[illegible] stood on the porch of the [illegible] Simon Applebe. He slept in the [illegible], and as soon as he awoke and dressed himself passed up to the cabin door, the second time he went up, the door was pulled open and he was thrust at with a cutlass. He saw the features of the man who thrust at him, and he thought it was McLeod. But he testifies with commendable prudence, for which I honor him, that he had seen him once—it was a passing glance; and he testifies now, that he cannot say it was McLeod.

The next is Samuel Brown. He testifies that he went up the cut and Niagara river, and at the entrance of the cut at the beacon light, he saw the boats passing into the cut, and he thinks he saw McLeod. Stood within a few feet, and says he should say McLeod was one. He went to Davis's tavern, and there by a light from the bar room, he professes to have again seen Alex. McLeod. Next morning between day light and sun rise he recognized McLeod again. He saw no one who was wounded as he went over to Davis's nor did he see McLeod. He says he saw a man whom he called McLeod, and that he was as sure it was McLeod, as he was while on the stand that McLeod was sitting before him. There is one consideration I will submit to you.—When you are to judge of the credit to be attached to a witness, much depends upon his appearance—his intelligence—whether his answers are such as to commend his testimony to you; and if after all you cannot attach full credit to it, you can give it such credit as you believe it is entitled to.

It is argued by the prisoner's counsel that this man, from the darkness of the night, could not have seen the prisoner and speak as certainly as he now does, when seeing the man before him.—It is also observed that this witness, when speaking on this subject, said to David Bates that he knew nothing which would do McLeod any good or harm.—

You have heard what explanation he gives. Men sometimes make careless remarks like this—and if he made it to any one who might excuse him, it would have been some apology, perhaps; but if what he has sworn be true, he could not in truth have declared that what he knew would do McLeod no good or harm. You have heard what has been said as to the restoration of his character. He is a man not very intelligent, in the humble walks of life, and has not the opportunity of exhibiting how far he might withstand temptation if thrown in his way. You have him before you, and you are to decide what credit you shall have to give to him.

The next witness is Isaac P. Corson, a native of this state, who was at Chippewa the night the Caroline was destroyed, and who says he saw the prisoner at Maclan's store in the afternoon, again at 9 in the evening, and the next morning on the stoop. He heard him say he had killed a d—d Yankee; and again a few days afterward, he heard him say that he should like another expedition like the Caroline, and burn and cut out Buffalo. You remember his cross examination, and one fact it is proper you should notice. He was asked who was there, and you recollect his answer—that he remembered for the *first time* on the stand, that one Caswell was there—and yet he afterward stated that he had while at Court, conversed freely with Caswell on this very subject. It is for you to judge, gentlemen, the probability of, this statement of the witness.

The next witness is Anson Quinby, from Pennsylvania, who testifies that he was at Chippewa with a load of hay—that he saw McLeod go out of Davis's at 9 in the evening—that he did not go home, although his residence was only two miles from Chippewa; and that he slept that night about half way to his residence—but early in the morning when he returned to get his pay of the commissary, as he said, for his hay, he saw McLeod on the bridge, and heard him say ", he had killed a Yankee and his blood on his sleeve."

You will recollect that this witness went before Mr. Lott a magistrate, to make an affidavit in relation to this matter, but the magistrate refused to take it because his character was so bad. He afterward made the affidavit before another justice.—Mr. Lott testifies that his character is very bad for veracity; and after a rigid cross-examination, he adhered to this declaration. Then Mr. Wetmore, a lawyer, who resides twenty miles from Quinby, says he once made inquiries to ascertain whether Quinby could be impeached, and found that he could; but as his testimony was then unimportant, he was not impeached. But there may be cases when men have obtained such notoriety, as in any part of the country to be unworthy of belief; but you are the judges, gentlemen, and to your decision I leave it.

The next witness is Charles Parke, the bar keeper at Davis's. He said the prisoner went to bed at Davis's in the afternoon and arose in the evening, and he afterward saw him go into one of the boats, as he thinks; and the next morning he thinks he saw him on the square, and then a few days after he saw him in the mess room, and heard him say he had killed a d—d Yankee. He testifies to other matters, which, the counsel for the prisoner contends, require you to take his testimony with many grains of allowance.

