found in almost every hay now where there is an [illegible] I much approve of this simple remedy.

Kingston Herald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1842.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

By this arrival we have accounts from England to the 4th inst., but there is nothing of any moment. Another attempt to shoot the Queen—or rather to get provided for during life under this pretence—has been made, of which the particulars are given below.

The prospect for the harvest in England is good, and the corn market is dull. Wheat has declined 3d to 4d per 70 lbs., and flour 1s to 1s 6d per barrel. The duty is reduced to 9s on wheat, and 5s 5d on flour, for foreign; and 1s per quarter, and 7d per barrel, on colonial. The present price of Canadian duty paid flour is not over 34s to 34s 6d per barrel.

The royal assent was given to the income tax bill on the 22d of June. The tariff bill passed the Commons on the 28th.

The news by the Acadia reached this place on Saturday morning by private hand; but did not come until this morning by mail—a difference of three days against the mail.

ENGLAND.

The British Parliament is at present occupied with a discussion on the appalling and increasing distress throughout the country, Mr. Wallace having, on Friday, moved as an amendment to the order of the day for going into a committee of supply, a series of resolutions to the effect that Parliament should not be prorogued without an inquiry being instituted as to the extent of the distress and the best means calculated to afford relief. This has re-opened the question of the corn laws and the trading and financial policy of the late and existing governments, and there is no knowing when the debate will terminate. Mr. Bapnerman has a notice of motion on the books for empowering the Crown to open the ports of Britain to a free importation of foreign corn, in case of necessity, before the re-assembling Parliament. The bill incorporating the Tariff has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and, as it will probably not be delayed in its passage through the House of Lords, it will soon take its place among the statute laws of the land, along with the Income Tax Act.

Considerable inconvenience has arisen amongst the trading community by the government having issued their proclamation for cutting and defacing light gold, as the greater part of the sovereigns in circulation and all the half sovereigns have lost weight by friction. The indisposition of the people to render themselves liable to the loss, occasioned for some time a scarcity of silver, but the currency is gradually recovering itself. The minister explained, that the act was adopted at the present period from a consideration of the state of the exchanges, and that it would have led to abuses had notice been given of the intention.

The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been reprieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too farcical for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Saturday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James', to Buckingham Palace, a deformed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth, who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the police-man in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended in the course of the day, when it was discovered that he had recently and repeatedly been heard to say, that he admired the conduct of Francis, and regretted that he did not succeed in his attempt; that Francis was a brave fellow, and he wished he had been in Francis' place, for he would do for the Queen, that he had a prime air-gun and pistol, and he would use them in the same cause. The pistol had an old flint-lock, with a screw and rifle barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the screw having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, there were found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of tobacco pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

Meetings of the shopkeepers of Manchester, Wolverhampton, Leicester, and other large towns, have been held to consider the prevailing distress. The chartists continue active in the manufacturing districts. The Anti-corn-law association has not relaxed its agitation.

Earl De Grey is about to visit Bohemia for the benefit of his health, but will resume the administration of the Irish Government on his return.

The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of the harvest are of the most cheering description. The rains have been moderately copious in every direction, and vegetation which in the light soils was in many places feeling the effect of the drouth, with some severity, had already got an extraordinary stimulus. If the weather continues equally propitious, we shall have wheat harvest on the average a fortnight to three weeks earlier than last year.

OVERLAND MAIL—INDIA & CHINA.

The Indian mail arrived at Marseilles on the 29th of June. The following telegraphic despatch reached London on Friday. General Pollock had joined Sir R. Sale at Jellalabad, re-establishing on his march the authority of Thomas Khan Sullpeera. He was to march on Cabul as soon as he was joined by Colonel Boulton. General England had re-united troops, forced the passes, and joined General Nott at Candahar. Captain M'Kenzie had arrived at Jellalabad, with offers from Akbar Khan to release his prisoners on conditions. The answer was not known. General Elphinstone died on the 23d of April.

The accounts from China are interesting.—On the 18th of March the Chinese, 10,000 or 12,000 strong tried to retake Ningpo, while another force attacked Chinghae. In both instances they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The details have been received. The mail is despatched from Bombay on the 23d of May, ten days earlier than usual, in order to avoid the monsoon. The Chinese were allowed to enter Ningpo without opposition, but upon reaching the market place were attacked on all sides by the British troops, and instantly routed. When they got within one hundred yards of the British guns, a terrific fire of grape and canister was poured down upon them. They fled in confusion, leaving about 250 dead. The 49th regiment was then sent in pursuit, but up to the last accounts had not yet returned. A simultaneous attack had been made upon Chinghae. The enemy were again routed. The British did not suffer a single casualty at either place.

