a very in cerate extent. The demand for free Wheathin been confined to needly buvers, who have been supplied in refailed rectire to very tices. The demand for five been supplied in refailed rectire to very tices. The first have moved off very cloudly, at a reduction of ids to ids per bushel.

On Wheat and Flour the duty is confidently expected to recede farther on Finlay next, and the holders in bond have consequently been restricted in their demand, and very full proces have been paid for both articles. Several prices of Flour have changed hands in bond at 31s 61 to 32s, while the duty paid Flour has only been in limited request at a decline of 6d to 1s per bible.

Duty has been paid here this week on 2975 qrs. Wheat, 742 qrs. Oats, 1946 qrs. Peaz, and 2881 bris. Flour.

Wheat, 742 qrs. Oats, 1946 qrs. Pezz, and bots. Flour.

The cardinuance of fine weather, and the dull accounts from Mark-lane, together with the expected reduction in the duly on Wheat and Flour on Friday next, occasioned much depression at our market this Morning, and in what few sales were made in Wheat for immediate delivery a decline of 21 to 3d, per bushel was submitted to, and a reduction of 4d, to 6d, per barrel was accepted for delivery on Friday. Old Oats were heavy sale at the decline stated above; some parcels of new were sold at 3s, 9d, to 4s. The sale of duty prid Flour was quite in retail at former prices, and we have no sales to report in bond.

From the Liverpool Standard, Sept. 4.

THE CORN MARKET.—The present duty on Wheat is 6s. 8d. per quarter; on flour 4s. 9d.d. per bassel. The expected duty this day is 2s. 5d. on the one, and is. 7d.d. on the other. The quantity of bonded Wheat in Liverpool is computed to be about 133,208 qrs. and that of flour at about 134,579 barrels, the whole of which will probably be entered for home consumption.

THE HARVEST.—The result of our reading velocity from all parts of the country selative to the harvest is the formation of a favourable opinion as regard shoth quantity, the rain appears to have done much less damage than was apprehended. In southern and midlind counties most of the carn is housed; while in the more northerly districts the operations of the harvest-field are going on actively, and should favourable weather continue, the land will soon be cleared. All accounts do not constitute that the crops, it is confidently anticipated, will turn out well.—London paper Sept. 4.

Departures of the Orientale, for Alexand

as we just said, the crops, it is confidently anticipated, wild turn out well.—London paper Sept. 4.

Departure of the Corental, for Alexindral, with the first of the Accelerated Earling and Malls.—Southampton.—Sept. 1st.—The Oriental started from this place to day, and will call at Falmouth to take on board the mails. She got under weigh exactly at half past ten, and was saluted from the battery at the east end of the town, and cheered by a wast concourse of spectators. She returned the salute as she proceeded.—She carries out about sixty cabin passengers, a detachment of the 77th regiment, a company of artiflery, and a considerable amount of specie, and makes about £3000 freight and passage, money, exclusive of the sum paid by Government for the mail service, which, it is sand, is £38,000 per annum. The contract with the Oriental Company for the service (which has been printed) is for a term of six years certain, and to continue further, until either of the contracting parties gives the other twelve months' notice to discontinue it.—The Oriental was visited on Saturday by the Earl of Minto, (First Lord of the Admirally,) accompanied by Sir Chas. Adam, Sir William Parker, Sir E. Codrington, (Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth,) Sir Wm. Symouds, (Surveyor of the Navy,) and Captain Brandreth, (civil architect,) who all expressed their eatire satisfaction with the vessel and her equipments. She was found fully adapted to carry and fire four of the long, 68 pounders as broadside guns, and may, therefore, in a few days, be made the most formidable was steamer in the world. The Oriental will atart from Falmouth to-morrow, and is expected to reach Gibraltar on the evening of the 6th, and Malta on the evening of the 10th.