He testifies as to his knowledge of McLeod, going thirty miles to see his brother pay some fees to McLeod—though he does not recollect anything of the amount. Another circumstance—that he went to Chippewa on his way to Buffalo, and seeing a man who he feared would subpœna him, he returned home; and in another week he came again, and arrived at Buffalo, and there was subpœnaed. He said he supposed he was obliged to come, and he says Mr. Hawley, a lawyer of Buffalo, told him that he would bring him here on a process.—It is somewhat strange if such an opinion was given. I am not aware that a witness can be arrested in England, in Canada, or elsewhere, on a subpœna. He is an intelligent man, and it is argued that he must have known better than this.—He at first said he had not been asked to testify, although afterward he admits that he had been spoken to within a month by persons in Canada who had religious scruples about war.

You, gentlemen, are to decide what credit is to be given to this witness, taking all these circumstances into consideration.

Seth Hinman is also called, who testified that he saw McLeod at sunrise in the morning. He has once before testified and omitted that circumstance, and you can judge of the credibility of this man.

Justus T. P. Stevens was called and testified *positively* that he saw three boats go out and return.—This is contrary to all the testimony in the case, and there can be no doubt that this witness told a deliberate falsehood.

Leonard Anson testifies that he saw McLeod in the bar room, heard him declare he had shot a Yankee, and saw the blood upon the pistol as he exhibited it. The counsel for the prisoner has argued the improbability of this story. And to you it belongs to determine what credit is to be given to this statement.

These are the only witnesses who speak to facts in [illegible].

The prisoner's counsel have argued upon the improbability of these statements, the darkness of the night in which they profess to have seen what they affirm. It is for you, gentlemen, to weigh, to sift, and to pass on this evidence, and to give it the weight to which you deem it entitled.

The next species of evidence is the *confessions*. The law has been read to you by the prisoner's counsel.

The doctrine is that they are the most unsafe testimony on which to rely. But they are competent, and are to receive what credit under the circumstances they are in your opinion entitled to.

You are to judge from the probability and circumstances of the confessions, as to what credit the testimony is entitled to.

Henry Myers, who had once seen McLeod at St. David's says he saw him again at Niagara, and there heard, in a bar-room, a number of persons talking about the Caroline, and saying that the man who killed Durfee was present; that McLeod drew his pistol and said, "I did it, and here is the pistol"—and then drew his sword and showed the blood on it.—You are to judge of the probability of this statement. He was inquired of how he knew that it was the prisoner—because he heard a man say to him, "Alexander McLeod, had we best let this man go?"—And another said, "Sandy McLeod, shall we go up and drink?" It is argued, gentlemen, that this is entirely improbable. It is for you to judge. But one circumstance had been omitted by the counsel. At the close of this man's testimony he said, "*if he ever catched McLeod on this side of the river he would serve McLeod as McLeod had him.*" You will judge, gentlemen, what bearing this should have upon his credibility.

The next is Calvin Wilson, the ferryman at Youngstown. He stated that in the presence of *Reyncock* and others he heard McLeod say he had killed a d—d Yankee, on the Caroline. He admitted that he had contributed largely ($200) to the patriots. He refused to answer whether he had engaged in illegal enterprizes, or whether he had harbored the felon Lett. The witness availed himself of the protection of the law not to answer these questions. He was not bound to answer them—and he is not to be considered as actually guilty of these crimes. There is another consideration, which it is your duty to look to and weigh. He says with great positiveness that Reyncock was there. The testimony is *very strong* that this cannot be true.

Mr. Hamilton, a lawyer of Niagara, has testified that Reyncock, was his intimate companion, and on his return from England about the 1st of November he found Reyncock gone, and that he knows he was *not* there at the time in question. Another witness, Mr. Press, tells you he had gone before the troubles. So also does Capt. Stocking—and if you believe he was not there it is an entire refutation of this witness.

The next witness is Timothy Wheaton. He testifies that about a year after the destruction of the Caroline, he saw McLeod near the ferry at Niagara, and Wheaton pointing to the sentinels, said, these poor fellows hard a hard time. "Yes," answered McLeod, "but not so hard as the Navy Islanders"—and McLeod then said he had killed one man on the Caroline. You can give to this man's testimony as much credit as it deserves.