This appears to have been only part of a concerted attack, as at the same time fire-boats were launched against the ships.

The Mandarins also contemplated an attempt upon Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the island of Taisam. Their intentions were, however, frustrated, by the Nemesis having been sent to reconnoitre, and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat having been dispatched from this vessel was fired on by the Chinese, when pulling into a creek. The steamer's crew were immediately landed. They succeeded after killing many of the enemy, in capturing 30 junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan.

It was remarked that all the Chinese soldiers left dead at Ningpo and Chinghae had a few dollars about them. It is supposed from this that a gratuity was issued to them immediately before they attacked the city, in order to induce them to advance. It is said that the Emperor has ordered that the provinces which are the seat of war, shall defray the whole of its expenses. We may conclude, therefore, that the cabinet of Pekin do not conceive it necessary to make a great national effort against their foes. The inhabitants of the invaded provinces are naturally disinclined to bear the whole of the heavy pecuniary charges necessary for carrying on hostilities. The consequences is, that the Chinese army to the south of the Hangchow river, is in want of pay, and destitute of supplies, from which cause the troops were in such a state of insubordination that it was expected they would shortly disband themselves.

The death of Shah Soojah is only confirmed; he fell by the hand of Zomaun Khan, brother to Dost Mohammed. The most satisfactory intelligence had been received of the Cabul prisoners; Capt. McKenzie, one of their number, had been permitted by Akbar Khan, to visit the camp at Jellalabad on parole, as the bearer of a despatch from Maj. Pottinger, and to treat for the ransom of his companions. He brought news of the death of Gen. Elphinstone, on the 23d of April. The other prisoners were doing well, and had been treated with considerable kindness. It is said that an enormous sum had been demanded for their ransom, but the terms were not known, although Captain McKenzie had returned to the Afghan camp with the answer to the proposals with which he had been entrusted.

Several skirmishes had taken place along the coast, but with no decisive result, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation, and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements.

By a notification from the plenipotentiary, it appears that the Chinese will be suffered to use their own discretion in fortifying the banks of the river between Whampoa and Canton; but that if they venture to erect new works below the former place, hostilities will be immediately resumed.

The state of trade at Canton had improved, many sales having been effected during the latter part of the month of March. Opium was sold at very low rates.

Trade has been carried on as usual, but with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices. Barter was the only means of commercial intercourse.

Sir Henry Pottinger continued at Macao.

The destruction of the garrison of Ghuznee is confirmed. Colonel Palmer left the citadel on the 26th of March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There, as in the case of Cabul, the Ghazees, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader of the insurgents, Shumshoodeen, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living as prisoners in the citadel. About 100 only of the sepoys are supposed to have escaped.

We have already on several occasions adverted to the folly of a servile adoption of certain rules and principles that prevail in England, without any respect being paid to the peculiar circumstances of this country. It is assumed by some men, that to assign English practice is a sufficient answer to every objection, without ever deigning to inquire whether the condition of things here is the same as there. This is the practice of quack doctors, who apply the same nostrum to every case, no matter what its peculiar character may be.

This irrational practice is adopted in relation to the currency, by the unthinking application of the rule, that if several kinds of specie be made a legal tender, that which is of least intrinsic value will drive out of circulation that which is of greater;—or that silver would drive gold out of circulation if both were equally a legal tender. That this rule holds good in England no one doubts; and if other things were equal, it would hold good here; but other things are not equal; and therefore the rule is not applicable here.

