

Chronicle & Gazette,

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

Published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the Office, corner of King and Brock street.

Twenty Shillings per annum, if paid in advance. At the end of the year, Twenty-five Shillings.

VOL. XVIII.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836.

[NO. 13.]

Extract from a Royal Proclamation, dated at the Castle of St. Lewis, 30th March last, levying Tolls on the Military Canals on the Ottawa River, from the 1st June next to the 31st May, 1837.

TOLLS ON THE MILITARY CANALS ON THE OTTAWA.

Through the whole of the Canal.

For the passage of any Barge, upwards, fifty-five shillings, Halifax currency; downwards, sixty shillings, like currency.

For every Durham Boat, upwards, fifty shillings, Halifax currency; downwards, thirty-five shillings and eight pence, like currency.

For every Boat for cabin passengers, upwards, thirty shillings, Halifax currency; downwards, twenty shillings like currency.

For every Batteau, from thirty-two to forty-two feet long, upwards, thirty-five shillings, Halifax currency; downwards, twenty-five shillings, like currency.

For any Batteau under thirty-two feet long, upwards, twenty-five shillings, Halifax currency; downwards, seventeen shillings and ten pence, like currency.

For every Skiff, &c. upwards, twelve shillings and six pence; downwards, eight shillings and eleven pence, like currency.

Grenville Canal only.

For every Barge, upwards and downwards, forty-two shillings and six pence, Halifax currency.

For every Durham Boat, upwards and downwards, twenty-five shillings, like currency.

For every Boat for cabin passengers, upwards and downwards, fifteen shillings, like currency.

For every Batteau from thirty-two to forty-two feet long, upwards and downwards, seventeen shillings, and six pence, like currency.

For every Batteau under thirty-two feet long, upwards and downwards, twelve shillings and six pence, like currency.

For every Skiff, &c. upwards and downwards, six shillings and three pence, like currency.

Chute a Blondeau only.

For every Barge, upwards, fourteen shillings and two pence, Halifax currency; downwards, five shillings and ten pence, like currency.

For every Durham Boat, upwards, eight shillings and four pence; downwards, three shillings and seven pence, like currency.

For every Boat for Cabin passengers, upwards, five shillings; downwards, one shilling and eight pence like currency.

For every Batteau, from thirty-two to forty-two feet long, upwards, five shillings and ten pence; downwards, two shillings and six pence, like currency.

For every Batteau, under thirty-two feet, upwards, four shillings and two pence; downwards, one shilling and nine pence, like currency.

For every Skiff, &c. upwards, two shillings and a penny; downwards, eleven pence, like currency.

Carrillon Canal only.

For every Barge, upwards, one pound eight shillings and four pence; downwards, eleven shillings and eight pence, like currency.

For every Durham Boat, upwards, sixteen shillings and eight pence; downwards, seven shillings and one penny, like currency.

For every Boat for cabin passengers, upwards, ten shillings; downwards, three shillings and four pence, like currency.

For every Batteau, from thirty-two to forty-two feet long, upwards, eleven shillings and eight pence; downwards, five shillings, like currency.

For every Batteau, under thirty-two feet long, upwards eight shillings and four pence; downwards three shillings and seven pence, like currency.

For every Skiff, &c. upwards, five shillings and two pence; downwards, one shilling and nine pence, like currency.

For every Steamer, at the Carrillon Locks, upwards and downwards, fifteen shillings, like currency.

For every Steamer, at the Chute a Blondeau Locks, upwards and downwards, seven shillings and six pence, like currency.

For every Raft not having, previously paid toll on the Rideau Canal, to be charged as under:

Oak and Standard Staves, twelve shillings and six pence, for each Lock Station.

All other Rafts of whatever description of wood, eight shillings, for each Lock Station.

For every Raft having previously paid toll on the Rideau Canal, on the condition that the proprietor or pilot produce a certificate to that effect, to be charged as follows:

Oak and Standard Staves, ten shillings, for each Lock Station.

All other Rafts whatever, of whatever description of wood, six shillings for each Lock Station.

Rafts passing through the Grenville Canal, not to exceed seventy feet in length, those passing through the Chute a Blondeau and Carrillon Canals, not to exceed one hundred feet by twenty six.

