trate responsibility, and to bring it to bear upon known individuals. The Governor is he whom we seek to render circumspect and careful, and no subterfuge can be admitted by which this object can be protracted.'

"To those who are acquainted with the character of Mr. Roebuck's highly cultivated mind, and what intelligent newspaper reader is not? it is unnecessary to say that the honorable gentleman supported his plan by the most luminous and unanswerable reasoning. There is no point left untouched—no objection left unanswered, and the reader will rise from the perusal of the speech, impressed with a conviction, that, in neglecting the suggestion, ministers have lost an opportunity for the pacification of the Canadians, which may never again be offered to them.

"Nothing, indeed, in the shape of an answer was attempted. Ministers seemed to admit that the plan was good. Even the ministerial organ, the Morning Chronicle, after condemning Mr. Roebuck's indiscretion (in what did not appear) winds up with a short paragraph, stating that the plan was unobjectionable. Why not adopt it then? Ah! why not indeed? That is a question which would really puzzle a conjurer.

"Another, and not an unimportant, part of Mr. Roebuck's plan, was an extension of that of Lord John Russell's--we mean that in which a sort of congress of delegates is proposed to be assembled at Montreal. Lord John proposed a committee of the two Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada to meet at Montreal, to take cognizance of disputes between the two Provinces. This would have been utterly useless, as the disputes in question (about the division of the revenue) never amounted to an inconvenient pitch, and were always satisfactorily settled by the commissioners named by both Provinces.

"On the 21st, Mr. Leader put the House into something very like a dilemma. In an excellent and argumentative speech the Hon. member said this—'You say my friend Roebuck's plan is good, but that you have no assurance that it will please the Assembly of Lower Canada. Well, then, wait six months, in order to ascertain their views.' But this would not suit Lord John and his anti Canadian supporters. Like Sterne and the poor mendicant Franciscan, they had *predetermined* the case. They accordingly rejected Mr. Leader's proposal, and that very night affirmed all the resolutions. And there the matter now rests (we write on the 22nd May) on this side of the Atlantic.

"We must now carry our readers once more to Canada. The delay which has occurred in getting these coercive resolutions through the two Houses of Parliament, has enabled us to hear of their reception in Lower Canada. We have in our possession Montreal newspapers to the 24th of April, in which the debate of the sixth and eighth of March is published. These papers unfold a portion of the plan which the Canadians have at once determined to adopt, to meet, and, as far as lies in their power, to counteract, the coercive measures of the British government. This plan is precisely what Mr. Roebuck predicted in his reply, on the fourteenth of April. It is similar to that which the old colonies adopted under similar circumstances; it is comprised in two words--*passive resistance!*

"Of the revenue of Lower Canada, a large portion is derived from the duty on spirits; one shilling per gallon is collected on about one million gallons of rum, and eighteen pence per gallon on two hundred and fifty thousand gallons of gin, and brandy. A substitution of whiskey and beer for these would nearly destroy the revenue from this fruitful source. The Tory party in Canada make it a distinct charge against the people of that colony, that they are servile in their obedience to their leaders; and as some partial experiments of the kind have succeeded, we cannot doubt but that 'passive resistance' in Canada, will be still more successful than it was in the old colonies (now the United States) in 1776.

"How long the Canadians will be content with the resistance merely passive, it would be rash to say. A popular commotion generally happens from some apparently trifling circumstance, acting upon a people predisposed to a rupture with their rulers. The accidental collection of a crowd in a particular spot; the thoughtless act of an idle boy; the throwing of a stone or the firing of a pop gun, are any one of them sufficient, under certain circumstances, to cause the standard of revolt to be raised. The events that commonly happen at a Canadian city election would we are quite convinced, raise the banner of independence, even without a massacre of the people similar to that of the 21st of May, 1832, called by the Canadians *le jour du sang*. Of this we feel quite certain, that the people are predisposed to receive any accidental impulse towards independence. Their position, too, is in every respect favorable to such a movement. They have no enemy on their frontier, as the United Colonies had; neither have they a foe in their very bosom, in the shape of an enslaved laboring population. The provocation they have just received, may be considered by the more ardent of the Canadians to justify the employment of force, to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of the colonial office. What then is wanting to induce an attempt at independence? We fear but one thing—opportunity, a favorable opportunity; and that, as we have already said, the merest accident may afford.