Where a large amount of capital is constantly unemployed, and capitalists have therefore a choice of what kind of money they will use, or pay out, and what kind they will lay by, or deposit in safe keeping, they will of course use that which is of least intrinsic value, and keep the other. But where a man has no choice in the matter—where every penny he can raise is constantly demanded—where no capital is unemployed, but if a thousand times more capital were to be had it would all be instantly used—how absurd it is to talk of any kind of coin driving another out of circulation. Here every kind of money is in constant circulation. No man can keep any back, because every man is constantly compelled to pay out all he has in discharge of his liabilities—the exceptions being too few and inconsiderable to affect the general result. In England, a man may pick and choose his money, paying out that of least intrinsic value, and locking up the rest; but here there is no choice in the case—sovereigns and penny tokens—dollars and shillings, Bank bills and corporation notes, any thing that will pass as money, must all go—with many a heavy sigh, perhaps, but go they must, and all prove too little for the demand. Can a man whose notes are maturing faster than he can take them up, stop to pick out the money he shall pay them in, and reserve the rest? He often has to stop and consider, yet it is not what kind of money he shall keep, but where he shall get money at all of any kind. That one kind of money is driven out of circulation by another implies that the former is hoarded—kept out of circulation; but there is no hoarding money or keeping it out of circulation in Canada—none that can affect the general question—the demand for money is too great for that. The great want in Canada is the want of capital. If the capital of the country were doubled or trebled to-morrow, it could be all profitably employed. Under such circumstances, to talk of driving any kind of money out of circulation by a slight difference of intrinsic value, is sheer nonsense. If any kind of money has not been kept in circulation, it is because there was a demand for it for exportation.

We know it has been argued, that if some rubbish, the old spurious coppers for instance, was made a legal tender, it would supersede every other. But this supposition is too ridiculous for grave argument; for it is neither more nor less than this—that if every man was allowed to make money, and this was made a legal tender, it would supersede every other. A wonderful discovery, truly. Money, if we may profane the name by applying it to trash, would be plentiful enough in Canada then. But it is of the coin of the realm that we speak; and if the difference between the intrinsic value of British silver and its nominal rate were greater than it is, it would have no influence in Canada. Money is too scarce here to admit of any being retained, or to admit of the public making any nice calculations as to the relative value of silver and gold.

A slight consideration, then, of the different circumstances of the two countries—the plenteousness of money in England, and the want of it here, giving the one an ample liberty of choice, and none to the other—will show that the English rule, though just and true there, is totally inapplicable here. Those who have money here, and are not pressed by debt, and thus compelled to pay out all the money they can raise from time to time, nevertheless find the demand for capital so great, and the profit of employing it so much, that they keep no money on hand of any account. Past as a few hundred pounds, or even less, are accumulated or gained, they are put to profitable use in the improvement of the country. The English rule is founded on an abundance of money; but it is bitter mockery to apply it here where money is so scarce.

Another fallacy with which we have to deal, is that of regulating our public affairs, so as to suit our trade with the United States, as if that was the chief interest to care for, instead of our domestic trade. Our first subject of thought and care should be our domestic trade, next our trade with England, and lastly our trade with the United States. But this order of things is reversed in some men's minds, and is not attended to in the Currency Act. Our domestic trade—our trade one with another—farmers with each other and with the merchant, mechanic, &c., and these again with them and each other, is the principal object to be cared for. To have this rendered easy and beneficial, neither too stringent in its means on the one hand, nor too lax on the other, so that the country can be improved, its latent resources developed, its prosperity secured, and the people well rewarded for their labor, is the chief end to be pursued, both in the legislative and executive departments of public business, leaving our foreign trade to take its subservient and secondary place. If it could be shown that any proposed measure—that the making British silver a legal tender to any amount, would raise the rate of exchange on New York, for instance,—would have some unfavorable effect on foreign trade, that is a consideration that can have but little weight, if the supposed measure promoted our domestic trade. The assumed or proved ill effect must be taken as an incident of foreign trade, and compensated by a sufficient additional price, as, in fact, all such incidents are. It would be an unheard of anomaly that the whole mass of the community should suffer for the interests of half a dozen foreign traders; or that the whole of a people's public and domestic affairs should be regulated by a part of their external trade and sacrificed in a vain attempt to build up that on the people's ruin. This would not be dreamed of even in Holland, which has depended more upon external trade than any other people of the present day. It would be better to be without the American trade, than that the whole of the Province should be without money. Instead of imposing restrictions, every facility should be given for the full employment of such capital as we can command, for all is far too limited for the wants and resources of the Province. The Parliament will assemble in about six weeks, when the usual bank returns must be made, and the public will see how much the currency has been contracted by the conjoint operation of the causes that we have heretofore mentioned.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT IS SUMMONED TO MEET FOR THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS ON THE EIGHTH OF SEPTEMBER. The proclamation is in the *Gazette* of Saturday, but we have not room for it.