Extract from a Royal Proclamation, dated at Toronto, 12th of November, 1835, levying Tolls on the Rideau Canal.

FROM KINGSTON TO BYTOWN, OR FROM BYTOWN TO KINGSTON.

Cabin Passengers, 4s. each.

Children under 12 years of age, 2s. each.

Sheep, Pigs, and Calves, 6d. each.

Dry Goods, Wines, and Spirituous Liquors, 7d. per ton.

Iron and Saled Fish, 3s. 0d. per ton.

Salt and Sea Coal, 1s. 0d. per ton.

Wheat per bushel, three farthings.

West India Staves, 3s. 4d. per thousand.

The same in boats or scows, 1s. 8d. per 1000.

Heading, per 1000 1s. 3d.

Deals, per 1000 feet, in rafts 2s. 6d.

The same in boats and scows, 1s. 6d.

Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet in rafts, 2s. 6d.

The same in boats or scows, 1s. 6d.

Shingles, per thousand, 3d.

Laths, sawed or split, per 1000, 3d.

Saw Logs, from Kingston to Bytown, and from Bytown to Kingston, 1s. each.

The same through each Lock 1d. per log.

Ash Oars, 2jd. per pair.

Tanner's Bark, per cord, in raft, 1s.

The same in boats or scows, 4d.

Lard, Butter, Tallow, Bees Wax, and Honey, in barrels, 4d. per barrel.

The same in kegs, 2d. per keg.

Fire Wood in rafts, per cord, 1s.

The same in boats or scows, 4d.

Apples, per barrel, 3d.

Tobacco, at the rate of 8d. per hoghead.

Stone from quarries, 6d. per ton.

Sand and Lime, per barrique, 1d.

Coaches, Carriages, and Waggon, 1s. 3d. each.

Caleches, Gigs and Carts, 7jd. each.

Cheese, per hundred weight, 2d.

Beer and Cider, per barrel, 3jd.

All other Merchandize at the rate of 7s. 6d. per ton.

Steam Boats passing from Kingston to Bytown, 10s. per trip.

Steam Boats passing from Bytown to Kingston, 20s. per trip.

Steam Boats passing from Perth to Bytown or Kingston, and Kingston to Perth, 5s. per trip.

Steam Boats passing from Bytown to Perth, 10s. per trip.

From Kingston to Bytown, carrying passengers in addition to the merchandise or produce they may carry.—Barge, 5s.; Durham Boat, 3s. 6d.; large Batteaux, 2s. 6d.; small Batteaux, 1s. 6d.

From Bytown to Kingston—Barge, 10s. Durham Boat, 7s.; large Batteaux, 5s.; small Batteaux, 3s.; Boats and Canoes, for the first lock, 6d. and 1d. for each lock afterwards, in addition to the merchandise or produce they may carry.

From Kingston to first rapids, and from first rapids to Kingston; from first rapids to Bytown, and from Bytown to the Narrows.—Cabin passengers, 2s. each.

Children under 12 years of age, 1s. each.

Neat Cattle and Horses, 2s. each.

Sheep, Pigs and Calves, 3d. each.

Dry Goods, Wines and Spirituous Liquors, 9d. per ton.

Iron and Saled Fish, 1s. 10jd. per ton.

Salt and Sea Coal, 11d. per ton.

Wheat, per bushel, one half penny.

Rye and Buckwheat Flour, and Corn Meal, per bushel, one farthing.

Flour per barrel, 1jd.

Beef and Pork, per barrel, 1jd.

Pot Ash, per ton, 1s. 7jd.

Boards and Planks, per 1000 feet, 10d.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £50 EACH, (THREE-FOURTHS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SUBSCRIBED IN ENGLAND, AND THE REMAINDER ARE RESERVED FOR THE COLONIES) WITH POWER TO INCREASE THE CAPITAL.

LONDON DIRECTORS: GEORGE DE ROSCO ATTWOOD, Esq. EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq. ROBERT BROWN, Esq. SIR ROBERT CAMPBELL, BART. ROBERT CARTER, Esq. WILLIAM ROBERT CHAPMAN, Esq. JAMES JOHN CUMMINS, Esq. JAMES DOWIE, Esq. OLIVER FARMER, Esq. ALEXANDER GILLESPIE, JUN., Esq. WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Esq. WILLIAM HERRINGTON, Esq. GEORGE RICHARD ROBINSON, Esq. M. P. JOHN WALDRIN WRIGHT, Esq.

