GOVERNMENT HOUSE Montreal, Jan. 26, 1841 My Lord,-I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, copies of the Annual Re-port of the Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, and of a Report from the Agent at Toronto, on the subject a Report from the Agent at Toronto, on the subject of the emigration to these provinces during the year 1841. Appended to these Reports are communications from the sub-agents, and other documents, containing the most detailed information which it has been possible to collect in regard to the numbers and description of the emigrants, their conduct, the capital which they brought out, and the places in which they have settled.

The general result of these reports I consider as highly satisfactory. The emigration during the

highly satisfactory. The emigration during the past season, as I had anticipated, has greatly exceeded that of the last few years; the emigrants appear to have been universally well conducted, and several of them are possessed of considerable property. The great bulk have settled in these property and there is every reason to expect that rovinces, and there is every reason to expect that

they will do well.

I avail myself also of the present opportunity to put your Lordship in possession of the views which I have been led to form upon the question of emigration to these provinces.

Very erroneous ideas appear to prevail in England on the subject. It seems to be supposed that every individual in the station of a day-labourer, who can succeed in reaching the shores of North America, is at once amply provided for, and that every person, who with a few hundred pounds comes out and purchases land, whether they have any previous knowledge of agriculture or not, bes at once a wealthy farmer.

Those extravagant ideas are of course disappointed, and great distress and misery have followed. It appears to me, therefore, of the first impor-tance that all visionary expectations of this nature

should be discouraged.

Emigration to America holds out none of these brilliant prospects of rapid affluence; but at the same time it is secure, under proper management, from the risk of equally rapid failure. It is no lottery, with a few exorbitant prizes, and a large majority of blanks, but a secure and certain in-vestment in which a prudent and reasonable man may safely embark. It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that no industrious well behaved man ever failed on this continent to make an easy livelihood by his labour, -that no capitalist with a fair share of agricultural knowledge, or with the disposition to profit by the experience of others, has chosen to invest his money in the purchase of land has ever had reason to complain of the insufficiency of his return. Almost any la-bourer with good conduct and perseverance may in a few years become a land holder. Almost any farmer possessed of moderate capital may, by the same means, become eventually possessed of val-uable landed property, and be enabled to place his family in a state of independence. But these re-suits are not to be snatched as the prize of a fortunate speculation, they are to be attained as the reperseverance, industry, and steadiness. This picture may appear to some discouraging, to my mind it is quite the reverse. By showing that every man's fortune is in his own hands, that to good conduct success is certain, and that scarcely anything is left to chance, it holds out, I think, the strongest inducements to all the better description of emigrants. I have no fear its general publication will have any other than a I shall now proceed to notice the direct means

by which emigration should be encouraged, and in doing so I shall take occasion to advert to the re-ports made to your Lordship by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, of the general tenor of which I have already had the satisfaction of ex-

pressing any approval.

In the Reports addressed to your Lordship on the 21st April and 5th August last, the Commissioners enter on the question of granting assistance from the imperial treasury, towards the passages of emigrants, and in the latter Report they throw out considerable doubts as to the expediency of applying in that way any sum that might be granted by Parliament for emigration. In these doubts I more than concur. I have no hesitation in prono such a measure inexpedient. The sum that could be obtained from Parliament must, under any circumstances, be inconsiderable, and adequate, therefore to the transport of a very lew; its application would be attended with great difficulty, and would become the object of every description of jobbing, and at last it would probably be impossible to secure its appropriation to its legitimate purpose. But if many persons obtained such assistance, who not so appropriated, it would in reality be a boon, were well able to pay for their passage. But net to the emigrant, but to the landlord or parish which, but for the grant, must have borne the expense. It would besides, have a most injurious effect, since, by raising extravagant expectations, as to the future intentions of Government, it would paralyze all individual exertion.

For these reasons I am of opinion that no attempt should be made by Parliamentary grant to pay the passages of emigrants. The inducements to par-ishes and landlords are sufficiently strong to make them undertake the burthen, and they know better how to apply their means than the Government could possibly do. But I am not the less of opinion that Parliament may very fairly be expected to contribute towards the expenses of emigration, and I shall now point out the several objects to which I think such a contribution should be principally directed.

pally directed.