HAWKINS' PLAN OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY OPERATIONS BEFORE QUEBEC, AND DEATH OF WOLFE. It will be seen by the advertisement, that this superb engraving is now brought before the public of Kingston, and they will doubtless show their love for the fine arts and patriotic spirit by subscribing for such a splendid picture, richly illustrating our national glory. The following letter from His Excellency Sir John Harvey is decisive as to the character of the work.

Certificate of Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H.

From a thorough knowledge of the environs of Quebec, having resided there for ten years, the greatest part of that period on the Plains of Abram, and from a general acquaintance with the operations of 1759, as detailed in various publications, and as described by individuals who had a share in those operations, I feel warranted in recommending Mr. Alfred Hawkins' Plan as well deserving the attention of those to whom it is dedicated, and the patronage of the British public.

(Signed) JOHN HARVEY,
Major-General.

London, July 5, 1841.

A Tariff Bill has passed the House of Representatives at Washington, and been sent to the Senate. If it pass and receive the President's sanction, it will affect the importation of Tea from the United States into this country, or Tea will be subject to a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

Contracts have been taken at Cincinnati for wheat at from 40 to 50 cents per bushel.

On our first page we have placed the Report of the Education Committee to the District Council.

We have received the prospectus of a new Reform paper to be published at Belleville, but we have no room for it this week.

For the Kingston Herald.

At a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the Township of Loughborough East, of Pittsburgh west of the Canal, and part of the seventh concession of Kingston, called in pursuance of public notice, and held at the stone School House in East Loughborough on the 16th day of July instant,—Mr. Isaac Bond having been called to the Chair, and Mr. Thomas Freeman appointed Secretary—

It was moved by Henry Smith, Jun. Esq., seconded by Mr. David Perry, and resolved,

1st. That the inhabitants of the Township of Loughborough East, of Pittsburgh west of the Canal, and part of the seventh concession of the Township of Kingston, suffer very great inconvenience from their isolated situation with respect to the other parts of the said townships respectively.

Moved by John Spring, Esq., and seconded by Samuel Campbell, Esq.,

2d. That, owing to the inclement season of the year at which the several township meetings are held, and the difficulty of reaching the same from those parts of the townships above referred to, the inhabitants of the said parts are unable to attend to their local interests in township matters, and it frequently happens that Township Officers are not appointed, by reason of the absence of the inhabitants above mentioned.

Moved by Mr. David Perry, and seconded by Mr. John Wolf,

3d. That it is desirable that certain parts of the said Townships should be set apart and formed into a distinct Township by itself, and that the limits of the same should be as follows: Commencing and including all Loughborough East of the Lake, all Pittsburgh West of the Canal, and all of the Seventh Concession of Kingston original, East of number Eleven.

Moved by Henry Smith, Jun. Esq., seconded by Mr. John Waldron,

4th. That Petitions be framed upon the foregoing Resolutions, to both branches of the Parliament of United Canada, that the same be circulated for signatures, and that a Committee of seven, with power to add to their number, be appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

Moved by Mr. Nathaniel Caverly, seconded by Mr. Robert Shannon,

5th. That the said committee be composed of the following, viz. Messrs. Spring, S. Campbell, D. Perry, Shepherd, Waldron, McNeilly and Isaac Bond.

All of which resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice.

ISAAC BOND, Chairman.
THOMAS FREEMAN, Sec'y.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and S. Campbell, Esq., being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Bond for his able conduct as Chairman.

THOS. FREEMAN, SEC'Y.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

SATURDAY, July 23.

FLOUR—Sales have been made of Canada at 32s, to the extent of 1,000 barrels; some of the holders demand 32s 6d: buyers and sellers are equally unwilling to operate, until the English mail, of the 4th instant comes forward.

An attempt was made yesterday, to sell 900 bbls Oswego, by public auction, but the trade held back, and only a small quantity went off at 31s a 31s 3d per bbl.

CLEVELAND, July 14.

The accounts from the interior are of the most gratifying nature, as regards the present wheat harvest; and if the pleasant weather continues a week or ten days longer, the bulk of the wheat crop in Ohio will be safely harvested. South of Columbus, it is already secured, and some of it thrashed, and on the way to this market, although it is not expected that much will come forward before the middle of next month. 75 to 80 cents have been paid for wheat, to be delivered by the 20th proximo.