Correspondence of Quebec Gazette, Sept. 3.

but a comparatively trifling reduction on those at the same period of 18:9s. It appears from the returns made up to the 5th ult., that duty had been paid in the United Kingdom, on tea for home use, upon 17,678,277 lbs. against 20,499,952 lbs. in the similar period of 1839. At the same date there had been exported, as stores, 1,742,812 lbs. against 3,093,424 lbs. this year—against 5,210,-248 lbs. in the first seven months of 1839; and it against 3,093,424 lbs. this year—against 5,210,-218 lbs. in the first seven months of 1839; and it will be apparent that the total transactions in teathis year have been reduced, by not less than 5,490,542 lbs., or taking the previouse annual consumption of the United Kingdom (including stores and tea sent coastwise) at 40,000,000 dbs., a decrease on the average for the whole year, of not far shert of one-fourth. It is not unworthy of remark that the consumption of tea in Ireland (owing to the spread of Temperance Societies in that Island) has not only not fallen off, but has actually increased, the diminution cleared this year being confined to England and Scotland. On the advanced prices, teas have recently declined from 10 to 15 per cent. The amount of duties paid on tea for consumption in Ireland, from the 1st Jaruary last, to the 5th ultimo, was, on 2,180,000 lbs., whereas in the same period of 1839, daty was paid only on 2,147,257 lbs.

Canada flour is worth, for red, 9s, 9st. is 190,000 per 70 lbs, at Liverpool, and the market in London is brisk.

Canada Ashes, Pol, 1st, 26s. free.

per load.
Ditto, Yellow, £4 5s.
Quebec Staves, £81 to £85 fm. 1,200.
Canada Land Shares, £34, or 11 prem.
British North American Bank Shares, £37, or

Lornon, August 12.

and we have no doubt that a large mojority of the first assembly will consist of men thoroughly conversant with the principle, and bent on carrying it into effect. Then will come the real trial of Governor Thomson's statesmanship. If he should concur with the majority, both as to persons and things—if he should but do that as the representative of the Crown in Canada, which the Crown of necessity does at home—he will be at once the most popular, the most powerful, and the most comfortable of Governors. We are unwilling to reverse the picture. Yet it may be well to point out some parts of the Canada Union Act which piece serious difficulties in Mr. Thomson's way as the ruler of a colony on the principle of Responsible Government.

Here at home, we never for a moment doubt.

out some parts of the Canada Union Act which place serious difficulties in Mr. Thomson's way as the relet of a colony on the principle of Responsible Government.

Here at home, we never for a moment doubt that the Executive Government will be conducted by the men and according to the views that and acceptance with a majority of the House of Commons. This practice of the constitution is a known law, which nobody in his senses ever thinks of impugning, and which it would be almost treason to question. But the new written constitution of Canada contains several provisions which seem to have been expressly designed for the purpose of enabling the Governor to thwart the majority of the Assembly. The Legislative Council whose members are in nowise elected, but merely nominated by the Governor and for life, must needs concur in any measure of the Assembly before it can become law; and every law made by the Legislature of the Province is subject to "disallowance," nominally by the Crown at home, but resily by the Colonial Office in Downing-street.

In the next place, while the whole local revenue of the colony is declared to be at the sole disposal of the local Parliament, (clause xliii.) a very large proportion thereof is absolutely and permanently "appripriated" (clause lii.) to specific objects named in a schedule; whereby the Executive Government, so far as relates to money, is rendered wholly independent of the Representatives of the People. And lastly, (passing by minor provisions of a like character,) the public domain of waste land, which may be managed so as to render a new country as prosperous as the Western States of the American Union or as beggarily as Canada, is left entirely to the gross mismanagement of the Colonial Office, without the shadow of a provision against any of the numerous evils thereby occasioned. The act, in a word, expresses the most entire want of confidence in the good sense and good intentions of the people, on wh m it nevertheless bestows the forms of representative government. It is

all expressed their entire satisfaction with the vessel and her equipments. She was found fully adapted to carry and fire four of the long 68 pounder swivel guns fore and aft, hesides long 32 pounders as broadside guns, and may, therefore, in a few days, be made the most formidable was steamer in the world. The Oriental will start from Falmouth fo-morrow, and is expected to reach Gibraltar on the evening of the 6th, and Malta on the first of the Colonial Presence of the Crown—which means any revenue obtained by the disposal of the Colonial Legislature. This pretended considers the first instance to the first of the first instance to the first of the first instance to the first of the fir

This is no exaggerated description of the "Clown Lands" departments in Lower and Upper Canada; it is but a summary of the evidence takea by Lord Durham's Commissioners from men of all classes and parties in both Provinces; see the Repotts—Lord Purham's to the Queen, and Mr. Charles Buller's to Lord Durham, with the Minutes of Evidence. Well, the question that we have just asked will be repeated in the Canadian Assembly, where the Royal prerogative of running the colony must answer for itself.