"We cannot close this article without stating, that the other British North American colonies are also at issue with their respective local oligarchies. Nova Scotia has just passed a series of resolutions, the last of which is in favor of an elective Council. Newfoundland, in its demands for reform, makes an elective Council a *sine qua non*. All these Colonies have serious differences with the ruling power. In New Brunswick, we ase not aware that the elective Council question has been broached; but of this we are quite certain that New Brunswick is highly discontented, and has lately succeeded in driving an obnoxious Governor out of the colony.

"Here, then, we have *a million and a half of people*, ripe for revolt—a number not very far short of the population of the old colonies, when 'the troubles commenced,' and yet our ministry with Tory obstinacy, seems determined to bring about a similar result.

"Separation is perhaps a contingency inseparable from colonies; but there is no reason why it should be violent. A wise minister would establish such a colonial government, as would insensibly lead to independence. For this sacred purpose what so obvious as institutions purely efective? Not that independence would so soon occur, as in consequence of a system of coercion. The duration of the colonial connexion will be in the inverse ratio of imperial interference, and it might be almost perpetual, by leaving the Colonists entirely to themselves.

"We now close this somewhat long article, by declaring our solemn opinion, that unless ministers entirely abandon their system of colonial policy, they will one day be surprised by the apparation of Le Jeune Canada."

LOOK HERE.--The following beautiful extract, we take from a speech of the illustrious Grattan on the inevitable success of Reform, though opposed by Princes, Parliaments, Governors, and "hapless loyalists." Tories—look to it.

"Against this inundation of evil we interposed Reform—we were convinced of its necessity from the consideration of corruption at home; we were confirmed in that conviction from the consideration of revolutions abroad—we saw the regal power of France destroyed by debts, by expense, and by abuses—we saw the nobility interfere for these abuses, only to encumber the throne with their ruins and to add revolution of property to revolution of government--we saw in the American revolution *that a people determined to be free cannot be enslaved;* that the British government was not equal to the task even in the plenitude of empire, supported by the different governments of the Provinces and by the sad apostacy of the hapless loyalist--that loyalist is a lesson to the rich and great to stand by their country in all situations; and that in a contest with a remote court, the first post of safety is to stand by the country, and the second post of safety is to stand by the country, and the third post of safety is to stand by the country. In that American contest we saw that Reform which had been born in England and banished to America, advance like the shepherd lad in Holy Writ and overthrow Goliath. He returned riding on the wave of the Atlantic and his spirit moved on the waters of Europe. The royal ship of France went down--the British man of war labors--your vessel is affected—throw your people overboard, say your ministers and ballast with your abuses--throw your abuses over board, we said, and ballast with your people.--Try conciliation.--And as to thee—thou mad minister! who pours in regiment after regiment to dragoon the Irish (read Canadians) because you have forfeited their affections, we beseech, we supplicate, we admonish,—reconcile the people—combat revolution by reform—let blood be your last experiment. Combat the spirit of democracy with the spirit of liberty—the wild spirit of democratic liberty by the regulated spirit of organized liberty, such as may be found in a limited monarchy with a free parliament. But how accomplish that but by reforming the present parliament, whose narrow and contracted formation, excludes popular representation, that is, excludes self-legislation, that is, excludes liberty, and whose fatal compliances the result of that defective representation have caused or countenanced, or sanctioned, or suffered for a course of years a succession of measures which have collected upon us such an accumulation of calamity.

"However it may please the Almighty to dispose of princes or of Parliaments, may the liberties of the people be immortal."

☞ The Albany Argus states, that the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, and the Canal Bank of that city have resumed payments in specie for their notes.

Civil war rages in Portugal between the supporters of monarchy and the contenders for republican principles. A battle was fought on the 29th August before the city of Lisbon, but without decided advantage to either party. Another battle was daily expected.

In Spain there has been some skirmishing, but no affair of any importance.

Extract of a letter from Oxford, dated October 23. 1837.

DEAR SIR—I hasten to inform you that myself and twelve others, "the bone and sinew" of Oxford, came to the determination last evening of forming a Political Union in this township and calling a public meeting; the notice of which I enclose and request you to publish.