From the weekly reports from time to time transmitted to your Lordship, from Mr. Buchanan's present report, and more than all, from the report of the medical superintendant at Grosse Isle, which accompanied my Despatch of the 26th ultimo, your Lordship will perceive the necessity of taking steps to ensure to emigrants more ample protection and assistance, both before and during their passage. This may, to a certain extent, be accomplished by amending the present Passengers' Act, and making more effectual provision for its future enforcement; but other measures will likewise be necessary, to which I shall presently call your attention. You will observe, that of the emigrants who pro-

You will observe, that of the emigrants who pro-ceed to Canada, a large proportion, even when they embark, are sufficiently provided with clothes, with bedding or provisions; that in many cases they have about them the seeds of disease, arising from the destitution and misery in which they have been living previous to embarkation, and that as a necessary consequence great suckness and mortality occur on the voyage, and immediately after their occur on the voyage, and immediately after their arrival in Canada

Against destitution and, to a certain extent, disease, on the part of the poorer emigrants, it is impossible altogether to guard; but from the reports to which I have referred, it is evident that a great part of these evils are caused by the fraudulent practices on the part of passenger agents, by the rapacity of the ship charterers and by misconduct of the officers during the voyage. Here, then, is the first object for which Government assistance is required; viz., to increase the efficiency of the Government agents at the outports, and to put down the system of kidnapping which is said to be practised by travelling passenger agents. If this be done, and if the emigrant agents and custom house officers do their duty, scenes such as those described by Dr. Douglas cannot recur.

I take it for granted that the existing law would be sufficient to punish the frauds practised by passenger agents; but if not, a provision should be introduced in the Passenger Act to meet that case. Strict care should likewise by taken in every instance where an emigrant vessel is detained by any that into appoint of the hear spling to enforce any the time appointed for hear spling to enforce stance where an emigrant vessel is detained beyond the time appointed for her sailing to enforce the 14th clause of the ex sting Act against the master. The emigrant agents, by making it their practice to visit the places where emigrants are generally lodged when waiting for their passage, and by attentively observing the proceedings of the passenger vessels at their respective stations might, I conceive easily perform this cuty. I would further suggest to your Lordship whether some steps might not be taken, either by the Government or in communication with the municipal authorities at Liverpool, to provide accommodation for emigrants resorting to that port to embark for America.

Passengers' Act; in which, so far as they regard the further limitation of the number of passengers in proportion to tonnage, the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits, the enforcement of the penalties in a summary way before the local magistrates, and the extension of the Act to all vessels carrying steerage passengers, I entirely concur. Of the importance of the list of these provisions the Report before me affords full proof, it appearing that in the case of the "————" the clearest evidence of unisconduct on the part of the captain and the unseaworthiness of the ship was of no avail, because the number of Passengers was less by fou than that allowed by the Passengers' Act. must presume that it was from this circumstance only that the vessel was allowed by the emigrant agent at Clasgow to proceed to sea in so unseaworthy a state.

The third and fourth clauses of the Passenger's Act, if faithfully complied with, would appear sufficiently to regulate the provision ing of emigrant vessels.

The fifth clause imposes on the officers of customs the duty of seeing that the preceding clauses are obeyed, but I regret to state that this duty is notoriously neglected; and I am not aware that any censure has ever followed that neglect. In order, however, to ensure greater vigilance in future, I would suggest that all ports where an emigrant agent is stationed the customs' officers should be directed not to give a clearance to any vessel coming within the purview of the Passengers' Act, without having previously received from the agent a certificate that the provisions of that Act have been complied with.

I would further propose that besides the amount of food specified in the Act, emigrants should be required to bring on board with them clean bedding and sufficient clothes, and that the master of the vessel should be responsible for keeping the decks clean and healthy during the voyage.

