Constantinople, and the

tated to the Sultan of Constantinople, and the Pacha of Egypt.

It appears that the Russians have an army of 40,000 men concentrated at Odessa, with ships enough ready to transport the whole to Constantinople, should the Pacha of Egypt reject the last conditions of peace offered to him by the allied powers in f. vour of Turkey.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains letters from Alexandria, which state that Mehemit Ali had ordered the fortifications of St. John d'Acre to be strengthened. This order would indicate, if true, that the Pacha feared a renewal of hostilities, and the interference of Russia. It conflicts essentially with the statements of other letter writers from Alexandria. Alexandria.

FRANCE. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer]

PARIS, December 31.

Russia has taken a step which can hardly be palatable to Great Britain. She has sent an expedition against the Khan of Chiva consisting 10,000 resular infants. 2,000 artillars and against on the Canadian frontier during the three last years, as well as on our borders during the past winter, that there would be a culpable remissness in not guarding against such duplicity in future. The end ghtened editor of that useful periodical urges one reason in particular, as indicative of no very obvious disposition to admit the claim of Maine to the territory, which is, that "a project is now on foot for constructing a canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulph of St. Lawrence."—
Our contemporary must have been under the influence of some pleasing hallucination when he concocted such a cogent argument.

We are informed upon very good authority, that another lumbering party operating on the Ristock Fortage, have, with their teams, supplies, &c. been seized by the American authorities, and carried to Fort Fairfield.

JONATHAN HAS PAID TOO DE R FOR HIS WHISTELE.—The Banger Courier complains bitterly of the enormous expenses incurred in constructing the Anstook boom, and says that according to the repost of the land Agent it cost the State nearly \$9,000.

Distress is still general in France-in Paris in Distress is still general in France—in Paris in particular. In one of the twelve arrondissements of this capital no fewer than 15,000 persons are supported at the public expense. Bread is a little-cheaper. The irr ports of wheat and flour have been so large as to cause a fall in the our kets.—The continued, desolating rain, has however, rotted in the ground the grain sowed a mooth or two ted in the ground the grain sowed a month of two since, so that unless the Spring sowing be favourable and the produce from it vast, we shall have another dreadful winter to encounter. We have yet before us nearly seven months cre the harvest of 1840 can be gathered. With continued importations we shall not want for bread, but there is no reason for expecting any very great diminution in the price of that article.

the other British vessels from salting for Whamnoa.

Capta E. sent a letter on shore to the Cumshi,
which was returned unopened. Shortly after the
Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of three
hundred, came around the ship, and it was thought
with the intention of an attack. They were ordered to leave the ship in thirty minutes, and if
they did not leave in that time would be fired into.

No attention, however, was given to the order
from both sides of the ship, which resulted in the
destruction of a number of their boats, and killing
about five hundred of the Chinese. They made
no resistance, and those that remained made off
as fast as possible. It was the michion of Capta
Elliott to blockade the port of Canton immediate—
ly.

I have now to add a day's later news from Chuenpee of some importance. It appears that the vessels of war anchored there on the morning of the 2d, and sent a communication on show to H. E. On the morning of the 3l, they received a request from the Admiral to move a little father down the river, which they did. Soon afterbetween 20 and 30 of the war junks were seen approaching. The Volage sent them notice not to come nearer, or they would fire; but the janks came on, cridently with a design of surrounding H. M. ships and giving fight. The Volage and Hyacinth allowed them to come within a convenient distance, and then opened a fire upon them.

could not be independent.—that before making up his mind, he addressed a letter to the learned gentleman which he read to the meeting and having received a satisfactory reply he told Mr. Baldwin that he would give him his vote & interest. The correspondence between the learned gentlemen we copy below. It reflects the highest credit on both, and is a complete refutation to the calumnies industriously circulated against the Solicitor General.—After reading the correspondence. Mr. Boulton proceeded to advocate the system of Respensible government which he did in a most able manner. He admitted that his views had been materially changed during the last ten years,—and argued that a system of government which might formerly have been unsuited to our condition was now absolutely necessary. He contrastion was now absolutely necessary. He contras-ted the monarchical form of government with the republican and asserted its vast superiority and then proved in the most lucid manner that the only possibility of our preserving monarchical Insti-tutions and British connection was by conferring upon the people of this province the rights of Bri-tish subjects. Mr. Boulton then referred to the necessary ignorance of the authorities in Downing Street of our local affairs and illustrated by a re-Street of our local mass and mustrated by a re-ference to the English corporations the propriety of local independence under imperial protection. We regret exceedingly that no reporter was pre-We regret exceedingly that no reporter was present to take down the learned gentleman's eloquent address.—Mr. Boulton was followed by the Solicitor General who expressed his pleasure and gratification at the accession to the ranks of Reform of the learned gentleman (Mr. Boulton) the learned Chairman, and many others who had lately become convinced that it was no longer possible to withhold from the colonists the full benefit of the British constitution. He referred to his active descent of the principle of Responsible constitution. Mikifas, viz —

On letters not exceeding a d.