THE rapidity with which the British North America Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of Capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company's affairs is vested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by a general meeting of the Proprietors to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted.

Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per share, at such intervals (of not less than three months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Upper Canada, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office at Montreal, on or before the 10th day of August next.

ROBERT CARTER, New York, 14th July, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION. TO ROBERT CARTER, Esq. Post Office, Montreal.

Sir, I request that you will allot to me Shares in the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of such Shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant, Signature at length, Place of abode, Date.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

Bank of Upper Canada. PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stock-holders of this Bank is requested to be held at the Bank on Wednesday the 24th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of Electing a Director to serve during the remainder of the present term, in the place of the Hon. PETER ROBINSON, who has resigned, and for business which will be then communicated.

By order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 18th July, 1836.

The Editors of newspapers who have usually published for the Bank of Upper Canada, will be pleased to give this notice one insertion.

Just Received, AND for sale by the subscriber, Fine Old Cognac Brandy, "Hollands Gin, in Pipes & Cases, "Jamaica Spirit, "L. P. Port Wine, "Madeira, "Sherry in Pipes and Quarter Casks, "Teneriffe, Champagne, Joly's Brand, Scotch Ale in Bottles, Muscovado Sugar, Double refined Loafdo Best White Wine Vinegar, Day & Martin's Liquid & Paste Blacking, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Indigo, Starch, and Button Blue, Turkey Figs, Currants, Raisins, Almonds, &c. &c. &c. ARMSTRONG & GREER, Kingston, 18th July, 1836.

DR. MEAGHER, at the Medical Hall, Brock St. immediately adjoining Mrs. Tolken's, and directly opposite Mr. John O'Leary's. Kingston, July 19, 1836.

FOR SALE, A NUMBER of copies Upper Canada Statutes, Provincial Justice, Township Municipal, &c. &c. at the Chronicle & Gazette office, corner of King and Brock Streets. Kingston, 12th July, 1836.

IRISH MELODIES.

ERIN! THE TEAR AND THE SMILE IN THINE EYES. Air—"Aileen Aroon."

Erin! the tear and the smile in thine eyes, Blend like the rainbow that hangs in thy skies! Shining through sorrow's stream, Saddening through pleasure's beam, Thy suns, with doubtful gleam, Weep while they rise!

Erin! thy silent tear never shall cease, Erin! thy languid smile ne'er shall increase, Till, like the rainbow's light, Thy various tints unite, And form, in Heaven's sight, One arch of peace!

OH! BREATHE NOT HIS NAME. Air—"The Fox's Sleep."

Oh! breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shroud, Where cold and unkind'd his relics are laid: Sad, silent, and dark be the tears that we shed, As the night dew that falls on the grass o'er his head!

But the night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps, Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps; And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls, Shall long keep his memory green in our souls!

From the Liverpool Albion. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22. [Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.]

Crim. Con.—Norton v. Melbourne. [Concluded from our last.]

Eliza Gibson, housemaid from February to September, 1833, stated that she was told not to go into the drawing-room while Lord Melbourne was there.

She once attempted to open the door of that room, but found it locked or bolted. She could not say whether Lord Melbourne was there that time or not. No visitor was to come in while his lordship was there. Mrs. Norton's collar and her hair were generally tumbled when she came up stairs during Lord Melbourne's stay in the house; on these occasions she arranged her dress, hair, and collar, washed her hands, and put fresh rouge on her face. Notes passed between Mrs. Norton and Lord Melbourne. In cross-examination, witness said that Mrs. Norton arranged her hair, &c. every time that Lord Melbourne called, which was six times a week during July, August, and September, 1833.