But no law will be effectual to protect the

emigrant during the voyage, unless some person clothed with sufficient authority to enforce it, be placed by Her Majesty's Government on board the emigrant vessels, or at least on board of those which carry the larger number of emigrants. Once at sea, the emigrants are necessarily at the hands of the captain. Whatever exortation or oppression he may exercise towards them they have no power to resist, and from the difficulty of enforcing the penalties when they arrive at their destination, from the indisposition of the emigrants to be detained to prosecute him, and from their ignorance of their own rights, he may be tolerably confident of escaping with impunity. A Government agent on board, who might very properly combine in his person the duties of medical attendant, would prevent these evils, and he might also be charged with the custody of the emigrants' own provisions, so as to prevent the waste which is said now to prevail; and be armed with authority to enforce personal cleanliness among them. I would earnestly request that whatever sum may be granted by Parliament towards emigration, a portion of it may be de voted to this important object.

The next object to which I would propos devote a portion of any Parliamentary grant, would be to aid the funds of these provinces in providing relief and medical atten-dance for those who arrive destitute or in sickness on the shores, and in assisting the able-bodied to proceed to the districts where their labour may be available.

I had expected before this time to have informed your Lordship of the exact amount expended in this service during the year 1840, but difficulties have occurred in the settlement of some of the accounts which have made this impossible. I trust, however, that the sum will not much exceed the amount placed by your Lordship at my disposal. The number who have been assisted to

were well able to pay for their passage. But in the height of the season, when perhaps several thousand emigrants arrive course of a few days, it is impossible for the emigrant agent to ascertain accurately the circumstances of each individual; and it is most important that emigrants should not be allowed to remain unemployed in the towns. The public works at Montreal when once comnenced, afforded the means of testing the applications for relief of those who reached this city; and I trust that before next spring some similar works may be in progress in the vi-cinity of Quebec. Still much expense must be incurred to forward the stream of emigrants to those places where their labour may be most useful and productive, and where they may become permanent settlers Its amount will probably be much reduced in future years by the competition on the St. Lawrence of the new steam boats, which are now building for the Government, and the conveyance of the mails, and by the formation forwarding companies on the Ottawa and Rideau. Heretofore the forwarding on those rivers and their canals has been a monopoly, the lock at St. Anne's Rapids being in the hand of a private company; but before the opening of the navigation in the spring, another lock will be completed at the public expense, and the forwarding business will be thus thrown open to general enterprize. The cause will also, I trust, put an end to the inconvenience and suffering to which the emigrants are now exposed in their passage from Montreal to Bytown and Kingston, and will in so far diminish the causes of sickness among

My Despatch of the 14th inst., No. 214 and the documents which accompany it, will have fully explained to your Lordship the nature of the arrangement which I propose to make for settling on wild lands, either in connexion with some public works or otherwise, emigrants for whom employment cannot be found. This is another object to which I would propose to apply a portion of any grant from the imperial treasury, more especially in localities where, from political reasons, it may be important to encourage settle ment, and to which in ordinary circumstance settlers would not resort. In Lower Canada, from the peculiarity of its original settlement, and from its subsequent political history, there are many such localities, exclusive of those great lines of communication between Quebe and the seaboard provinces, and between the St. Lawrence and the townships, in which the expedience of encouraging settlement requires no argument. But this is an object which must be regarded as pertaining to imperial as much as to local interests, and there would be an evident inconvenience in applying to the local Legislature for assistance towards it.

Lastly, I would propose to apply such a grant towards the promotion of public works, in which must eventually be found the great means of employing those emigrants who are not absorbed by the existing demand for labour. Some of these works, such, for instance, as the establishment of a communication between Lakes Huron and Onta-For the protection of the emigrant during the hassage, Mr. Buchanan has, in the Appendix to his Report, suggested several alterations of the and Fredericton, and the opening a water com-100 KEGS WHITE LEAD for sale by MORLEY & JENKINS. Kingston, April 20, 1840.