The time has at last arrived when every lover of the country, who is not interested in the continuance of abuses, must see that it is quite impossible for the Province to prosper under the present system. Does it not then become our duty to meet together, and discuss the important questions--What changes do we require? and by what means are the required changes to be effected? Sir Francis has told us, that the British government never intended "any such absurdity" as giving us the British Constitution; should we not therefore, as we are denied the benefits of the British Constitution, "cast about in our minds' eye" for some Constitution more natural to the free soil of America, and the free spirit of Britons, than Head's despotism, the family compact, and Orange ascendancy?

I happened to be in London on Saturday when the Tories had what they called "a meeting" (a sorry one it was) to put down public meetings. There did not appear to be fifty men besides the Tories of the town present. No one that did not see the requisition to the Sheriff, &c. in the Gazette, could tell that there was any meeting intended. They were completely ashamed of themselves—and was the farce to be acted again, they would "*hire out the job.*" Their resolutions are bad policy, bad logic and bad grammar. Your paper has played the deuce with the *Hanoverians* as you call them, they are as mad as forty cats in a wallet.

Yours truly, ———

☞ Mr. Hagerman is building whole rows of new houses, over and above his castle in the clouds at the west end. Government officers, and they only, will make money under Head's Colonial Agency.—*Constitution.*

Reform Meeting.

A MEETING of the REFORMERS of the townships of Oxford, Zorra and Nissouri is appointed to take place at Captain David Curtis' house in Oxford, on Thursday the **16**th of *November* next, at twelve o'clock, noon. The object of this meeting is to take into consideration the grievances and embarrassments of the Province; and to discuss the measures necessary to be taken to remove them, and to form Political Unions.

Oxford, Oct. 28, 1837. 44c

Lobo Reform Meeting.

"Nemo me impune lacesset."---None shall safely provoke me.---SCOTIA'S MOTTO

NOTICE is hereby given, that a REFORE MEETING will take place upon Wednesday the **15th** of *November* next, at the house of *Duncan McKeith*, sixth Concession, township of Lobo, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M.—The friends of REFORM from the adjoining townships are respectfully invited to attend.

Lobo, Oct. 22, 1837. 44c

Wanted,

WANTED by the subscribers a lot of BEES WAX, for which the highest market price will be allowed

HOPE & HODGE.

St. Thomas, Oct. 10, 1837. 41*

Wanted.

THE subscribers want to purchase **140** Bushells Timothy Seed, **20** Bushells Clover Seed, For which they will pay the highest *figure* in the market.

HOPE & HODGE.

St. Thomas, Oct. 10, 1837 41*

READY MADE CLOTHING, an excellent assortment, for sale at *low prices*, by HOPE & HODGE.

St. Thomas, July 18, 1837. 29*

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TEAS on sale by HOPE & HODGE.

St. Thomas, July 18, 1837. 29*

TOBACCO. Plug, Cavendish, Lady Twist and Paper'd Tobacco on sale by HOPE & HODGE.

St. Thomas, July 18, 1837. 29*

GLASS. Best English Glass, assorted sizes, on sale by HOPE & HODGE

St. Thomas, July 18, 29*

RICE. A superior lot on sale by HOPE & HODGE.

St. Thomas, July 18, 1837 29*

Notice

To Township Commissioners in the London District.

THE *Commissioners* of the several townships are requested to render an account, as soon as possible, of all monies expended by them on the roads, agreeable to xv. Sec. of 7. W. IV. Chap. CVII.

JOHN HARRIS, *Treasurer L. D.*

Treasurer's Office, London, Oct. 31, 1837. 44*

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing, of John M'Kenney, or his agent, a *Note of Hand*, given in the fore part of June last, against the subscriber, and in favor of John M'Kenney or bearer, to the amount of *four Pounds, sixteen Shillings and three Pence*, Currency, as the above amount has been paid by me, and I will resist all further payment. HENRY ELLIS, sen.

Walsingham, Oct. 18, 1837. 44u

A yoke of Steers.

STRAYED from the Township of Southwold, three miles from St. Thomas, about four months ago, a yoke of four years old STEERS. One is a light red, the other dark red with short tail and stag horns. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by the subscriber, who is a poor man. JOHN ANDREW.

No. 8, River Road, Southwold, Nov. 1, 1837. 44u

Cash

PAID for STILL GRAIN, at the Store of the subscriber.

JOHN RUSSEL.