What Canada alone wants in order to rival in prosperity the adjoining state of New York, is more capital and more people. The Imperial Government, represented by the Lords Sydenham and John Russell, declines to aid in supplying this want by means of a systematic plan for the purpose. It remains for the colonists to take care of themselves. Their fine country would attract emigrants and capital from various parts of Europe and America, but for the inhospitality of its alien-law. Such a colony as Canada, like such a state as Illinois, should know no distinctions of national birthplace. When a British-born settler in Canada re-emigrates to Chicago, he presently obtains the civil and political nights of an American the best of settlers and greatest improvers in a new country; nor have they generally less capital than British emigrants from Canada. It seems a hard thing for Canada to lose so much by emigration and gain so little by immigration across the line. A general naturalization-law might turn the tables, more especially if the great attractions of Canada had fair play, by means of a good law to regulate the disposal of new land and abate the nitisance of wild properties. Here is a question of canadiates at the coming election—"Will you yote for popular control over the public domain of waste land, and for the easy naturalization of alien-born immigrants?" It is but to require that members of the new Assembly should endeavour to promote the prosperity of Canada.

[Colonial Gazette.]

CAMADA—THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Monning Chronicle.—The good which Canada owes to Lord Sydeham is of the most substantial and practical kind. The experience of the past may, therefore, justify the colonists in believing that their Governor General will administer the government in accordance with the wants and wishes of the people. He will assuredly pay to the united Legislature the deference to which it is entitled at the hands of the executive; and, by continuing the course, at once firm and conciliatory, which he has begun, he will prove the existence of the reality of responsible government; though the phrase may not be found in any statule. He is not the man to tolerate the influence of family coteries or party intrigues, as opposed to the common welfare of the British American people.—We regret to observe a disposition in certain quarters to detract from Lord Sydenham's merit, because, it is said, the way was prepared for him by Lord Durham. True, the ground was cleared, and the path indicated, by Lord Durham's report but it is the more honourable to the present Governor Genaral that he has had the sagacity and courage to carry out the main principles of that admirable work with vigour and effect. We know that Lord Durham expressed to the last his entire approbation of the course pursued by Lord Sydenham, who, on his part has never affected to conceal his obligations to his predecessor. There are some reasons why Lord Sydenham has been, in fact, a more fitting instrument for the pacification of Canada than his lamented predecessor; and it is proper to remind the advocates of what is called "responsible government?" that Lord Durham never expressed himself on this point, either in his report to reliewhere, otherwise than in the most general terms. There is no evidence to show that Lord Durham approved of the plan of enacting "responsible government?" by law. On the contrary, we helieve no one was more alive than Lord Durham to the impossibility of such a course. So long at the people of Canada get the thing,

one exaggerated description of the "Crown of departments in Lower and Upper Canada; the summary of the evidence takes by Lord may commissioners from men of all classes raties in both Provinces: see the Reports—Purham's to the Queen, and Mr. Charles of Lord Durham, with the Minutes of mee. Well, the question that we have just will be repeated in the Canadian Assembly, the Royal prerogative of running the colony answer for itself.

Tory Magistrate, or even a Tory gauger, being kept in office while there is a Whig majority of two or three in one House of Parhament. To prevent so n onstrous an evil, it would violate every principle of prudence, of respect for established custom and precedent, sometimes even of law. When next it raises these outcries, we hope its opponents will recollect to advise it not be seek to stir up the elements of discontent by dwelling on theoretical perfection, but keep itself in wind for the "practical abuses which require to be cleared away."

(Spectator.)

FROM RIO GRANDE.

We published an account of the attack upon the town of San Jose do Norte, by a body of republicans under Bento Gonsalves. The following, from the Salem Register, gives a few additional particular particular and the salem Register, gives a few additional particular and the salem Register and the salem Register

the Salem Register, gives a few additional particulars:

The town appears to have been surprised at midnight, as owing to the extreme tempestuousness of the weather, no attack was anticipated. The alarm was sounded, and Colonel Paiva, the commander of the garrison, sent immediate information to the commander in chief at Rio Grande, who despatched to his assistance a battalion which had lately arrived from St. Catherines. They succeeded in securing the two principal forts, fighting bravely, and making several attacks on the rebels. After a very severe contest of ten hours, with short intervals, the assailants were finally dispersed. At one time they were scattered all over the town, in the hope of making a complete sack, but were prevented by the firing from the vessels off the place. The government made provision for life for the families of the troops and citizens who were lost.

for life for the families of the troops and citizens who were lost.