munication between Missiskoui Bay and the Richelien, thus giving us a better communication with Lake Champlain, are of national importance, as being necessary to the military defence of the country in the event of a war. The establishment of one or more harbours on the shores of Lake Erie is another work of the most pressing necessity, and one which the province cannot be expect-ed of itself to undertake. There are others, such as the Welland Canal, in which the Crown al-ready possesses a large stake, and the completion of which is no less seential in a political than a commercial point of view. I more especially ad-vert to the Welland Canal, because it is at this moment one of the most important works in Canada. During the last season the revenue derived from it was one third greater than in any preceding year; and there is every prospect of our obtaining the passage through it of all the western trade. But if this canal were allowed to fall in-to decay, the Americans would renew their favourite project of a canal on their side of the river, and would be encouraged to proceed in the works which they have already commenced for the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The settlement of emigrants on wild lands, ta-ken in connexion with the exertions which indi vidual landowners are now prepared to make for the same purpose, and the prosecution of the great public works to which I have alluded, will absorb a very considerable number of emigrants. The municipal bodies also which, under the ordinance recently passed by the Special Council, will at an early date be called into existence in Lower Canada, may reasonably be expected, by undertaking public works, to create a considerable demand for labourers in this province; and I trust that those improvements which, in Upper Canada, have been nenced by individual enterprize, or from provincial resources, may to a great extent be resum-

ed in the spring.

There is, moreover, a spirit of renewed activity and enterprize among the whole British population in both provinces, which affords ample security that no difficulty will arise in finding employment for well-conduct emigrants; and it will be my endeavour to turn these fortunate circumstances to the best advantage. With this view I shall take all the means in my power, through the land a-gents distributed in the different sections of the province, and through other channels, to ascertain the wants and capabilities of each, the induce-ments which they hold out to the emigrant, and the facilities they may afford for his permanent settlement. All the information which I can collect on these points will be communicated to the emigrant agents at Quebec and Montreal, so that the emigrant on his arrival may at once be enabled to decide to what point it will be most advan-

ageous to him to proceed.

I have already directed that, to prevent the delay and expense to which purchasers of land have heretofore been exposed, every land agent in the province should for the future be furnished by the Commissioners of Crown Lands with diagrams and specifications of all Crown Lands for sale withn his district.

To guard against double sales, the land agent must of course communicate with the central office before concluding a sale; but the delay thus caused will be comparatively unimportant.

I am convinced that this alteration will be re-

ceived as a great boon by the inhabitants of these With a view, also to facilitate the settlement of the provinces, I further propose to invite individ-ual proprietors who may desire to sell their lands, to send in descriptions of them, with all necessary particulars, to the offices of the several Crown lands agents. Those officers will not, however, act in any way as private agents, or undertake to sell private lands; they will merely afford the means of informing the public of the extent of lands to be sold in each district, the name of the owner, and the price demanded. Proprietors taking advantage of this arrangement would be reequired to pay a small fee for the custody of their charts and papers, the amount of which I shall settle with the Commissioners of Crown Lands.

It may be objected that such an arrangement will, for the present at least, tend to diminish the sales of land the property of the Crown, and to some extent this will probably be the case; but the settlement of the country in the most advantageous manner is so much more important for the public interests than the present amount of the land reve-

nue, that I look upon this objection as of no im-Your Lordship will allow me to suggest, that every means should be taken to urge on intending emigrants the necessity of arriving in this country as canadian Farmer," Kingston, before the 12th day early as possible after the opening of the naviga-The season is so short, that unless a settler is on his land by the beginning of June, there is no chance of his being able to make any provision for his subsistence before the ensui while during the winter the severity of the weath er precludes almost all out of door labour. It is likewise important to the health of the emigrants that they should arrive before the great heat of

the summer commences. I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship the answers to the questions prepared by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. I have caused them to be distributed very generally throughout all the provinces, and some delay has occurred in my receiving the answers;—several, however, have now reached me, and as delay cannot but be inconvenient, 1 shall prefer sending the information I have already obtained to waiting till it shall be more perfect.