St. Thomas, Nov. 1. 1837. 44*

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE Subscriber has just received, on Commission, an extensive and complete assortment of the following articles, which he engages to be of superior quality—viz.

Wines, Brandy, Spirits, Gin,
Teas, Sugars, Spices, Fruits,
Tobacco, Snuff, Salt, Tar and Rosin,
Grass, and Cradle Scythes,
Rakes, Palm Leaf Hats,
Potters and Stone Ware,
Decanters, Tumblers & Wine Glasses,
Fine Scotch Ale and London Porter,
Soda Beer, &c. &c. &c.

His Beer Fountain is well supplied with Meir & Black's best Ale.

Together with various other articles too numerous to specify, which he assures his customers he will sell as low as they can be possibly afforded, and he is determined not to be undersold by the cheapest Cash Store in St. Thomas.

☞ *Terms.*—Cash down.

HUGH O'BEIRNE.

St. Thomas Grocery, May 31, 1837. 22*

Blank Deeds and Memorials
With and without the Bar of Dower.
For Sale at this Office.

FERRIN'S GROCERY AND New Book-Store.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of St. Thomas and the surrounding country, that he has just received an extensive supply of **Groceries**, all of the best quality, which he now offers at the lowest prices, for Cash.

He has, also, received a valuable assortment of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping paper, Slates, Pencils, &c. &c. &c.

AMONG THE BOOKS WILL BE FOUND,
Cobb's and Webster's Spelling Books,
Cobb's Walker's Dictionary,
Cobb's First Book,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Kirkham's Grammar,
Teacher's Guide,
Hall's History of the United States,
Irving's Life of Columbus.
Memoirs of Bonaparte, Jackson, &c. &c.
Cobbet's Cottage Economy and Advice,
McKenzie's 5000 Receipts,
Maria Monk's Six months in a Convent,
Maryatt's Novels,
With a variety of Hymn Books, Novels, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

THE GROCERIES COMPRISE
Prepared Coffee,
Muscovado and Maple Sugars,
A fine lot of Raisins,
Table Salt, Spices, Pepper Sauce,
Almonds and Nuts of various kinds,
Saleratus, indigo. Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff of all sorts, &c. &c.

He has also a quantity of
Cotton Yarn and Batting,
Patent Pails, Corn Brooms, Brushes,
And an extensive assortment of Tin Ware.

S. F. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public, for their former patronage; and as he is determined on keeping a complete assortment of articles of the above kinds he confidently solicits a continuance of their support. SAMUEL FERRIN.

St. Thomas, Sept. 4, 1837. 36*

CHEAPER THAN EVER.
AT BLACKWOOD'S
CASH STORE

		York Currency. per lb.
Young Hyson Tea, (warranted.)		5s. 5d.
Twankay,	do. E.I.C.	5 0
Black,	do.	2 6
Loaf Sugar,		1 4
Muscovado,	do,	1 0
Yellow Soap,		0 10
Java Coffee,		1 8
Best plug Tobacco,		2 0
Raisins,		1 0
Currants,	10d. &	1 0
Shot		1 0
Best London Mustard,		3 0
Codfish,		0 6
Cotton Yarn, (best quality.)		3 5
		per gall.
Linseed Oil,		8 0
Turpentine,		8 0
Best West India Molasses,		5 9
Best Cognac Brandy,		83 0
Do. Bordeau do.		11 0
Jamaica spirits,		11 0
Fine Old Hollaud Gin,		11 0
Peppermint,		5 0
Shrub,		5 0
Wines of every description, from		6 0
upwards.		
Biggins Grass Scythes,	6	6 & 7 0
Do. Cradle do.		9 0
		per yard.
Brown Cottons, from		0 10
upwards.		

—ALSO—

A *Splendid Assortment* of *Calicoes, Ginghams*, and every description of *Seasonable* **GOODS** just opened.

St. Thomas, July 4, 1837. 27*

Cheap Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity, that he has rented the Store lately occupied by Mr. Murdock McKenzie, and is now receiving a very choice assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY AND
GLASS WARE,

All of which will be sold at unusually low prices for *Cash* or produce, delivered.

JOHN RUSSEL.

St. Thomas, Oct. 3, 1837. 40*

☞ The London Gazette will insert the above till forbid.

New Store.