You are to take this whole mass of evidence examine it, and weigh it, and decide upon its merits as you believe them fairly to be—and if you believe from it all, notwithstanding its impeachment, that the prisoner is called upon for his defence, you are to examine that defence. It is undeniable that most of that testimony is questionable, though some parts are mainly unattached.

The defence of the prisoner is an *alibi*, and no suspicion should be cast upon it from that circumstance. If he was there in the expedition he is guilty, if distant five miles from there, guilty he could not be. The evidence consists of commissions and of direct testimony of his absence at another place.

First of the Commissions—The prosecuting counsel is right in telling you that the evidence in writing is less satisfactory than when the witness is before you. When spread on paper before you, you cannot hear the witness, but only listen to what he has said. But you can learn from the interrogatories what are the standing and character of the witnesses. They ought, from their station, to be men of character; we can only judge from what appears in the commission.

It is said that the clerk of the commissioners was engaged in getting together the witnesses, and therefore suspicion should be attached to the commission. But we have heard what was done. He acted as clerk for putting down the answers, as dictated to him by the commissioners, and he wrote down as dictated, and if thus done, his character could make very little difference. It is said that Mr. Harris's answer was not put down just as he gave it, but that related only to the combustible used in the destruction of the boat, and was only a change of phraseology. It is not easily seen how this answer is important, as the firing of the vessel is abundantly proved. It is said that these men are not entitled to full credence, because they are accomplices.

If this was an ordinary indictment for murder it would be so. But in this case the law holds the prisoner, if in the enterprize, *guilty*. *Yet there are distinguished men in this country as well as in the other who do not hold the persons individually responsible*, and the same degree of deduction should not be made as in the former case supposed.

You will, however, make so much deduction as you think should be made on that account.

The Attorney General has criticised this testimony with great skill and ingenuity, and has exhibited whatever discrepancies exist. If these men, or any of them, have sworn that there was no resistance, and that knowingly and falsely, it must detract from their credit. But one of the witnesses for the people testified that they, in the darkness of the night, fought with each other, and might thus have been mistaken. It is said they have stated different numbers. Some have referred probably to the whole number in all the boats—others to those which reached the Caroline. You will give this such weight as it is entitled to.

There is one consideration which must strike you. If McLeod knew that these men for whom he sued out a commission knew that he was in that expedition, he must be a bold man indeed. You are to say what credit is to be given to these witnesses. It is true, captain Sears cannot say that in the darkness of night McLeod may not have been there—so Colonel McNab to the same purport. But, gentlemen, the evidence goes farther than this; some in each boat knew McLeod—they saw the men in their own boats—they did not all know him, and they did not recognize all in the boats as known to them—but they did testify that they either knew McLeod then or have known him since—and they now state from seeing all in their respective boats, that he was not in their boats. You will apply the rule as to negative and positive testimony to these witnesses—but you should apply the rule as it exists.

For instance—I rode with one of you to Whitestown and another of your number went there alone; he could swear positively that I was not with him, and you could positively and fully testify to that fact.

Now from each of the boats you have testimony that McLeod was not in that boat. You will judge gentlemen, of the degree of credibility to which it is entitled; but it is the prisoner's right, standing on the question of life and death, to ask its consideration at your hands, and if he was not there, award it to him then, as it belongs to him.

But, gentlemen there is other testimony on this subject, shewing that the prisoner *was at another place*, and if so be could not be at Schlosser.

The first witness is Mr. Press of Niagara who was at Chippewa but once that season, and that on the 29th of December. He went with two travellers in his wagon and thus identifies the time. He saw McLeod, and McLeod wished to go down with him—and in the early part of the evening he took McLeod in his wagon, and left him at capt. Morrison's. It is all important you should be satisfied that this was the night. Press had a partner in business; he kept a cash book, and finds an entry on that date, when he took up these men; and he must have made the charge when it appears, as consecutive charges immediately follow. He farther recollects that the next day he heard of the burning of the Caroline. Now in reference to dates, distinguished epochs may stand out to give character to the time. Thus the destruction of the Caroline will live in the memory of those who saw or lived near it. I leave it to you, gentlemen, whether this circumstance would not have been likely to so impress the mind of Mr. Press, that he may with certainty fix this time.