Of the Government party, there were killed 57—wounded 111—missing 42. Of the rebels, killed and wounded some 400.

The chiefs of the attacking party were Bento Gonzalves, Crecencio, Teixero and Caribalde—they fled in confusion.—The victory would have been more complete if a steamer could have been betained to transport whatever was necessary from Rio Grande.

The same ranger contains an official proclama—

rem Rio Grande.

The same paper contains an official proclamation, setting forte the urgent state of affairs, and calling upon all the Brazilian subjects in the district under pain of death for disobedience, to assemble in the Custom House Squate, and arm themselves for the safety of the city.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

The barque Eugenia, Capt. James Biscoe, arrived at this port this morning. She left Vera Cruz on the 26th August. We are indebted to Capt. Biscoe for the following report.

The government conducta, consisting of about \$300,000 had left Mexico on the 19th August, destined for Vera Cruz, at which place money had become exceedingly scarce, owing to recent revolutionary movements of the Federal party at the capital.

The revolt of the 5th and 6th regiments on the The revolt of the 5th and 6th regiments on the 15th July, had been compromised, and settled on the 27th. The lives of those concerned being guaranteed by the supreme Government, but the principal chiefs had received their passports to quit the country, and were preparing to leave.

President Bustamente had asked to be invested with extraordinary powers, but which Congress had not granted on the 19th August. His ministers had sent in their resignation, but who continued to discharge the functions of their respective offices.

Tranquillity prevailed at Tampico on the 9th of Aug., a revolt of the troops having been action

paled.
The Texan navy, or a part thereof, under command of Commodore Moore, was crutising off Vera Cruz on the 24th August, but not, as supposed with any hostile intention.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Having been favoured with the perusal of a let-er recently received from a respectable mechan-t who emigrated from this City to Vah Dieman's and, via, Liverpool, a few years ago, we lay a ortion of its contents before our readers, as conpertion of its contents before our readers, as con-this quarter, by its being written for the gratifica-tion of friends in Saint John, than could be ex-pected from other sources, where the writers wish-ed either to be more general or more local in their details.—[Courier, St. John, N. B.]

London, August 29th.—The Morning Chronicle seems to be in a sad perplexity between its professions of regard for Lord Durham while alive, and the necessity of paying court to Ministers. The later feeling, however, predominates; and it accordingly pounces on an article in the Weekly Chronicle, which, in a manner highly creditable to the good feeling of the author, had noticed the sad contrast suggested by the Peerage of Governor Thomson, gazetted on the same day that witnessed the death of Lord Durham. This, which the Morning Chronicle calls "sentimentalism in the Morning Chronicle calls "sentimentalism in the Morning Chronicle calls "sentimentalism in the worst poesible taste," is made the pretext for an outpouring of what we may characterize as in worse taste than we had thought possible, though no one can attribute it to sentiment. The mention " Hobart Town, Oct. 18, 1839 the good of the State of the Utiles (Singdom show that the state) in the Utiles (Singdom show that the state) in the Utiles (Singdom show that the state) is the state of the Utiles (Singdom show that the state) is the state of the Utiles (Singdom show that the state) is the state of the Utiles (Singdom show that the state) is the state of the Utiles (Singdom show that the state) is the state of the Utiles (Singdom show that the state) is the state of the Utiles (Singdom show that the Utiles (Singdom show tha

here: thundreds of carriages of the finest London workmanship, and many with liveried servants attending in the greatest style.—Ship building is rather at a low ebb here, although the country affords the finest timber in the world; it is easier got out, as easily wrought, and in durability is easy qual to teak—at least so I have been told by several easy to the property of the spirited builders of St. We only want some of the spirited builders of St. We only want some of the spirited builders of St. There we would be spirited builders of St. We only want some of the spirited builders of St. There we would be spirited builders of St. We only want some of the spirited builders of St. We only want some of the spirited builders of St. We only want some of the spirited builders of St. We only want some of the spirited builders of St. We only want some of the spirited builders of St. We decay are the loss occasioned by the late fire, though the loss occasioned by the late fire, there were the loss occasioned by the late fire, the loss occasioned by the late fire, there is the loss occasioned by the late fire, the loss occasioned by the late fire, the loss occasioned by the loss occasioned by the late fire, the loss occasioned John to make this one of the first ship building countries in existence.—Vessels of from 20 to 50 tons are worth about £12 per ton, and those of a larger size bring almost any price. There has been a ship of 400 tons launched since I came here, that was two or three years in building, and there are others going on in the same slow manner. Ship carpenters are paid from nine to ten shillings sterling per day, cash, every week. The price of hewed ship timbet, I believe, is 30s per ton; knees 17s. each, and plank from 10s. to 12s. per 100 feet."