And so on in proportion, no distunction after the supplies above the connecting three counces, of acts of postage, or

On letters above the first of the counce, and not exceeding two contexts, four tasts of postage, or

On letters above the first of the counce, and not exceeding two contexts, four tasts of postage, or

On letters above the context of the county of the coun early advocacy of the principle of Responsible government which he had embraced on his entrance

ed be would not give the man up, and immediated by sailed for the Bogue, in the sloop of war Volues, accompanied by another sloop of war, to stop all the other British vessels from sailing for Whampon.

Capt. E. sent a letter on shore to the Cumshi, and the approaches to it were crowded, and many had to remain in the street. As another the Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of three taken to secure suitable accommodation.

Editor of the Herald, as well as Mr. Cattunge nearly £5000 above that of the previous year. If the above sums are included £2000, realized unnetweeting of a private character in Toronto. The from the Collector of the Customs for Imperial Duties.

The Chinese gun and fire boats, to the number of three taken to secure suitable accommodation. taken to secure suitable accom

亞 Toronto, 26th Feb. 1840. My Dear Sir:—Permit me. as one of the free and independent Electors of this City, for whose sufficient you have announced your intention of becoming a candidate at the ensuing Election, to put a question to you on the "great question of responsible government" to which it affords me much pleasure to observe that you have distinctly alluded in your address.

As an elector, I think I have a right to put a question upon the satisfactory answer to which

question upon the satisfactory answer to which my vote must be given or withheld. That your connection with the government will afford you increased opportunities of public usefulness and ought therefore to form an additional ground for our support, I at once admit, provided we have an assurance that the government shall be carried on in accordance with the principles of responsible assurance that the government shall be carried on in accordance with the principles of responsible government which you avow; but how you can reasonably hope to accomplish this while you are associated with Mr. Draper as Attorney General, whose sentiments upon that subject are well known to be diametrically opposite to your own, I cannot well understand. But to the question. Do you as Her Majesty's Solicitor General hold yourself responsible to the Governor to carry out his views, or to the country to carry out the wishes of the People, should they happen to come in collision? If the latter I will cordially give you my support; but if when elected, you are expected to support the views of the government, should they unfortunately be in opposition to the well understood voice of the people npon any public question of general importance, I must decline furnishing a stick to break my own head with. Do you regard yourself and will you act upon your own independent judgment as a Minister of the Crown, and so aid in carrying on the government upon your cown priciples of day you greatly as the stream of the set of the people in the principles of morality—explicitly declared by an authority that cannot err, and from which there is no appeal. On the contrary, civil government is left for man to construct as he thinks best; and how much men's thoughts differ on the subject may be seen by the extremes of unchecked despots on the one hand, and unchecked democracy of the people of the peo so aid in carrying on the government upon your own principles, or do you regard yourself as the officer of the government and subject to their or ders and by whose direction your conduct is to be regulated? I am, my dear Sir, yours very faith-

Robert Baldwin, Esq. H. J. BOULTON. H. M. Solicitor Gen

Front Street, 27th Feb'y, 1840.

ROB'T BALDWIN.

H. J. Boulton, Esq. &c.

Caution to Quarks.—A person named Gilbourne, a quark, or Horse Doctor, was brought before Messrs. R. Beasley and Murray, two of our District Magistrates, a few days since, and finally commtted to Gaol, on a charge of practising Medicine without being duly qualified. The Warrant for his apprehension was issued in consequence of a charge preferred by Wm. H. Macartney, Esq. M. D. viz.—that said Gilbourne had applied Sudphuric acid, Myrrh and oil to the arm of a man named Hugh McLoghlin. McLoghlin had been labouring under an ulcerated arm for some considerable time previous, and was attended by Dr. Macartney. The sores were nearly all healed, when Gilbourne prevailed upon McLoghlin to allow him to apply his "sovereign remedy." Two men accordingly held the patient while the Quack, with a feather, covered the entire arm from the elbow down, with his powerful lotion. This he did twice, and according to the affidavit of Methods when the standard of the propies. The other when the people are contents of the people. The one acres most for its own advancement; the other for the people's.