Again, gentlemen, Capt. Stocking tells you that he saw Press at Chippewa, and while walking with him that day he saw the Caroline. She *was never there but one day*; she came down in the morning and met her fate that night—and if you believe Captain Stocking is not mistaken, then the time when Press took McLeod is established.

But you are now met with a difficulty which it is for you to solve. McLeod says he mounted his horse at Davis's, and the Morrisons say he had a horse put up. Archy, the lad, says he put up the horse. The difficulty arises in this way. Press says he recollects nothing about a horse, and it would seem singular that he did not notice it. It is possible such an event may have occurred and he not recollect it. You are to judge if there is any other method of solving this difficulty.

You will recollect, gentlemen, that McLeod says in his examination, that he was leading his horse.—But when we pass from this, we find that at about 8 o'clock in the evening he went into Captain Morrison's house, and Archy as the family supposed, put up his horse. All four of the family swear he was there at 10 o'clock. The daughter says he was there at 10, when she retired. Morrison and his wife, that he was there at 12, and then went to bed in the parlor. Mrs. Morrison testifies that his boots were placed in the kitchen to dry, and were there in the morning—that they saw him there in the morning, about 9 o'clock, and that Col. Cameron called and informed Morrison that the Caroline was destroyed; and that McLeod, when informed of it was electrified and called for his horse; but was prevailed upon to stay to his breakfast, and then left. Next came Gilkinson, who overtook him before he reached Niagara Falls, on his way from Morrison's, the morning after the Caroline was destroyed. He rode with him through Chippewa on the bank of the river, and says that a ball from Navy Island struck near them, and was given to McLeod, and he has since seen it in his McLeod's possession. Captain Sears also saw him at the same time.

Judge McLean also saw McLeod; the Judge was at McNab's quarters on business from the District Attorney at Buffalo. He heard of the burning of the Caroline in the night, and the next morning near the Pavilion he saw McLeod going toward Chippewa. But, gentlemen, the testimony of the Morrisons, and the examination of McLeod, have been read and examined with great ability by the learned Attorney General, and if you believe, notwithstanding the mistake they have made as to other dates, that they are right as to this date—that he was with them on the night of the burning of the Caroline, *then there is an end of the case*. But if you believe they are mistaken as to this great epoch, then this evidence would be unsatisfactory, and you would detract so much of your confidence from it. It is to be remarked that Col. Cameron passed that way the next morning and you will give that weight to this additional circumstance that it merits.

It is enough, in a case like this, if the prisoner have presented testimony sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt. It is the glory of our law that it never divides the living from the dead, except upon strong and irrefragible testimony. It requires that there should be such an amount of evidence as will beyond doubt establish the guilt, and justify the verdict which is to consign the prisoner to the grave. The law has thrown this great ægis around it, that no man is to be consigned to the grave without having that law in all its demands complied with.

My duty, gentlemen is done, and yours is to commence; and it is the most solemn duty you have to perform. You are to take with you and to deliberate upon the evidence that has been presented in the case before you; you are to weigh every part of it; you are to free your minds from all bias, if any exist. Look at the testimony which has been given from the stand as to a pole star which is to guide you; disregarding every thing but that; lay aside from your minds all rumours that may have reached your ears. Look to the evidence to ascertain where the truth lies.

When you have come to your decision, and determined where the truth is, you will exercise your duty with a single eye to its discharge, and I trust that all who have attended this important trial, and known the manner in which it has been conducted, the able arguments of counsel, and your patient deliberations, will be satisfied, whatever may be the consequences, *even though your country be wrapped in flames*. You will pronounce your verdict irrespective of *any considerations from any quarter*. If you believe the prisoner at the bar guilty of the murder charged upon him you will render your verdict accordingly. If on the other hand you think the prisoner Alexander McLeod, has successfully established his defence, you have equally an important duty to perform, and with the same fearless intrepidity you will pronounce him not guilty.