Birth.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. Captain James Swanson of a Son.
In Pittsburgh, on the 15th inst. Mrs. James Crawford of a Son.
On Tuesday last, the wife of Mr. John Lambert, of this town, of a Daughter.

Married.

In this Town, on Wednesday last, the 20th inst., by the Venble. Archdeacon, Mr. William Nelson, of the Township of Pittsburg, to Miss Letitia McNiece, of the same place.

On the 19th inst., at the residence of her father, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, W. T. Johnson, Esq., to Jane, second daughter of S. Washburn, Esq., Picton.

On the 19th inst., at Toronto, by the Rev. John Anderson William Anthony Rooth, Esq., eldest son of Major Rooth, late of the 76th Regt. of Foot, to Ann Eliza, daughter of William Hepburn, Esq., of Chippewa.

Died.

On Monday 18th inst., William John, eldest son of Dr. James Y. Allen, of this town, aged 4 years.

FURNITURE SALE.

ON Thursday next 28th inst., without reserve, at the Auction Rooms of the Subscriber, the property of General Clitherow and other Military Gentlemen who have left or are about leaving the City. There is no occasion to enumerate the various articles, but intending purchasers are respectfully invited to call and inspect for themselves previous to the day of sale. As some sort of a guide as to the nature of the sale the following enumeration is given,—

Sofas, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Ottomans, Carpets, Druggets, Beds and Bedding, Mattrasses, Palliasses, Plated Ware, Books, Lamps, China, Glass, Crockery, Cushioned Chairs.

ALSO,

General Clitherow's Carriage, and other Carriages, Harness, Bridles and Saddles, &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely.

THOMAS A. HAINES,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, 21st July, 1842.

AUCTION SALE OF LOAF SUGAR, &c.

ON Tuesday next, the 2nd August, will be sold at the stores of the Subscriber, to close consignments,

15 Hhds double refined Sugar,
8 " Table Cod Fish,
25 kegs Butter,

All of which will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers. Merchants, and others will find it to their advantage to attend.

TERMS.—Under £25, cash; over £25, 3 months credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes, payable in full at maturity.

HUGH CALDER,
Auctioneer.

Com'l Wharf, Kingston, 26th July, 1842.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOT No. 1, 5th Concession Township of Oso, Midland District, 200 acres,
Lot No. 6 in the 9th concession and lot No. 26, in the fourth Concession, Township of Elzivir, Victoria District, 400 acres,
West part of Lot No. 75, and East half of Lot No. 76, in the Gore between the 3d Concession from the Lake, and the 5th Concession from the Bay, Township of Hillier, late Ameliasburgh, District of Prince Edward, 100 acres, with the Saw Mill erected thereon, commonly known as Frayer's Mills, subject to incumbrances—particulars of which may be known on application.
Lot No. 4, in Lot A, Main Street, in the Town of Picton,
Two shares in the Capital Stock of the Steamer BROCKVILLE, all the above being the property of a Bankrupt estate.

Apply to
J. OUTRAM,
Agent for the Creditors.

Address with J. H. GREER, Esq., Kingston.
Picton, 16th July, 1842.

VERY EXTENSIVE AND
IMPORTANT SALE,
BY CATALOGUE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Tuesday, 16th Day of August next,

WILL be Sold, without reserve, on a very liberal Credit, the whole of the valuable Household Furniture, Farm Stock, and Farming Utensils of Allan MacDonell, Esq., at his late residence, about 10 *miles from Kingston on the Bath Road. Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock, A. M.*

The Household Furniture consists of Beds and Bedding. Table Linen, &c., Carpets, Druggets, Window Curtains, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Chests Drawers, Wardrobes, Sofas, Plated and Silver Ware, China, Glass, Crockery, &c., with a large number of Kitchen Utensils, &c., a large number of Books.

THE FARM STOCK CONSISTS OF
Several very Superior Breed of Cows,
" " " Calves,
A large number of Superior Sheep,
Several excellent Pigs,
1 Fine Span Black Work Horses,
2 Fillies (Somonocodrom Breed) 3 years old,
2 Imported English Horses,
A beautiful Span of Black Canadian Ponies, and several other Horses.

FARMING UTENSILS.
Carts, Ploughs, Waggons, Harrows, Harness, &c.