Markeus.

PEVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE

WEER ENDING FRIDAY, September 25, 1840. There have been a number of Upper Canada nerchants in town this week, who have bought

The system of forcing sales at auction, however prevents any improvement in prices.

ARRES.—Pots have been in good request this week, and have fully maintained former quota-

week, and have fully maintained former quotations.

In several instances buyers have submitted to an advance of 3d a 6d per cwt upon last week's prices—26s 9d per cwt having been paid within the last few days for good parcels.

Frous.—There has been very little activity in the Flour Market this week, and prices for all descriptions have further given way. Upper Camdaine is now freely offered at 28s 9d a 29; and superfine at 30s per barrel.

This, however, is only the asking price, as any sales which have transpired within the week, have been at a much lower figure. One lot of 1000 barrels of the former changed hands yesterday at 28s, and several small parcels of the latter at 28s 9d a 29s per barrel. The general impression seems to be that holders will soon have to submit to a further reduction, so that Canada fine may still be bought before the close of the navigation at 27s 6d per barrel. Several parcels of American fine changed hands at 26s 9d per barrel this weed—27s, however, is still the nominal price—90 days.

Provisions.—We have to note an advance in

merican fine changed hands at 26s 9d per barrel this weed—27s, however, is still the nominal price—90 days.

Provisions.—We have to note an advance in the price of Pork. Sales of Mess have been effected a few days ago, at \$18 per barrel. We have altered our quotations accordingly. Butter continues in good demand at our last quotations, Grockeres.—Teas continue to command former quotations, particularly Twankey and Hyson Skin the former has been freely bought at 3s. 5d, and the latter at 3s. 2d. a 3s. 3d. per lb. Sugars have also been in request, and the quantity disposed of at public sale this week has been unusually heavy. Refined has been sold at a fraction under our last quotations—say, id. a id. per lb., but the quality was inferior. Muscowado, of which there has been about 600 hhds. sold within the week, brought from 42s. 3d. a 44s 6d. per cwt. for good samples. At a sale on the wharf this morning, upwards of 300 hhds. bright Porto Rico chasged hands. The first 100 hhds. brought 44s. 3d. per cwt., after which the price declined from 1s. 6d. a 2s. We have seldom seen a more uniform lot.

Exchange.—The rate has not varied since our last report.—[Transcript.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Flour continues rather on the decline; 1500 bbls Genessee have been sold at \$4,75, 1000 of which were for government use. The Havre packet ta kes out about 3000 bbls. shipped by first band, on

wners account. No change in Cotton.

The Berald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, SEPT'R 29, 1840.

The American Mail of last night brought New York papers of Friday evening, but no further news. The Great Western would probably reach New York on Saturday or Sunday last, so that ater news may be expected in a day or two.

t will be seen by the advertisement, that Messrs. Wm. and Joseph Wilson, will commence an ex tensive sale of Day Goods, suitable for the Fall trade, next Tuesday; and we embrace the opporunity to make some remarks on the advantage sale houses to the up-country merchants. That these advantages are well worth the attention of the Trade will be evident from the following facts. offer for sale seasonable goods to the value of £10,-000, and they have advices of their Fall importa-

where he will carry on an extensive wholesale Wholesale merchants; and we hear of two or three ther Houses that are about commencing in King-

sale at the Stores, and frequent Periodical Sales, of Messrs. Fraser & Co., James Brown Jun., Mr. Calder, and Mr. R. Jackson, and at the other mer-

Calder, and Mr. R. Jackson, and at the other merchants in town.