You will observe that in the preceding pages I have not referred to that part of the report of the Commissioners of the 21st April last which relates to the assistance of emigrants out of funds raised in the colony. As the whole revenues of the United Province, whether arising from the sale of land or any other source, are after certain deductions. or any other source, are, after certain deductions, placed by the Union Act at the disposal of the Legislature, and those revenues will probably for some years be not more than sufficient to defray the burthens now imposed on them and to provide for the public works, which must be continued, it has appeared to me unnecessary to enter on a sub-ject which could lead to no practical result. Bu ject which could lead to no practical result. But I must observe, in respect to the Canada and the British North American Companies, that the bargain which they originally made with the Crown would, under proper management, have been so advantageous that they appear to me to have no claim to any peculiar indulgence in the matter of emigration. In respect to the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, I can only state that their operations have been very much kept out of view in this country; but, as far as they are known, I should be sorry to see the Government in any way connected with or countenancing them. If the shareholders were to be alone the sufferers it would be of little moment, but I antisufferers it would be of little moment, but I anti-cipate serious consequences whenever the unfortunate persons who may have made purchases of land of this Company shall arrive to take posses-sion of their property, if it has been acquired on the terms set forth in the prospectus, which has been publihsed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Sydenham.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, 3000 LBS, Fresh Clover Seed, Fresh Garden Seeds, wholesale and retail, 100 Ploughs, superior patterns, 60 doz. polished Cast Steel Hoes, 100 " Manure Forks,

400 kegs White, Green, Blue & Red Paints, 500 gallons best Boiled Oil, 50 Sugar Kettles, 200 pairs Polished Trace Chains. BRIGGS & LASHER. Store Street, Kingston, }

Feb. 23, 1841. CLOVER SEED. LBS. fine fresh Seed, for sale by J. W. BRENT, Druggist. KING STREET

OR PUBLISHING A PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED,

THE CANADIAN FARMER. WUCH of the wealth, greatness and prosperity of a nation, depends on the successful cul-ture of the soil. Few countries have been known urish, during a long time, in which the agriultural interests have been neglected. It may be true, that the commercial interests of some nations are so great, as for a time to overshade the interests of agriculture, yet, as an occupation for men in general, it can bear no comparison with agriculture. Indeed, among all the occupations of life, however polite or necessary, none can stand in competition with agriculture. And, it is right that it should be so; for, it is the farmer who upholds the hands of community, and strengthens the pillars of the state; notwithstanding the "polite professions," and "delicate employments," in which men are engaged. Where agriculture flourishes, the country grows rich; but where it is neglected, the country's prosperity declines. Agriculture has been viewed, hitherto, in an un-favourable light, and thought, by many, to be rather a second rate employment; but, it is now being regarded as one of the first, and most honourable of employments. This last view of it, is sanctioned by the wealthy of the land, who are

Parliamentary and Legislative Acts have been and are being passed, in aid of it; - Chemists, Geologists, Naturalists, and Botanists, are adding such to the scientific departments of agriculture Farming, in theory, is not to be recommended, inless it is connected with experience. To become successful, therefore, in the business of farming, it is requisite that science and practice should o-operate with it, and aid each other.

contributing their influence to facilitate its pro-

There are hundreds of practical farmers in the Province, who have no theoretic knowledge of the business. There are many who are scientific far-mers, but who have no practical experience. The benefit of all, requires, that there be some "methrough which the various knowledge possessed by each and all, may be communicated o the farmer. In this way, not only the experiments that are now going on, but the experience and knowledge of all time past, of things apper-taining to the culture of the soil and the farmer's interest, may be possessed by him at a trifling ex-

Such a medium is now proposed to the Canadian public, viz.—the Canadian Farmer; which should it receive patronage to warrant the underat Kingston. It will be devoted entirely to the farmer's interest;—to scientifical and practical agriculture;—to the different offices of husbandry. It will contain articles on horticulture, and the culture of fruit trees, by the best authors in Europe. On the best mode of managing and improving stock, viz: cattle, horses, sheep and swine,—the various diseases to which they are liable, and the best mode of treatment—by the most experi-enced growers. Essays on the various soils, and their adaptation to the different kinds of grain, grass or seeds. On the most approved methods of managing dairies; as practised in England and the United States. On the plan of laying out gardens and farms. On the raising of bees, and the management of poultry. It will contain accounts of all the Cattle Shows and Fairs in the Province, the United States and England. prices will be corrected monthly; and particular pains will be taken to give the earliest accounts of the improvements of the implements of Agriculture, domestic and foreign.