ALSO,
The Crops on the ground, consisting of Wheat, Peas, Rye, Hay, Oats, Indian Corn, Potatoes Broom Corn, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.
Under £10, cash; £10 to £30, three months, credit; above £30, one half in three months, and one half in six months, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

THOMAS A. HAINES, Jr.
Auctioneer.

Creditors will please send in their Accounts for liquidation to D. Fraser, Esq., Under Sheriff.
Kingston, July 21st, 1842.

NOTICE.

AN Instalment of Ten per cent. on the unpaid Capital Stock of the Kingston MARINE RAILWAY COMPANY, as last allotted, is hereby called in and made payable at the office of the Company, on Monday 22d August.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. D. FOWLER, Clerk.

16th July, 1842.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S,
BOTTLED Leith Ale in pints and quarts,
do. London Porter do do.
Several Carriages,
Town Lots, Farms, Wild Lands,
Muscovado Sugars.

THOMAS A. HAINES,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, 20th July, 1842.

STORAGE FOR WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN,

IN Buildings, fire-proof and free from vermin, to the extent of 10,000 bushels and more if required. Apply to

CARTER & BENTLEY,
Hardy's Buildings, Front St., Kingston.

TOBACCO.

100 half kegs 16's Plug Tobacco,
40 do 18's do do
60 boxes 16's Cavendish do
15 do 32's Nailrod do
10 do 16's Ladies Twist do
10 cases Cut Tobacco,
6 do Cigars,
25 jars Maccaboy Snuff,
1 case Scotch do

For sale unusually low for cash, or on short approved credit by

HUGH CALDER.

Com'l Wharf, Kingston, July, 1842.

LEATHER.

150 sides Sole Leather,
25 sides Upper do.
For sale, low for cash by

HUGH CALDER.

Com'l Wharf, Kingston, July, 1842.

THE STEAMER

UNION.

CAPT. BURNS.

Rates of Freight and Passage to and from Toronto.

PASSAGE,
Cabin,.....Three Dollars.
Deck,.....One Dollar.

FREIGHT,
Merchandize,.....6d. per cwt.
Flour,.....6d. per bbl.
Other articles in proportion.

Kingston, July 22, 1842.

☞ The British Colonist, & Patriot will please give the above 3 insertions.

HAWKINS'

PLAN OF THE NAVAL AND MILITARY OPERATIONS BEFORE QUEBEC, AND DEATH OF WOLFE.

Splendidly engraved on steel, in London,—size, 33 inches by 26.

THIS work has been honoured with the most distinguished approbation and patronage in Great Britain; and more than a thousand subscribers in Quebec and Montreal—at the head of which stand the names of

Her Most Gracious Majesty,
Her Majesty Queen Adelaide,
Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
The Right Hon. the General Commanding in Chief,
His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B.
His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir R. D. Jackson, K. C. B.
Lieut.-General Sir James MacDonnell, K. C. B. & K. C. H.
Lieut.-General Clitherow,
The Mayor and Corporation of Quebec,
The Mayor and Corporation of Montreal,
The Mayor and Corporation of Kingston, &c. &c. &c.

A full list of subscribers will be published, as soon as their copies can be delivered.

Subscribers in Kingston are respectfully informed, that Mr. Hawkins' is on a visit to Kingston, for the purpose of delivering their copies, and receiving the names of additional subscribers.

PRICE—Proof impressions, $7½.

Daley's Hotel, Kingston, July 26, 1842.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand, an assortment of the different School Books in present use throughout the Province, which they are able to sell at unprecedented low prices, viz:

Murray's English Reader, whole or half bound,
do do Grammar,
do do do abridged,
Lennie's do do
Kirkham's do do
Mayor's Spelling Book,
Carpenter's do do
Fenning's do do
Davidson's do do
Ewing's Atlas,
Canadian do
Reid's do
Olney's Catechism of Geography,
and a variety of French, Latin and Greek elementary Books,

RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.,
Front Street.