And may the God of all justice and truth preside over your deliberations, and conduct you to that verdict which will be like His Throne, imperishable.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of twenty-eight minutes, returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1841.

Mr. McLeod arrived in Montreal on Saturday last via Albany, without meeting with any molestation during his journey. He met with a warm and hearty welcome in that city. There was some intention of giving him a public dinner to-day—and tomorrow he was to leave Montreal for Upper Canada.

A correct view of the McLeod Case.—The following remarks which we find in the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of the 14th inst. are very just, and reflect credit on the writer.

"*End of the Tragi-Comedy.*—Well: 'the long agony is over;' McLeod is restored; and to-night if he chooses, he can repose in the dominion of his legitimate sovereign. In every point of view we rejoice that the trial is over. And we are assured our readers will participate in our joy. * *

"A word or two now as to the real merits of this case. In the first place as to the destruction of the Caroline, our own private opinion is, and ever has been, in accordance with that declared so ably in the late speech of John Quincy Adams upon this subject. If the United States were right in the invasion of Florida and the capture of Pensacola, by General Jackson, many years ago—an Act that was ably vindicated by Mr. Adams, then Secretary of State, and justified by the American Government—then, clearly were the British authorities justifiable in the destruction of the Caroline. The character of that vessel and the special service in which she was engaged were never doubtful; or, if they were, all doubts have been removed by the disclosures of this trial. She was chartered by the renegado-patriot pirates. She was cut out of the ice to be used by and for them; and she was engaged in their cut-throat vagabond service.

"In the second place, even if the act of destroying the vessel was not justifiable, and if the killing of Durfee was murder, we have never supposed for a moment that McLeod was engaged therein. Our information on the subject has always been conclusive to our own minds upon that point. McLeod was neither there, nor did he ever, on any occasion, boast of having been there. We were present at an examination of McLeod, in the prison of this city—an examination close, searching and minute—made for the information of the British Ministry; and our convictions were fully sustained. He was not there. And all that has been said in regard to his boasting on that point is a lie. His prosecution was the work of malice; and they jury which indicted him as they did, upon testimony altogether inadequate, only illustrated their own ignorance of the duties of grand inquisitors.

"In the third place, we hold that in either of the above cases, or neither, the trial of McLeod, by a state tribunal was wrong. From the moment the act of destruction was assumed by the Government of Great Britain as its own, the jurisdiction of the State of New York ceased in the premises.—From that moment the individual offence was merged in one of the higher character. The individual subject was no longer responsible. His government was: not indeed to the people or the State of New York, but to the people of the Union. And the first duty of Governor Seward should have been, on being officially advised that the British crown had assumed the responsibility of the act, to direct the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case, and set the accused at large. In not doing so, the state of New York has taken a large stride in the South Carolina path of Nullification."

The Welland Canal.—In another column of this day's paper will be found an advertisement calling for Tenders for the immediate widening and deepening of the Feeder of the Canal. This feeder is twenty-two miles in length, extending from the Grand River Dam at Dunnville, to its junction with the main ship canal near the aqueduct over the Chippewa River. This is but the beginning of the enlargement of this great national work.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very able political pamphlet entitled "CUBBER BURR: OR THE TREE OF MANY TRUNKS." The work has lately appeared in the columns of the Montreal Herald, and is supposed to be from the pen of Adam Thom, Esq. formerly Editor of that journal.

We are indebted to Messrs. Armour & Ramsay for a copy of a Sermon, preached in St. George's Church in this place on the 26th of September last, on the death of our late lamented Governor General—by the Rev. W. Agar Anderson, A. B. Chaplain to His Excellency. We shall take an early opportunity of noticing this excellent discourse at some length.

The book is for sale at Messrs. Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s Front Street.

We are requested to intimate that there will be a grand Temperance Soiree on the 28th inst. Particulars hereafter.

Mr. Williams the celebrated English Oculist, has arrived in Town, and will be found at Mrs. Baymon's private Boarding House, School Street.

The poor will be received every day at 12 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

We have in this day's paper brought the trial of McLeod to a close—but to enable us to accomplish this desirable object we have been compelled to omit various articles prepared for this day's publication, and among other important items crowded out, are several columns of advertisements.