CONDITIONS. The CANADIAN FARMER will be published or the 1st of each month, - in Double Quarto form; on good paper and with fair type, at the low price of five shillings per year. Payable in all cases on the receipt of the first No.

All Post Masters are requested to act as Agents for the Canadian Farmer. Any person obtaining ten subscribers and sending pay for the same, in advance, free of postage, shall be entitled to receive eleven copies of the Farmer.

We wish all our Canadian Farmers, in particu-

lar, to favour us with communications on any or all, of the subjects mentioned above; and give us the results of their experience. Also, we expect, that the Farmer will use his endeavours to aid the progress of a paper, published in his own land, and devoted, particularly to his own interest. We think we shall not be disappointed.

N. B. All subscriber's names, as far as possible, are requested to be sent to the "Editor of the

for publishing, may be made; and that know the number required.

Editors of papers who will give this Prospectus an insertion, shall be entitled to a volume of the Canadian Farmer.

Post Masters, if they wish to aid us, will frank their Communications.

Names of Post Offices and the County, should given, in all cases, to prevent mistakes. Kingston, April 5, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still continues to transact business at his old stand, directly opposite the Hardware Store of Messsis. J. WAT-KINS, & Co., and the third house below Mr. Bamford's (formerly Mr. Mayo's) Hotel, where will at all times be found. all times be found,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery, All of which has been laid in uncommonly low and will be sold CHEAP for CASH, either wholesale or retail. WILLIAM THIRKELL.

Kingston, Nov. 23d, 1840.

SPRING GOODS,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. A LARGE quantity of bleached Canvas, 1 to 7; a few cases of Christy's best Beaver and Gossamer Hats, of the newest fashions; also, Cloth Caps, and a large assortment of Straw Bonnets; also, Moleskins, Jeans and Drills of various de-

The above goods having been purchased in the English Markets at a time when they were much depressed, consequently they were bought very low, which enables them to offer these goods to low, which enables them their customers at very low prices.

W. WILSON. Kingston, Feb. 3, 1841.

PINE and Common Principe Cigars, Best Havana Superior Porto Rico Smoking Tobacco, in quar-

ter lb. papers,

__ALSO__
London made Hair and Cloth BRUSHES, in great variety, for Sale at -T. & J. RIGNEY'S Comb and Fancy Store, Near Mr. Heath's, Druggist.

Kingston, 23d Nov., 1840. A very splendid pair of Gold EPAULETTES, made by John Posser, Charing Cross, for Sale at T. & J. R's.

AT THE VARIETY STORE. No 4. Garratt's Buildings.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, wholesale or retail, one of the best stocks of Cloth Caps for men and boys, ever offered in this market.

ALSO,
Christy's London patent glazed Hats & Thrashers,
Ladies Prunella boots and shoes.
Children's Morocco,
Plain and figured Silks & Tabinett,
Lace and gauze Veils. Lace and gauze Veils, Plan & fancy Stocks, and almost every article ound in a retail establishment.

ALSO,
A large assortment of ready made Clothing, kept constantly on hand, all which will be sold cheap

S. W. BRADY. Kingston, April 13, 1841.

BELLEVILLE FLOURING MILL. THE above Mill will be LEASED for One or Three Years, at the Annual Rent of £100 Currency, payable by Quarterly enstalments.—
The Mill underwent a good repair last Fall, and a the Cheapest, and a strength entirefaction.

THE Subscriber hear last.

gave general satisfaction.

Also,—To LEASE for one or more Years, the TRIP HAMMER WORKS, for manufacturing Axes, &c., at the Annual Rent of £65—together with the upper part of the Building, containing Lathes and other Machinery, suitable for a Cabinet Maker, Cooper or Turner, with convenience for a Family, at the Annual Rent of £30, and immediate possession given. The Trip Hammer Works on the First day of August next.