N. B. A supply of Cobb's Spelling daily expected.

TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, at noon, on Thursday the 1st day of September next, from such persons as may be willing to furnish for a period of Twelve months from the twelfth day of September next, the RATIONS required for the support of the Convicts confined in the Provincial Penitentiary, agreeable to the undermentioned Schedule, viz:

Ration No. 1, to consist of
1 lb. Brown Bread,
3-4 " Fresh Beef,
1-22 part of a Bushel of Potatoes,
3-44 " " Pound of Salt,
1-22 " " Ounce of Pepper,
1-44 " " Quart of Vinegar,
1-88 " " Bushel of Indian Meal,
1-8 " " Pint of Molasses,
1-22 " " Quart of Pease,

Ration No. 2,
1 lb. Brown Bread,
3-4 " Salt Pork,
1-22 part of a Bushel of Potatoes,
3-44 " " Pound of Salt,
1-22 " " Ounce of Pepper,
1-44 " " Quart of Vinegar,
1-88 " " Bushel of Indian Meal,
1-8 " " Pint of Molasses,
1-22 " " Quart of Pease,

Ration No. 3.
1 3 8 lb. Brown Bread,
3-4 " Fresh Beef,
1-22 part of a Bushel of Potatoes,
3-44 " of a Pound of Salt,
1-22 " of an Ounce of Pepper,
1-44 " of a Quart of Vinegar,
1-8 " of a Pint of Molasses,
1-22 " of a Quart of Pease,

The Bread to be made of the best Wheaten Flour unbolted. The Beef and Pork to be of the quality known as "Prime." The Indian Meal to be kiln-dried, and the remainder of the articles of provisions to be of a good, sound, wholesome, and merchantable quality.

The Contractor will be required to have always on hand at the Penitentiary, a sufficient quantity of Rations for at least one weeks consumption, with the exception of Beef and Bread, the former of which must be supplied twenty-four hours before it is required for use, and of the latter a supply equal to two days consumption.

On and after the first day of August, 1843, Potatoes of the growth of that year to be furnished as part of the Rations.

In addition to the prices expressed for the Rations, each Tender must state the rates at which the several articles will be charged or allowed by the Contractor at the final settlement of his account, according to the surplus or deficiency that may be found at that period, viz:

Bread per pound,
Fresh Beef do.
Salt Pork per Bartel of 200 lbs.
Potatoes, " Bushel,
Salt. " Barrel of 280 lbs.
Pepper, " Pound,
Vinegar, " Gallon,
Indian Meal " Bushel,
Molasses, " Gallon,
Pease, " Bushel,

Tenders will be received at the same time, for the furnishing of all or any part of the undermentioned articles that may be required for the service of the Penitentiary, for one year from the twelfth day of September next, viz:

Potatoes at per Bushel,
Turnips, at " do.
Oats, at " do.
Hay, at " Ton,
Straw, at " Bundle of 42 lbs.

The whole of which are to be of the best quality.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, willing to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of Five hundred pounds for the due performance of such Agreement as may be entered into

H. SMITH,
Warden.

Provincial Penitentiary, 25th July, 1842.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until noon, *on Monday the 15th day of August next*, for the performance of the undermentioned Ordnance Works, the Specifications and Conditions of which may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, every day, (Sundays excepted,) after the 28th instant.

Building a Barrack with Outbuildings, for the Royal Artillery, at Kingston.

Payment will be made by the Ordnance Storekeeper, according to the prescribed forms, and the names of two persons, willing to enter into a bond with the principal, for the due performance of the Contract, must be stated on the Tender.

Commissariat,
Kingston, 21st July, 1842.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his retail Establishment into the new Stone Building, adjoining Mr. Greene's.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Kingston, July 14, 1842.

STEAMER

ST. DAVID.

Through to Montreal in about 24 hours.

IT IS THE intention of the Proprietors of this well known Boat to run her for passengers until about the 1st of October, from Kingston to Montreal, down the Rapids of the St Lawrence, returning via Ottawa River and Rideau Canal. As follows:

Leaving Kingston every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.
Leaving Gananoque do between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M.
Leaving Brockville 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.
Leaving Prescott and Ogdensburg, 4 o'clock Wednesday morning after the arrival of the steamer Oneida from Oswego.
Leaving Cornwall between 8 and 9 o'clock, Wednesday, Morning.
Leaving Coteau du Lac " 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.
Arriving at Lachine and Montreal in the evening.
Leaving Montreal Thursday afternoon.
Leaving Lachine Friday Morning.
Leaving Bytown Saturday "

This Boat is well fitted up with Cabins, manned by a careful and experienced Capt., Crew, and Engineer. It is now 15 months since she commenced running. The Boilers have been well tested and the utmost care will be observed for the safety and comfort of the Passengers. No exertions will be wanting to give satisfaction. Travelling Parties of Pleasure now have an opportunity of taking this new and delightful mode of visiting Montreal, and descending those Rapids which many of them have so often admired from the shore.