Thomas Bulliman, footman for a month in July, 1833, had been footman to col. Armstrong before that time, and when the colouel's daughter, Miss Armstrong, called on Mrs. Norton, the drawing room blinds were down, and she was said to be "out at home." Tucker, then footman, and another servant, had told him that at those times Mrs. Norton was at home, and that Lord Melbourne was with her. Witness had gone with col. Armstrong's carriage, with Miss Armstrong and Mrs. Norton in it, and the carriage set the latter down at Lord Melbourne's, in South street, and then drove to make calls for ten or twenty minutes before the carriage returned thither to take up Mrs. Norton. Witness, while in Mr. Norton's service, had never received orders to keep out of the drawing room, and he twice went in, with a note or message, when Lord Melbourne was there. Mrs. Norton and Lord Melbourne were sitting on the sofa; on one occasion, his lordship had his hand on Mrs. Norton's shoulder. He drew it gently off when witness went in; he did not seem surprised. On the other occasion they were on the sofa, and it appeared to witness that they had been sitting close together, they appeared rather confused, and seemed as if they had recently moved. Mrs. Norton was putting up her hair on one side. Witness had taken notes from Mrs. Norton to Lord Melbourne, and sometimes brought answers back. In cross-examination, witness said that Lord Melbourne sometimes remained till Mr. Norton came home in the evening, and that he occasionally dined with Mr. and Mrs. Norton.

Thomas Tucker, footman between seven and eight months, from 26th December, 1833, said he had frequently told Bulliman, when he came with Miss Armstrong, and Mrs. Norton from Mrs. Norton to Lord Melbourne, and brought back answers, and he had seen them sitting together on the sofa. In cross-examination the witness said that Lord Melbourne might have frequently remained to dine, having come before Mr. Norton had returned home. Mrs. Norton used arroyons for chalk drawing. The muslin curtains fell sweeping down, covering a great part of the windows. Witness was then examined at some length as to where he had been recently. He admitted having been out of place for three months; that he had been in Devonshire; that he had lived three or four days with Bulliman, the last witness, with whom he denied having any conversation on the subject of the trial.

William Lawley, a job coachman, in the service of Colonel Armstrong, spoke to the same facts as Bulliman, as to driving Mrs. Norton to Lord Melbourne's, in South street. John Flook, or Fluke, Mr. Norton's coachman from 1830 to March, 1834, had taken notes to Lord Melbourne and brought back answers. On one occasion witness had been sent to buy a box-ticket, and on his return he knocked twice at the drawing-room door, and, receiving no answer, he thought Mrs. Norton was not in the room, and he opened the door and went in. Lord Melbourne was sitting on