In Hardware, the new Importing House of Morley & Jenkins offer a large and rich assortment. Their stock amounts in value to £10,000, and will be sold at Montreal prices, adding freight from thence; and the manufacturers have pledged themselves to keep them supplied at the same rate. Their Store, including the new addition, is 136 feet long, and it is no disparagement of others to say that such a stock was never before imported int Kingston. Messrs. Watkins & Muckleston are building a new Store, which they will open in the wholesule Hardware line, when fusished.

In all the leading articles of trade, then, the country around and above can be supplied at Kingston to as much, or even more, advantage than at Montreal.

The Chronicle of Wednesday publishes

munication signed " An Eye Witness," des to impeach the accuracy of the accounts fun us of the Bath Meeting. They were sent by Eye Witnesses, quite as respectable and our accounts stand on quite as good author his, with the advantage of numbers in their in This "Eye Witness" says that the number sent at the meeting was only about 150, of no more than 125 took part in the process and of these 50 were for Mr. Perry, and 75 a knew, that the two parties agreed to com appointed one of each for the purpose, and the Chairman had fled they were counted result of which was a large majority in fan Mr. Perry. This "Eye Witness" haraci to say respecting the conduct of the Chimanot declaring Mr. Perry nominated. The ing was called to nominate a Candidate, a course to have been declared nominated but the Chairman avaded his duty, and in doing what he was appointed to do, because result was different from what he had satisfactory and the reforms "Eye Witness" says the reforms "thankful for small mercies." If they are prepared for the meeting as the Torics may would have had less occasion to be "thankful they were unprepared, except a few try dealy; the rain was the same to them as opponents, yet they beat the Torics. If has "small mercy," it is because Torics are creatures. This "Eye Witness" says that take all the proper exertions of Mr. Petry had and the improper ones into the bargia," at the Tory Candidate. This remark come had grace from a man whose party are sue for their "improper" exertions at eletins, who carried the last elections mainly by means. He is so accustomed to "inpressed." result was different from what he had anie

for their "improper" exertions at election who carried the last elections mainly by means. He is so accustomed to "innecourses that he cannot forget them, and num other people's corn in his own bushel, he at that they will be as great rogues as he hum party to be. It would not do for the Toins fault, if the Reformers were to use "imprexertions, for they could not come into Come clean hands. Look at home, Sir orach, you prate about others using "improper tions. They need not resort to any unfaint to defeat your hopes, but if they do you as entitled to complain. This consistent map presents the meeting to have been puzzleh "severul amendments." There were he and they were put in due order, so that munderstood them they must have been comish hazy. But there was no "misunderstand all; it was a regular maneuvre to avoid ting Mr. Perry, who will be elected, many there correspondent of the Chronicle has fain the same strain, but without the least far as we are concerned. The persons we us the accounts are quite as worthy of many that the Chronicle can produce. As all, what do they correct in our accounts thing of the least moment. They claim an of the whole meeting, and this was stiel the claim was denied, and is still denist was duly stated, so that they nibble in mis-

His Excellency the Governor General a in Montreal about ten o'clock last Thumpy ning. We regret to find that his lordship much indisposed that he was obliged by the public reception which the citizens of he at had prepared for him. It is stated that is cellency was so ill at Bytown that he had carried down on board the steamer.

A notice appears in the last Christian Gut from the Rev. Mesers. Wm. and Egertus By stating that the union between the Canali British Conferences has been dissolved, is called to assemble at Toronto on the 22 ber. We give the notice in order to show

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COME ENCE OF THE WESLEYAN ME DIST CHURCH IN CANADA. Rev. and dear Brethren,-Having been at

OO, and they have advices of their Fall importations of New Goods from England and Scotland being on the way to the amount of £10,000, which will also be offered for sale if they arrive in time, and all that is put up will, we are authorized to say, be sold without reserve. These goods are not expected to bring more than Montreal prices, so that the expense, trouble and delay of a journey to Montreal may be saved. The sale will take place in their new store in Brock Street, which is 100 feet, long by 34 feet wide. The lower story is in two rooms, the upper in one, spacious enough to accommodate all the merchants and traders in the Province. Messrs. Wilsons have also for sale a choice selection of above 200 first rate Engravings, framed and glazed—the frames of bird's-eye maple, malogany, &c. These engravings can now be seen to advantage, being disposed around the walls of the upper room in the dew store.