Application to H. & S. JONES, Kingston; Brockville.

H. JONES & Co., Canal Wharf, Montreal; to the Captain on board.

July 15, 1842.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until noon of Monday the 22d August next, from persons desirous of supplying Her Majesty's Forces with

Bread, Biscuit, Fresh Beef, and FORAGE,

For one year, from 1st October, 1842, to 30th September, 1843, at the Posts of Kingston, Fort Henry, and Point Frederick.

The Bread and Biscuit

must be baked from Government Flour furnished by the Commissariat, and from no other. Biscuit to be Kiln-dried. The Flour to be removed from the Commissariat Stores and empty Barrels to be returned, at the expense of the Contractor, and the Bread and Biscuit to be in the same manner delivered at the respective Barracks and Quarters of the Troops and of Staff and Departments.

The Tenders must express, in words at length, the number of lbs. of well baked Bread and Biscuit, which will be delivered for every 100 lbs. of Flour.

The Fresh Beef

To be of the best quality, Ox or Heifer, and other, and to be delivered to the Troops, by Contractor, at their respective Barracks, in tire Quarters, but without heads, feet, or and the Suet not to be withdrawn.

The Tenders must express the rate, in currency, per lb., in words at length.

The Forage

To be of the best quality which can be procured to be sweet and clean, and of the growth of the year 1842, and to be delivered by the Contractor, at the Commissariat Forage Yards, at the new Cavalry Barracks, near the Penitentiary.

The Ration, for Cavalry and Artillery Horses will be

10 lbs. of Oats, or 14 lbs. of Bran, when required.

12 lbs. of Hay, or 36 lbs. of Green Grass during the season, when required.

8 lbs. of Straw.

The Ration, for Staff and Regimental Horses, will be

9 lbs. of Oats.
16 lbs. of Hay.
6 lbs. of Straw.

The Tenders must express the rates, per ration, in Currency, in words at length.

Unexceptionable security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will be required, the names of two Persons, willing to enter into a bond with the Principal, for the due performance of the Contract, must be stated on the Tender. Payment will be made by Check on the Chartered Bank. The above mentioned Supplies will be exempt from toll over the Cataraqui Bridge.

Further information required may be obtained by application at the Commissariat.

Commissariat,
Kingston, 22d July, 1842.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office, Kingston, until noon on Monday the 22d August next, from persons desirous of supplying Her Majesty's Troops at Fort Henry with

Pure Water.

For one year, from 1st October, 1842, to 30th September, 1843. The daily quantity required will be about 800 gallons, but will vary according to the number of Troops.

The Tenders must express the rate per 100 gallons, in currency in words at length.

Unexceptionable Security, subject to the approval of the Commissariat, will be required, the names of two persons, willing to enter into a bond with the Principal, for the due performance of the Contract, must be stated on the Tender. Payment will be made by Check on a Chartered Bank.

Further information required, may be obtained by application at the Commissariat.

Commissariat,
Kingston, 22d July, 1842.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the *Commissariat Office, Cornwall, until Saturday the 27th day of August, 1842*, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the following supply of inspected FINE FLOUR, manufactured in Canada, viz:

650 BLS. OF 196 LBS. EACH,

of good and sufficient packages, on each of which shall be branded the name of the Mills at which the flour was manufactured, to be delivered by the Contractor, into such of the Magazines at Cornwall, as may be required, and in the following proportions:

150 barrels on the 10th October, 1842.
200 do do 10th November, 1842.
200 do do 10th June, 1843.

The whole to be warranted to keep sweet and sound for six months after each delivery, and should any part prove inferior or bad within the period of warranty, either in the Depot at Cornwall, or at any of the outposts, the same to be replaced by other flour at the expense of the Contractor.

The Tender to state the price in Currency per barrel, and to contain the real signatures of two or more responsible sureties, for the due fulfilment of any Contract that may be entered into, subject to the approval of the Commissariat.

The conditions of the Contract and any other information required, can be obtained at the Commissariat Office.

Commissariat, Cornwall,
9th July, 1842.

D. S. GOLDEY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS arrived in town, and may be consulted at the Lambton House.
Kingston, May 28th, 1842.

LUMBER for Sale by
CARTER & BENTLEY.
Kingston, April 26.

Public Record Office Reference C.O. 47/59

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