The new SAW MILL on the West side of the River will be LEASED for One or more Years, at the Annual Rent of £50, to which are expected to be delivered-now contracted for-upwards of Two thousand Logs.

For further particulars, enquire of the Subscri-

ber- if by letter, post paid.

ROBT. F. COLEMAN. Belleville, Febr. 18, 1841.

N. B. Two good SAWYERS of steady habits, wanted from the 1st day of April next—can be accommodated with a convenient Dwelling House if required.

CIRCULAR. THE Subscriber begs leave to return to his nu-THE Subscriber begs leave to letter to Province, merous customers throughout the Province, those acknowledgments which their liberal support during the last season so justly calls for, and in doing so he avails himself of the opportunity to state that he is now completing his arrangements to continue his

PERIODICAL SALES in Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton, on a still more extended scale, in order to ensure to his present customers and to the Trade at large, increased facilities and a certain market for the supply of every commodity under the denomination of Teas, every commodity under the denomination of Sugars, Wines, Liquois and Groceries.

And he begs leave to assure them that they may confidently rely upon these Sales for their general supplies at the lowest market rates and on the most avorable terms.

The Subscriber begs at the same time to intro duce to his customers Mr. R. A. Goodenough, to whom he has entrusted the general management of his Sales as Agent and confidential Assistant. JAMES BROWN, JUNIOR. Kingston, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE. BY the subscribers, at their stores in Front street: street:
60 kegs Plug Tobacco, 18's, sup. quality,
50 kegs do do 16's, do
10 boxes Cavendish do.
100 jars Maccaboy Snuff,
10 M Principe and Regallia Cigars,
HUGH FRASER & Co.

Kingston, 7th April, 1841. FOR SALE. BY the subscribers, at their stores in Front-

20 hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar, 30 bbls. do do 40 bags E. I. crystalized 5 hhds. refined Loaf do 40 half chests Young Hyson Tea, 10 do Twankay and Hyson. HUGH FRASER & Co. Kingston, April 7th, 1841.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS Puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 40 quarter casks do do Cognac Brandy, 5 hhds. Bordeaux

7 do Hollands Gin, 20 cases Schiedam do. 1 doz. each, 30 casks Bordeaux Vinegar. HUGH FRASER & Co. Kingston, April, 1841.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS 10 hhds. (large) Table Codfish, 20 kegs Lochfine Herrings, 10 bbls. No. 1 North Shore do

40 toxes Digby do. HUGH FRASER & Co. Kingston, April, 1841.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS 20 Bags Java Coffee, 5 bbls. Roasted do 30 boxes Ground do 10 bags Black Pepper,

28 hoves Ground do 50 matts Cassia, 1 cask Nutmegs 80 jars Mustard (fresh), 20 kegs Sun Raisins, 2 kegs Zante Currants, 2 bales Cloves.

HUGH FRASER & Co. Kingston, April, 1841.

SOAP. 200 Boxes Steel's best Liverpool Soap, for sale by HUGH FRASER & Co. Kingston, April, 1841.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

10 Tierces Molasses, 20 bbls. Rice, 10 bbls. Barley, 100 reams Wrapping Paper,

5 bales Corks,
30 boxes tipped and faced Pipes,
20 bbls. Blacking, assorted,
5 do Walnuts (fresh), 3 do hard-shell Almonds HUGH FRASER & Co.

Kingston, April, 1841. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, 4 Bbls Sandeman's Port Wine, 3 doz. each, 6 casks Sherry Wine, 3 doz. each, (sup. qu.) 2 hhds. Gourie's Madeira, do.

10 qr. casks ' Facon's' Madeira, 8 do 12 do Sherry, Port, 10 cases Champagne, 40 baskets, Leith Ale and Porter.

HUGH FRASER & Co. Kingston, April, 1841. OILS & PAINTS.