THE subscribers hereby notify, that they have now opened their New store, in Ridout Street, under Mr. Wilson's Office; and they respectfully invite the attention of the public to their well chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
HARDWARE,
WINES, SPIRITS, &c &c.

All which will be sold at the lowest prices, for Cash or Produce.

YEAMANS & LATIMER.

London, Sept. 4, 1837. 36*

Books.

JUST arrived, a well selected and comprehensive variety of BOOKS, consisting of Historical and Theological works, Travels, Novels, Hooper's Family Library, Biograpnical and other Dictionaries, Maps, Bibles, Hymn and School Books; forming, in the whole, a library of useful and entertaining knowledge, well deserving the notice of the public.

YEAMANS & LATIMER.

London, Sept. 27, 1837. 41*

G. J. Goodhue

HAS removed to the Store formerly occupied by *Shaw, & Co.* where he offers for sale a very general assortment of

GOODS,

At his usual ***very low*** prices, for *Cash*.

PRICES CURRENT,
ST. THOMAS, 26th OCT. 1837.

					N Y. Currency
Young Hyson Tea, at		5s.6d.			
Imperial,	"	7 6			
Souchong,	"	3 0			
Loaf Sugar,		1 4			
Muscovado Sugar,		1 0			
Prints,	from	1 6	to	1 10	
Scotch Stripes,	"	1 0	to	1 10	
6-4 Merinoes,	"	6 0	to	8 0	
3-4 do.	"	2 6	to	3 1	
Stout grey Cottons 32 inches,		1 0			
do. Sheetings, 40 inches,	"	1 2	to	1 4	
Ladies' prunella do.	from	7 6	to	9 6	
do. do. Boots,	u6	0			
Cotton Yarn, best quality,		3 0			
Logging Chains, 11 ft.		14 0			
English Crown Glass, 50 feet, 7 × 9,		32 0			
do. do. 8 × 10		32 0			
English Iron, ass'd,		0 5			
Swedes do. do.		0 7			
Nails, by the keg,		0 6 1-2	to	7 1-2	
In small quantities		7 to 8 pence			

Oils and Paints

FOR Sale by G. J. GOODHUE.

St. Thomas, July 6. 1837. 28†

Tobacco and Snuff

OF superior quality, at the St. Thomas Cash Store. G. J. GOODHUE.

St. Thomas, July 6, 1837. 28†

CAST, Blistered, Spring and Crawley Steel. Bar, Band and Hoop Iron, of various sizes, at the St. Thomas Cash Store—cheap; by

G. J. GOODHUE.

St. Thomas, July 6, 1837. 28†

Drugs Medicines & Dye stuffs

MAY be had cheap of

G. J. GOODHUE.

St. Thomas. July 6, 1837. 28†

Fresh Teas.

40 CHESTS of **TEAS**, of the best quality, just received and For Sale, by G. J. GOODHUE.

St. Thomas, June 17, 1837. 25*

For Sale,

AT GOODHUE'S Cash Store, at St. Thomas, Leavett's ***Cast Steel*** **AXES**, for 12s. N. Y. Currency.

St. Thomas Jan. 28, 1837 5*

Timothy Seed.

GEORGE J. GOODHUE wishes to purchase, at his Cash Store, St. Thomas, One Hundred Bushels Timothy Seed. *Jan.* 28, 1837. 5*

Wheat.

THE subscriber will pay *one dollar* per bushel, in goods, for good Wheat.

G. J. GOODHUE.

St. Thomas, Cash Store, Oct. 18, 1837. 52†

Salt.

JUST received, and for sale, at the St. Thomas Cash Store, four hundred barrels Salt. G. J. GOODHUE.

St. Thomas, Oct. 18, 1837. 42†

Notice.

THE demands due the subscribers at Port Stanley, are left with J. R. Bostwick, for immediate collection.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

June 8, 1837.

Snuff.

400 lbs. *Macaboy Snuff* just received by

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

Paints and Oils.

JUST received, by the subscribers, a complete assortment of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, &c.

LYMAN, FARR & Co.

London, June 9, 1836 23*

Tobacco.

6000 lbs. Plug and Cavendish Tobacco just received by LYMAN, FARR & Co.

London, Oct. 26, 1836. 44*

Books & Stationary.