the left hand on a chair at the fire, with his head reclining on his hands, and his face turned toward Mrs. Norton. She was lying down on her right side, with her feet toward the door, and her head upon the hearth rug. Mrs. Norton, the moment witness got into the middle of the room, when he was going to deliver the message, shifted herself with her hand, and rose up a little. Lord Melbourne looked at her, and she looked again at his lordship; she then turned round and never said anything but gave witness a bow, as much as to say, "That is enough," after the witness had delivered the message. Mrs. Norton's clothes were up, and he saw the thick part of her thigh. Witness turned round, retired from the room, and went down stairs immediately. He mentioned this circumstance to his wife to Mrs. Figgis, the cook, and to Mr. Saunders, a coachmaker. On another occasion he opened the drawing-room door for Lord Melbourne: the moment Mrs. Norton met his lordship, he said, "Well, dear Carey, how do you do?" and witness believed she kissed his lordship—This witness underwent a long cross-examination by the attorney general, in the course of which it appeared that while in Mr. Norton's service he kept a cab, a fly, and a gig, which he hired out; that he had since sold them all, and kept an old clothes shop in Moonmouth street, living in the cellar with his wife and three children; that he was in embarrassed circumstances before he left Mr. Norton's service, and had not yet paid his creditors; that he had been found out in this cellar about six weeks ago, and applied to, to become a witness; he had then left the cellar, and gone with his wife and children to Womersley, [in Surrey, where Lord Grantley, plaintiff's brother resides,] having first been examined by Mr. Norton and the attorney. He stayed at the Grantley Arms public house, Womersley, a week, and afterward took a room in the village, where he had been till the day before the trial, amusing himself as well as he could.—Sometimes he had gone out fishing.—(laughter.) He had twice seen Lord Grantley there, and spoken to him once. He might have said that he was under examination once days, but he could not recollect. He had never said that Lord Wynford had examined him; or that they were sure of having a verdict on his evidence. He denied that he had ever said, that although Lord Wynford had examined him, his lordship did not know what he would say upon the trial. He left Mr. Norton's because he got a drop too much one court day. Mr. and Mrs. Norton fell out (quarrelled) in the carriage, and, of course, they put their spite on witness, and he was discharged. He was not drunk every day, but "muddling, as we generally all are." He was sober going to the Queen's ball, but when going to the Marquis of Lansdowne's in the evening, he certainly got a drop too much, and then the black horse began to gallop.—Mr. Norton got out of the coach, and mounted the box in his opera hat; and witness, being a goodish sort of coachman, didn't wish to see his master make a fool of himself in a crowd; so he told him, "If you will drive you must drive by yourself." Witness had one of his own horses and one of his master's in the carriage, and he did not like to see his own horse doing the work, so he preferred walking. When he got to the Marquis of Lansdowne's, he expected to see the carriage at the door; but instead of that he saw a parcel of fellows cutting at his horse, and he said to his master, "Let me drive, and I'll soon get you up. The truth is, you look rather foolish." Mr. Norton refused to give up the reins, and witness then said, "If you will be obstinate I must take my horse out." (Roars of laughter.) So he went to take it out, and Mr. Norton said,—"John, John, don't do that,—policeman, take that John away." (Great laughter.) Witness did not take the horse out; a policeman came up, and took him to the watch-house, and the next morning at the office he was fined 5s. for being intoxicated, though he was as sober as now. He did not recollect he had said that d— b—, Mrs. Norton, had got him discharged; he might have said so. He never said that he was the principal witness against the premier of England; he might have said that he was one of them. He did not recollect that he had ever said he was to get £500 or £600 after the trial, that he would then retire to Scotland, and need not care for nobody. He could not swear that he might not have said so; he never said so to his knowledge. He had not said to John Sly, a leather-cutter, that he was employed to "fish up the evidence." He might have said he was going after his fellow-servant as a witness. He would not recollect ever saying to Sly that he would take care of himself, and that most likely he should be able to leave London after this trial, and retire into the country.—He could not swear he did not say so, for he did not recollect. He did not know how much he owed just now for the cab and gig. He gave no notice to his creditors when he gave up that concern, and when he went away he owed money to other persons in the neighborhood, but not £100. Witness did not recollect Mr. Norton ever giving him some money to pay a saddler named Norrington, which money he had applied instead to his own use. Witness had broken in a colt for a Mr. Salmon, and sold it for him for £20, but he (witness) was very poor at the time, and did not give Salmon the difference. Witness did not know of any warrant being out against him for that business. When witness left the cellar in Moonmouth street, and gave it up, he put up his goods at his master's, Mr. Norton's.—

He did not know whether he should make a good thing by this trial; he did not know whether they were to win or not; but if he were to work, he should like to be paid for his work. It was November or December, when witness saw Mrs. Norton on the hearth rug. The room was a small one, and there was a large fire. Witness called at the house about a month ago, to tell his master (Mr. Norton) that he had found the witness Cummins.

Ann Cummins, nurse from October, 1831, two years and three months, stated, that on the day or day after Mrs. Norton's second confinement, a note was written by the monthly nurse to Lord Melbourne, and he called and saw Mrs. Norton seven days after the confinement. On one occasion, Mrs. Norton took the baby, kissed her, and asked Lord Melbourne if she was not a pretty babe; and he patted it on the head and kissed it, and said it was not like Norton. On going into the drawing room, witness had once seen Mrs. Norton kneeling on the carpet by Lord Melbourne's knee, and her hand on his knee; and another time, Mrs. Norton was sitting on the sofa with Lord Melbourne, and her hand on his shoulder. The witness spoke also to Mrs. Norton arranging her hair and dress during Lord Melbourne's visits, but said that she had no suspicion from any circumstance of there being any improper connection between the parties. Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Thesiger, in whose service she had been, and she acknowledged that Mr. Cummins, her late husband, had been dead six years; that she had gone by the name of a man named Owen, to whom she was going to be married; and that she had a child about eight months old. She had lived with Owen for some time. She had received £5 for her travelling expenses to Womersley, and had £1 5s. a week while there from a Mr. Head, who was something on Lord Grantley's estate. She had been examined as to her evidence five times. When Lord Melbourne called on Mrs. Norton seven days after the confinement, Mrs. Lillie (the nurse) was present with the baby. (The witness saw between Lord Melbourne and Mrs. Norton she did not think wrong, but supposed their great freedom was owing to Lord Melbourne's being a friend of Mrs. Norton's father.