10 Hhds. double boiled Linseed Oil, 7 do Raw do. 10 casks Spirits Turpentine, 90 kegs White paint, 25 do Green do. 5 bbls. sperm Oil, 3 do cod do. for sale by HUGH FRASER & Co.

Kingston, April, 1841. GROUND PLASTER

AND WATER LIME.

HE subscriber has now on hand, and offers for sale at the Stone Mills in Marysburgh, 500 tons of Plaster and 300 barrels of Water Lime,

Which he can furnish to his customers, carefully ground and ready for use. - Also, constantly on hand, THRASHING MACHINES of the most approved kinds. He will guarantee to sell Ground Plaster at lower rates than can be imported, being the proprietor of an extensive quarry in the U. States.

DAVID M. LAKE. Stone Mills, 1st February, 1841. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER. YE WOODS of the best quality, Wholesale

J. W. BRENT, Druggist & Apothecary.
King Street, Dec. 22, 1840.

NEW AND SPLENDID CABINET FURNITUR

THE Subscriber begs leave to infinity lic generally, that he has remoniture Ware Room to his new built erected in Montreal Street, third corner of Store Street, and near to Grocery Store where will always be nor neral assortment of READY MADE of TURE, of the best quality and latest page prices to suit intending purchasers. rous of purchasing are respectfully in a call. As the Subscriber is constar a call. As the Subscriber is constantly a turing for sale and to order, they can see supplied with any article they may

CAN

For the Kingston Here

HER SON.

MALE FRIEND ON T

our deeting years, soon a hat the millions through a moment to mortal's not gi

al boy, in the brightest of

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For the Kingston Here

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NTS AFTER HER I

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of that Celestial Countr

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ugh we feel such strong e ack we'd not thy spirit cal

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ARLY WOO'D ANI

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whispers her to shun, cenes of purer bliss await early woo'd and won.

B. MRS. ABDY.

, May 3, 1811.

s, brothers, sisters, a

together spwards fly.

FRIFND,

LINES

Kingston, Jan. 1841. WANTED-A Varnisher and Polisher,

P. G. FITCH, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Surger OCULIST AND SURGEO 290 Broadway, New York. Entrance in Ro

THE subscriber will be furnished Field Seeds. J. W. BRED King Street, Dec. 22, 1840.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE Directors of the Alliance For Assurance Company of London, h termined upon having no lisks on their this Office upon Houses which are not class, hereby notify all persons courned policy will be remewed or new risk labeless upon such houses as have the not covered with either Tim or theel line,

covered with either wise safely protected from external days JOHN II. Gill Alliance Office, Kingston, 4th August, 1840.

NEW FALL GOODS. Whelesale Stores in Front Stretch occupied by Messrs. W. & J. Wilson, in ter Johnny "from Liverpool, and "fast of the following of the followi from Glasgow, the following COODS,

In addition to their Stock previously Viz. : Pilot and Beaver Cloths, (blue, black mixed,) English Plaidings, Scarlet and ding, Flannels, Merinoes, Dingget, Janes, Pillow Fustians, Grey Twilledn down Cottons, Selicias, fancy Shallon, Jacconetts, black, white and gray Laws Hose, Croydon Lowlas, Prints, gray as Cottons, Dia er, Rugs, Coloured Come one bale Winter Vestings, a large augus Tweeds, READY MADE CLOTHING.

Those who are desirous of sele staple Goods, would find it advantages and examine the above.

Kington, 16th Octr., 1840. WILLIAM JOHNSON, BAB

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully to his friends and the public that he ha to the Chronicle Building, second door corner on Brock Street, North side of the Square, where he will be happy to with who call upon him. o call upon him. Kingston, Sept. 19, 1840.

£1000 WANTED. BORROW for a term of yearship upon. Security for the payment of cipal will be given on unincumbered my the Town of Kingston. Apply at the Office. Kingston, 10th Feb., 1841.

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ding, fond, and warm, ed by the world's vain ma ed by passion's storm e's deferred" she hath no Wilton, Sidney Warner, Eq.
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