A COMPLETE and extensive assortment of Books and Stationary just received by LYMAN, FARR & Co.

London, Oct. 26, 1836. 44*

Storage.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

THE subscriber, in order to neutralize the evil effects of harbor toll on the prosperity of this place, acquaints the Merchants, Traders and Farmers in general that he has reduced his prices to the following rates, viz.

	cents.
For receiving, storing and forwarding Merchandize, per barrel bulk,	3
" Receiving, storing and shipping Pork,	3
" Receiving, storing and shipping Flour,	2 1-2
" Salt,	2 1-2
" Grain, per bushel,	2
" Transportation of Flour, Pork, &c. from the Talbot Mills, storing and shipping,	5
" Iron, Hardware, Hollowware and Castings, per cwt.	2

The greatest attention will be paid to all property entrusted to his charge.

E. H. MOLLOY.

Port Stanley, June 1, 1836 ‡22*

CROWN LANDS OFFICE, Toronto, 7th June 1837.

THE public are hereby informed, that vacant Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves can only be sold by

Public Auction.

The terms of sale, until further notice, will be—For Crown Lands, one-quarter of the purchase-money down, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due. For Clergy Reserves, one-tenth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments, with interest upon each instalment as it becomes due. The first instalment, in all cases, to be paid into this office within fourteen days from the day of sale, otherwise the sale will be forfeited. The remaining instalments will be required to be punctually paid, as they become due.

Schedules of the particular lots to be sold in each township, specifying also the place of sale, have been printed, & will be put up at the Court-House, at the offices of the Clerk of the Peace and Sheriff, and in other conspicuous places in each District. They will be forwarded to the different Post Masters, & may also be had upon application to the Commissioner for Crown Lands, or to any of the undermentioned agents.

The times and places for the sale of Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves, during the present year, will be as follows.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

In the County of Kent; At Chatham, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th of October and 15 of November.

In the County of Essex; At Sandwich, on the 31st July, 31st August, 30th September, 31st October and 30th November.

Reference may be made to Henry J. Jones, Esq. residing at Chatham, for further information.

LONDON DISTRICT.

In the County of Norfolk; At Simcoe, on the 1st July, 1st August, 1st September, 2d October and 1st November.

In the County of Oxford, At Blandford, on the 5th July, 5th August, 5th September, 5th October and 6th November.

In the County of Middlesex; At London, on the 10th of July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th October and 10th November.

GORE AND NIAGARA DISTRICTS.

At Hamilton, on the 1st July, 1st August, 1st September, 2d October and 1st November.

HOME DISTRICT.

In the County of York; At the City of Toronto, on the 10th July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th October and 10th November.

In the County of Simcoe; At the town of Barrie, on the 15th July, 15th August 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Peterborough, on the 11th July, 8th August, 12th September, 12th October *Atand 7th November.*

Reference may be made to Alexander M'Donell, Esquire, residing at Peterbourgh, for further information.

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

In the County of Hastings; At the town of Belleville, on the 10th July, 10th August, 11th September, 10th October and 10th November.

In the County of Lenox and Addington; At Napanee, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

In the County of Frontenac; At Kingston, on the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October and 21st November.

PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

At Picton, on the 12th July, 12th August 12th September, 12th October and 13th November.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

In the County of Leeds; At Beverly, on the 10th July, 10th August, 11th September 10th October and 10th November.

In the County of Grenville; At Kemptville, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

BATHURST DISTRICT.

In the County of Carlton; At Richmond, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

In the County of Lanark; At Perth, on he 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October and 21st November.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

In the County of Russell; At Bytown, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

In the County of Prescott; At Cornwall, on the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October and 21st November.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

In the County of Dundas; At Matilda, on the 15th July, 15th August, 15th September, 16th October and 15th November.

In the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry; At Cornwall, on the 21st July, 21st August, 21st September, 21st October and 21st November. 25ddc

☞ Editors of Newspapers required to insert the above, will be furnished with written instructions for so doing, as well as for the insertion of any future advertisements required to be published by this department. R. B. SULLIVAN.

For Sale,

WITHIN half a mile of the flourishing village of St. Thomas, a large **HOUSE**, partly finished, with LAND to suit the purchaser. For terms, enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. ANDREW H. THOMPSON.

Yarmouth, Jan. 18, 1837. 3*