We beg the indulgence of our correspondents. We shall have great pleasure in publishing "Aleph" on Saturday.

Melancholy Accident.—Last night as Niel J. McLean, Esq., was passing along Quarry street, he fell into the cross drain now open in front of the new buildings of Wm. Wilson, Esq., and was killed. The body was found early this morning. The Coroner's Inquest is now sitting.

TERRIBLE MURDER.

James Hennessee of the 7th Town in this district, murdered his wife on Thursday the 7th inst. while *under the influence of ardent spirits.*—It appears that Hennessee had killed a pig, which he was dressing, and from which he was about to cut a piece of meat, when his wife interfered to prevent him, and in a playful manner struck his arm with the gamble stick, and then retreated towards the house. He immediately pursued, and seizing her plunged the butcher knife into her side, from which wound she died on the following Friday.—The murderer was immediately arrested and is now lodged in jail at Picton.—[Prince Edward Gazette.

The collision with the steamer *Lady Colborne*, took place about one o'clock, on a morning by no means dark. The charge of criminal negligence lies therefore against the pilots; and we trust that an investigation of the matter will take place, that the public may know the truth, and guard against such risks in future.—We observed that a correspondent of the Herald charges the crew, with the exception of the pilot and engineer, of abandoning their duty and acting in a most shameful manner; running about and screaming "Mon Dieu." From them nothing more could have been expected, for presence of mind in circumstances of peril is a quality far too high for the common run of Canadians on board our steamers, and this consideration imposes the duty of double watchfulness on the captain and pilot. If they neglect this duty, they are more guilty, and no exertion after danger is incurred, can exonerate them from the responsibility.

On board the steamer "Queen,"
Thursday, Oct. 14, 1841.

We, the undersigned Cabin Passengers on board the steamer *Lady Colborne* on her last unfortunate trip from Quebec, beg leave to return our thanks to Captain Haycock for the prompt and energetic measures adopted by him for the preservation of his passengers while his boat was sinking.

Geo. Bell, master of the brig *Paragon*
Thomas M'Adam
Anthony Welsh
J. Menzies
James Burns
James Cuthbertson
Richard Longdalf
Robert Miller
Simeon Hagan
Alexander M'Lean
William Stewart
Murray Buck
William Turner
Peter Shaver
Thomas Cauf.—[Montreal Transcript.

Among the passengers proceeding to England by the mail steamer Acadia, on the 19th instant, from Halifax, are the Hon. Mr. Attorney General Ogden, Mr. Grey, Private Secretary; Mr. Baring, A. D. C. to the late Governor General; and the Earl of Mulgrave, A. D. C. to the Commander of the Forces.—[Mont. Herald.

Captain Joseph Whitney, of the Steamer U. States, died at Lewiston on the 12th inst. of Typhus Fever. Cap. W. was favorably known to the public, was one of the oldest commanders on Lake Ontario, having commanded the Canadian Steamer Great Britian for many years, and for the last three years the United States.—[Sackets Harbour Journal.

Judge Gridley.—The Utica correspondant of the Courier gives the following anecdote, in illustration of Judge Gridley's passion—as it may well be called—for despatch of business.

Immediately upon the officers being sworn to attend the jury to their room, and before they had left the Court room, he commanded silence and addressing the clerk said, "Call the next case, Mr. Clerk—empanel a jury," and that too just at the close of the eighth day of a trial during which he had presided sixteen hours each day. The lawyers were perfectly unprepared for such a course of conduct, but as they knew he was not to be trifled with, they hastily despatched messengers for their papers and witnesses, and in less than twenty minutes the Court was again occupied with a case involving some eighty or a hundred dollars.

A Good Hit.—If Mr. Pickins of South Carolina was not born insensible to shame as we have his word for it he was insensible to fear," he will feel considerably uncomfortable under the developments of McLeod's trial. All the testimony upon the trial and especially that portion of it which comes from the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, upsets most thoroughly, and falsifies most unequivocally all the main point of Mr. P.'s ridiculous report on the subject of the Caroline. The unwilling and extorted testimony of Wells, the owner of the boat, goes clearly to prove that she carried over cannon and munitions of war to Navy Island, as well as volunteers for that holy service.—[Cour. & Enq.