Messrs. Deykes & Co. and Messis. R. H. & T. Rae, are offering, by wholesale, very extensive stocks of Dry Goods, newly imported, and at Montreal prices. Messis. G. H. Haines & Co., and some other of our Dry Goods merchants, also sell largely by wholesole, so that purchasers may have ample choice, and may be sure of being suited to their satisfaction. Mr. John H. Greer will soon be removing to his New Store in Front Street, where he will zarry on an extensive wholesale befores. Messis. Greenshields & Ross are also particular and over than overbalanced by sort absence, and the labor required in the province of your general meeting at the wholesale, where he will zarry on an extensive wholesale befores. Messis. Greenshields & Ross are also particular. We hope, therefore, that is precised as a contract of the several contract of the several subjects embraced in our aims of the consulting with several subjects embraced in our aims of the consulting with several subjects embraced in our aims of the province of the several subjects embraced in our aims of the consulting with several subjects embraced in our aims in t

me above specified. Toronto, Sept. 23, 1840,

The steamer Great Britain broke one of begines on her last trip down the Lake, and to laid up for the remainder of the season.

The Assizes were opened to-day by be Mr. Justice Jones.

William Wilson, George Baker, Robert Charles Willard, John Watkins, Robert Istrong, Angus Cameron, William Logic, Jim Cowaa, Horace Yeomans, Albert McMitan Inm Holditch, Samuel Clark, Dograf Sanuel Casey, James Fraser, Orton Hatchijamin Seymour, William Batt, Jacob Charles Fraser, Samuel Purdy, Abalan David J. Smith, Esquires,

are informed that the Court Mod on board Her Majesty's ship boar, closed to-day, when Couitted of the charges produced [Quebec

Inicorn, Capt. Douglas, will le Halifax on Tuesday the 29th s to go by the Britann.a. We Unicorn, on her return with the state of the s

CURRENT IN KINGSTON

WET NURSE. grant Agent. ion, Sept. 29, 1840. DENTISTRY.

. GOLDEY, DENTIST, has t the Lambton House, where form all useful operations on on, Sept. 23, 1840.

WHOLESALE AND RETA

by ARPICLE TATHE AND
he has been selected with
a the several manufactories
be found well worthy the
store-keepers, carpenters, acc
others. Having parchased of
favorable terms, they are en
any House in the trade, a
cadeavor, by strict attention
a share of public patronage.
ms. English, Bank's best and
ssoited, ons English, Bank a best and souted, ons Blister, Swedish and Cast "Sheet Zine, " sheet and bar Lead, oxes I X, I C, D C Tin, " Canada Plates, bor Locks, asserted, some ver shed, superior to any before h

nacket,
na Hollow Ware,
oz. table Cutlery, of various peter assortment of Rezors is
toives. Desk Knives, &c.,
t Veruro: vers, or Roasting Ja
t Copper and Brass,
y latge and choice selection. PLATED GOOD

gant Epergue, silver moun manches, and cut glass centre d Candlesticks, with or with silver mounted, ted do with glass drops, lakstands and Chimnes Inkstands and Chimney dand silver mounted Cake Pots, Egg Stands, Waiters, Cober Candlesticks, Sauffers and Geraet and Liquor Stands, les, (very superior,) Poles for window curtains, when the superior candidate in and imperial Dish Cover mais metal Tea and Coffee P. Tea Spoons, &c.

Tes Spoons, &c.

1 Beams, Counter Machines
and patent do.,
ing Pieces, twisted, double a
do with crevolving c
do in walking sticks

do in walking sticks it, &c., at Gun Wadding, ag Rods and Tackle, and wire Fenders, steel a fevas and Doy Irons, coppe and Coal Scuttles, Brass Ket riding and driving Whips, is corn Milk, Frying Pans, Saucepans, Ganpowder, A large assortment of enters & Shoemak and blating powder, nglish and American Augers, aging Rods and Rules, aging Rods and Rules, of doz. Spades and Shovels, acksmiths' Anvils, Vices and

rior assortment of Locks, Bolts cast Butts, &c. otch T and hook and eye Hi OILS TARRED ROPE FROM 1 5, Oakam, Mops, Grooms, Thains, Black Lead, Shoe, Thop Twine, patent Pumps, wipatent Pails and Tubs, Japaner variety of Japanned Ware, and Laundry

Stoves, Stove Pipes, and the TIN WARE, Ten tons of Paints, assor

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.