The latter exists for itself; the former for the people. The one acres most for its own advancement; the other for the people are contents of the propicity of the people. The one acres most for its own advancement; the other for the people are contents of the people as a much as he has said we did, still there is difference between opposing it in order to have the man to man, the principle of government to man to man, the principle of reform consults the people's will and interests, and regulates itself accordingly. It labours to be in advance of them, instead of lagging five hundred years behind them; and at all times its chief care is to embrace every person of or a standard proposition to the industry person to the people as a wide of th did twice, and according to the affidavit of McLoghin, on the second application he fainted; the persons holding him being deaf to his cries and entreaties. A third repetition would have killed him. As it was, the flesh was literally burned to the bone. We saw the miserable man's arm a few days after; inflammation had taken place to a very alarming extent, and mortification threatened; a more pitable object than the afflicted could scarcely be imagined. To the very judicative dence—this poor man owes his life. The arm, even now, (although the deluded is pronounced out of danger)—bears the most hornifying marks of the violence of the specific used; the heretoforesound flesh having, to a very great degree, sloughed off. Under the most favorable circumstances, it must take some months before the infatuated man can make the siightest use of his arm.

We and prospetous. Of the outrageous character of Tory rule we have had sufficient proof in this have produced such effects, and has maintain have produced such effects, and has maintain have produced such effects, and has maintain the province, by the long-continued attempt to invest a dispassionate argument the truth and scipt and the rection of the people with immense wealth, and exclusive privileges over all others. The Tories cared nothing for the propince than lose their coveted gain. It matters nothing that the people had again and again denounced this scheme of exclusive privileges; it was presisted out of danger)—bears the most hornifying marks of the violence of the specific used; the heretofore sound flesh having, to a very great degree, sloughted out of danger)—bears the most hornifying marks of the violence of the specific used; the heretofore sound flesh having, to a very great degree, sloughted and the proping of the province than the people have the loss of the province than the people have the loss of the province than the people have the loss of the province than the people have the people. They would sooner risk the loss of the province than the prov

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1840.

Having already exposed the monopolising spirit of Tory misrule, we may now advert to another of its false principles, which of itself causes end-less mischief-namely-they construct and administer the government on a preconceived plan, having little or no reference to the actual state of the country. Taey do not first enquire what the people are and want, and then render the government conformable thereto; but they pre-suppose that a certain form of rule is good, and then exact compliance, or force it upon the people, whether they will or no. Thus the ancient robber Procrustes determined that a certain standard of height kinds of atrocious injustice, but in vain.

The principles of civil government are not like

the principles of morality—explicitly declared by an authority that cannot err, and from which there is no appeal. On the contrary, civil government is left for man to construct as he thinks best; and how much men's thoughts differ on the subject may be seen by the extremes of unchecked despotism on the one hand, and unchecked democracy on the other. Yet the subject is not so difficult as interested parties would represent it to be. It is not destitute of rational evidence, to say nothing of the light of experience through some thousands of years, and under every possible circumstance of national character, associations, events and climate; or individual talent, virtue or crime. Confining our remarks to our own case, by the principles of reform the government must be adapted to the actual state of the people. It must be so constructed that instead of clashing with their opinions, and doing violence to their sentiments, it will harmonize with them, that they may be induced to give it their cordial support as the guardian of their rights and interests. If they have not this voluntary attachment to their government it must be supported by force, and they are virtually, if not formally, slaves. If it is not the government of their respectively.

And a find meaning and the sections, his processing. The Commissioner will be greatly and the proceeded to the processing and the processing and the comments of the comments

cious treatment of Dr. Macartney—under Providence—this poor man owes his life. The arm, even now, (although the deluded is pronounced out of danger)—bears the most horrifying marks of the violence of the specific used; the heretofore sound flesh having, to a very great degree, sloughed off. Under the most favorable circumstances, it must take some months before the infatuated man can make the slightest use of his arm.

We understood the magistrates fined Gilbourne in the sum of £5 and in default of payment, have committed him to the District Gaol for one month. [Hamilton Gazette.]

Welland Canal.—We have seen a letter addressed by Mr. Robinson, superintendent of this canal, to one of our forwarders, giving the gratiness for navigation as soon as the harbours on the lakes are open. He also states that the canal is in good repair, and every facility will be given to vessels passing upon it.—[Oswego Palladium.]

In Prince Edward Island, committees have been appointed for the following purposes: to prepare a Petition to the Imperial Parliament, praying for a frederess of grievances—to report on Lord John Russel? despatch of the 17th September, containing the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the principal subject connected with Mr. Cooper's late unission to England, with power to bring in a till, or bills, for the settlement of the inhabitants—to prepare and bring in a bill for the regulation of the Russears, and the will succeed unless the next elections disable the Tory dragon from committing for them, and a system whether the injuries.