DIED.

On Friday the 16th inst., of consumption, ELIZA, wife of Mr. ROBERT MATTHEWS, aged 35.

Why should we mourn? That deep repose
Shall never more be broke by pain;
Those lips no more in sighs unclose,
Those eyes shall never weep again.
Farewell, we shall not soon forget,
Altho' thy heart hath ceased to beat,
Our memories warmly treasure yet
Thy features calm and mildly sweet.
But no! this love is not the last,
We yet my meet where seraphs dwell;
While love no more deplores the past,
Nor breaths the withering word—farewell.
[Communicated.]

Post Office Notice.

THE next Mail for England, via Halifax, will be closed at this Office on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT DEACON, P. M.
Post Office, Kingston,
19th October, 1841.

ORANGES.

FOR Sale at Keiller's Confectionery, Brock Street.

C. KENNEDY & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

BEG to intimate to the Inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that they have now got their FALL STOCK to hand, which will be found large, Fashionable, and Select, in all its departments.

They would respectfully solicit an inspection of the following Goods; which will be found exceedingly cheap.

BROAD, BEAVER, & PILOT CLOTHS,
Vestings, Tweeds and Moleskins,
Gentlemen's Stocks, Scarfs & Silk Handk'fs,
A large stock of Gentlemen's Beaver Hats,
Prints, Ginghams and Merinos,
Orleans Cloths, plain and figured,
De-laines, Plaid, Spun and Emb'd Dresses,
Tournament and Plaid Cloakings,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Black & col'd Gros-de-Napies, plain & fig'd,
Black and col'd Satinnette,
Lutestring, Satin and Gauze Ribbons, plain and figured,
A large assortment of
THREAD LACES & BLACK LACE VEILS,
Cotton and Linen Shirtings, Thibet and Filled Shawls, Flannels, Blankets, Table Linens, Diapers and Towellings.
A general assortment of Small-Wares.
Kingston, 20th Oct., 1841. 32

CREDIT SALE

OF GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., at the Wholesale Warehouse of the Subscribers, No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Front Street, on Saturday the 30th inst. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Sugars.
20 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
8 do. London Patent Loaf Sugar.

Tobaccoes.
15 boxes Cavendish and Ladies' Twist Tobacco. 32 Kegs Plug Tobacco.

SOAP.
100 boxes London Soap, 250 boxes Liverpool do., 60 boxes Toronto do.

SEGARS.
3,500 Havannah Cigars, 1,250 Regalias do., 10,000 Principes do., 15,000 assorted do.

ALSO,
50 boxes London Starch, 10 boxes Pipes, 1 box Spanish Float Indigo, 3 gross Lamp Wicks, 20 jars Snuff, 30 kegs Raisins, 20 bags Coffee, 2 bags Filberts, 20 boxes Ground Coffee, 10 boxes Ground Pepper.

WINES, &c.
15 casks Wine, (various) 12 qr. casks do.; 9 pipes do., Port and Madeira; 5 cases Claret, 5 cases Pickles, 4 tierces Cider Vinegar, 6 barrels Spirits Turpentine, 3 casks Sperm Oil, 5 hogsheads Molasses.

LIQUORS.
1 hhd. Cogniac Brandy, (Hennessy's Brand;) 3 hhds. Best Brandy, 1 hhd. Gin.

ALSO,
A large variety of Glassware and Table Lamps.

COLLINS & HAINES,
Auctioneers.
Kingston, 19th September, 1841. 32

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received until Monday the 15th day of November next, for constructing a WOODEN BRIDGE on the Gananoque River, at Gananoque, according to the plan and specification to be seen at this Office.

The Tenders are to be addressed "To the Secretary of the Board of Works," and are to be accompanied with the written consent of two solvent persons who are willing to become security for the due performance of the Contract.

Any further information may be had by applying at the Office.