Martha Morris, who had lived in Mrs. Norton's service from the summer of 1834 to March last, a year and nine months, identified four letters to Mr. Norton as the handwriting of her mistress. They were affectionate letters, relating to herself and the children, their sports and sicknesses. Sir William Follet then put in three notes from Lord Melbourne, merely stating the time he should call on Mrs. Norton. Witness had taken notes from Mrs. N. to Lord Melbourne. In cross examination, witness stated that Mrs. Norton, in March last, was invited to Frampton, with her children, to a family meeting of the Sheridans; but Mr. Norton, not being invited, said that if he did not go, his children should not; he gave orders for their being removed to a lodging house in Upper Berkeley street, which was done on the 29th March, and they were subsequently sent to Womersley. It was between two and three o'clock in the morning when Mr. Norton gave witness the order to remove the children, and said his orders were not to be disobeyed. Witness dressed Mrs. Norton, and let her out at seven o'clock in the morning, who said she was going to her sister's, Lady Seymour, in Spring Gardens. She did not then know that the children were to be removed, but she afterward came to the house in Berkeley street in a state of the greatest agony and affliction, and asked to see witness, who told her that Mr. Norton had given orders that she was not to see them. The eldest child is seven years old; the second about four and a half; and the third only three years and ten months.

James Benbow, footman from August, 1832, merely spoke to carrying notes.

Mary Ann Figgis, cook during twelve months from the early part of 1833—(and again from three weeks prior to Mrs. Norton's quitting her husband's house to the present time)—was called to prove what had become of a small blue trunk, said to have contained Mrs. Norton's papers; but witness said she had not observed the box there, and did not know what had become of it.

The date of Mr. Norton's appointment as a police magistrate having been proved to be 19th April, 1831, the plaintiff's case was closed.

The Attorney General addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. After some introductory observations, he declared his intention not to call any witnesses, for no case had been made out against his client. All the main facts were invented, groundless and false; and from the facts which did exist, no inference could be drawn against the noble defendant.

In such a case there ought to be the clearest evidence; the same that would be required to dissolve the marriage and procure a sentence of divorce. The fact of criminality should be proved in such a manner as to leave no reasonable doubt on the minds of the jury. They would say whether such proof had been given. He contended that there had been nothing in the intercourse but the intimacy of friendship—noting that had not been sanctioned by Mr. Norton. The learned gentleman then dwelt upon the fact, that during the whole of the time in question, the plaintiff and his wife lived happily together, without any estrangement of the affections of Mrs. Norton as a wife or a mother, which could not have been the case had she been carrying on an adulterous intercourse. He then commented upon the evi-

FOR SALE. AT the Commercial Wharf, Kingston, foot of Store Street, WHISKEY, SALT, PLASTER OF PARIS, & WATER LIME, by the Subscribers. TRUAX & PHILIPS. Kingston, 23d May, 1836. 95z

NOTICE. WRIGHT & INGERSOLL have BEER for Sale at Mr. Florence Donoghue's Tavern, Kingston, in Barrels and smaller quantities, to suit purchasers. 57z Fredericksburg, 10th January, 1836.

THE MANSION HOUSE, Kingston, U. C.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to notify to the Travelling Public, that he continues to occupy this extensive and well known Hotel.

THE MANSION HOUSE is pleasantly situated in Store Street, being the principal and central street in Kingston; is convenient to all the Steam Boat Wharves, and no establishment of its kind in the Upper Province can surpass it in the excellence and comfort of its apartments, both parlors and bedrooms (thirty-four in number,) all of which are furnished in the very best style.

The Hotel has lately undergone a thorough repair, and is at present in most excellent order and condition for the accommodation of the Public.

The subscriber having kept a Hotel for many years, has acquired experience in that line, and therefore trusts, that with unremitting attention to the comfort of his guests, he will continue to merit public patronage.

In the rear of the Mansion House there is a LARGE YARD.

And extensive Stabling, and where a Livery Stable is constantly kept.

The Mansion House Carriage and Porters will always be in readiness