The people have then to choose between a system that cares nothing for them, and a system which must by its very nature adapt itself to their circumstances, and make their will itself to their circumstances, and make their will its rule of action. In other words, the people have los as whether them to choose to subject to regulation of the speaker and the visit of their will interes for navigations disable the Tory dragon from committing for them, and a system which must be

The Chronicle writer for Mr. Cartwright ha day, but he merely bolsters up one false statement others wishing to purchase beautiful and run is directed to Mr. Eales? advertisement

ness, but we are acute enough to pin him question, and stop his attempt to escape by ing its terms. His former words are will you find a more brawling opponen measure than the Editor of the Herald I

tion, it means that we have opposed sure" at least as much and as violer other person; which is not true. We state the meassure would not settle the quest gave briefly our reasons for thinking we left it. All we said against it we put together, exceed half a column. We well the utter worthlessness of the Tory can "prosy verbiage"—that last refuge of nu who never risk an answer to our argum Whatever denounces the "compact," or open the arrogant claims of high churchmen, is a "and dy mass of verbage"? to them. On these us, come themes they are like the deaf aider, it this writer has rendered himself specially hide lous, for of our three editorials to which he related to the second merely corrects a mistake respectate amount of the Reserve fund and the claims it; and of the other two, only about 18 lines it; and of the other o Whatever denounces the "compact," or

to-day A SERMON by the Rev. J. G. Manis,

tance, 14 miles there and back, in 48 minute She went up in 191 minutes. It is fully exp that she will conquer the rapids, and the trait soon be made.

Mr. E. W. Holton has been appoint of beef and pork, and of flour, and pot an ashes, in the District of Victoria.

The Literary Garland, for March, arrived week. It contains, among other attraction pleasant story of Scottish emigration to and a curious adventure at the Caledonia Read, and you will know.

On Wednesday evening we had lightning thunder. The weather became cold on The and continues so. Yesterday, we had some and to-day more. The river opened on Se up to Garden Island, but has since cleared ther. At Brockville on Friday the river

ate this forenoon the Am New York papers of Thu ater news than is given in an arrival at New Orleans, expected that the Great W nd on the 20th of Feh'y, have reached New York per barrel.

rs lately that we hav Flour has fallen in the 50 to 75 cents lower, bein CORRESPONDENTS .- The B.", proposing the nomin C. A. as candidates for the gston in the United Parliam e, and therefore havin to attend to their duty as le

as a squib, but we are not s a matter for burle ON CORRESPONDENCE

Royal Exchange, Lor The approaching marriag the most important theme, especially in the higher of the ceremony is now yin February. Political to in the early celebration of I learn, a dissolution of robable about June next, he business of the Session that period. Her Maje arrelf determined to keep he event "comes of," to u determination rises, no delicacy which will be easially recollecting the stat determinate of the state of the There was a general half-rietors of the Canada Com, House, Great St. Helen's dy dividend was declared before the meeting, relative

company, was good. The up to the 30th September s-or 10,000 more than a . The average is 12s. 3 dend declared was at the ra The Canadian produce ma except for Red Pine Timbe in request. Ashes are is in a brisk state, especia chinterest is directed to the ea, at which a very constably 92,000 packages, except the process are at present year present year present years are at present years. will be offered for public es are at present very nee e been at any time since the fithe suspension of the trad grain markets are rising. Is, per barrel and in good Our funds left off firmly consols for account. Exch Spanish 244.

British North American account, and Canada Share It is reported that our earl most severely by the heir and in the suspension of rain have fal n—nearly 5 inches more the

n-nearly 5 inches more the Married. t Batavia, New York, on the I nes A. Bolles, Archibald Ma to, U. C. to Mary Ann, younger ater, Esq., of the same place.

t Hamilton, on Saturday, the cnab, Esq., Registrar for the control of the 4th inst., at his residence many years of painful illness, NOTICE UST PUBLISHED, and for

NATURE, ORIGIN, PROGRES AND CHARACTER OF M g a Sermon preached at P v. J. G. MANIX, Wesleyan lober 25, 1839; on the occabration of the Centenary o
led at the request of the Se
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adversaries: he aims at deli
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any other denomination.

Itents' is prefixed, which u
range and scope of the disc
Lingston, March 10, 1840. MECHANIC'S INST N Wednesday Evening
Dr. Hallowell will delive
mbers of the Kingston Mec
CHEMISTRY, at the Neution, corner of King and Q
John Beionge's Royal N
amence at 7 o'clock, P. M.
ddmittance, to those not n
mbers are required to prod
lies to be admitted as hereto

he members of the Institut ne members of the Institute of that the arrangements of mager.ent being completed, sitution will be thrown open Hellowell's Lecture.

By order,

ngston, March 4, 1840.

Kings EALED TENDERS will office until Thursday, at no supplying the Ordnance St owing articles, immediatel

les, Brown, heavy, light, light, brown, black, livs, lyards, No. 4. aw, hy, ibs.

ock or Wool, hy, ibs.

nyass, Yards, No. 4, iii, Tacka, No. 72, ibs.

mber, boards, pine, i inch, if
The Tender to express the recurrency. No Tender no
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ISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.