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.
Board of Works, Kingston,
18th Oct., 1841. 32

JUST PUBLISHED,
A SERMON,

PREACHED in ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, KINGSTON, on the Death of LORD SYDENHAM, by the Rev. W. A. ADAMSON, A.B., Chaplain to His Excellency. Price, 2s 6d.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co. KINGSTON.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
STEAMBOAT TRANSPORT
ON LAKE ONTARIO, RIVER SAINT LAWRENCE TO DICKENSON'S LANDING AND BAY OF QUINTE, FOR THE YEAR 1842.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Commissariat Office Kingston, M. D. until noon on *Thursday the 18th day of November next*, from any person or persons desirous of entering into Contracts for the following services, namely;

For the Transport of Troops, Baggage and Government Stores, from and to the various stations on Lake Ontario, and River St. Lawrence to Dickenson's Landing, during the season of navigation of 1842.

For the Transport of ditto, ditto, ditto, from and to the various stations on the Bay of Quinte during ditto.

—*ALSO.*—

For the hire of Steam Vessels when exclusively required for the service of the Government during ditto.

Unexceptionable security subject to the approval of the Commissariat will be required, and the names of two respectable persons willing to enter into a Bond with the Principal for the faithful performance of the Contract must be given on the Tender.

Payment will be made by check on a chartered Bank.

Forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Office, where any information will be obtained.

Commissariat Kingston, M. D.
14th Oct. 1841. 32

Government Notice.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on Thursday the 28th instant, for the supply of
35 CLOAKS
For the First Incorporated Dragoons. A pattern may be seen at this office. The price to be stated in Halifax Currency, and security to be given for the due performance of the Contract.
Commissariat, Kingston,
19th October, 1841. 32

CONFECTIONARIES.

HENRY DUMBLE begs to inform the public that he still keeps for sale at his Confectionary, Brock Street, opposite Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell's, Book Store, all kinds of
CONFECTIONARIES and PASTRY,
made of the very best materials, and in a superior style, which he offers, wholesale or retail, at the lowest rates.

N. B.—PLUM, SAVOY, and WEDDING CAKES, made to order, in the neatest manner, and kept constantly on hand.
Kingston, Oct. 20, 1841. 32

PRINCESS ROYAL
SALOON.

FRESH OYSTERS always on hand at the Princess Royal Saloon, corner of Quarry and Store Streets.
J. CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, October 20, 1841. 32

To Let,

THAT very spacious and desirable Stone Warehouse, No. 4 Hardy's Buildings, Front Street. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars inquire at the Sale Rooms of
COLLINS & HAINES.
Kingston, 19th Oct., 1841. 32

A CARD.

DR. JAMES DONALDSON begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Kingston, that he has established himself in this place; he flatters himself that he can cure all the diseases commonly afflicting the human system, and he will warrant a perfect cure wherever consulted. No cure no pay. He can be found at his residence in Store Street, opposite Deyke's & Co's. Warehouse, and two doors above the Post Office.
Kingston, Oct. 20, 1841. 32

STRAYED.

A Black and White Spaniel Dog, with Curly Hair, the right hind leg nearly black, when lost had on a Chain Collar, marked, "J. A. Gordon, Esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, was seen to go on shore from the Steamer St. George, at Cobourg on the 26th Sept. last.

Any person leaving the above Dog, at the Office of the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette, will receive a reward of Five Dollars.
Kingston, 18th Oct. 1841. 32

Information Wanted

OF WILLIAM RANKIN, a native of the County of Antrim, Ireland, and arrived in Kingston last fall. His son John, now in Kingston, is anxious to hear from him. Address, George Morton, Barryfield, Kingston Post Office.
Kingston, Oct. 20, 1841. 32

COMMONALTY
OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received at this Office until 7 o'clock on *Monday evening next, the 25th of October instant*, from such persons as are desirous to fill the situation of SUB CONSTABLE in the new POLICE FORCE authorized to be established by the Common Council, from the 1st day of November next to the 1st day of May, 1842. There are to be four Sub Constables, with a salary of £60 per annum each, and a suit of uniform, at the disposal of the Council. The Police force to be commanded by the High Bailiff of the Town.

The form of application will be by petition, accompanied by certificates of character, recommendations, &c.

By order of the Mayor and Common Council.
FRANCIS M. HILL,
Clerk C. C.
Office of the Common Council,
Kingston, 19th October, 1841.

TO LET,

THE upper part of two houses to Let, fronting on Quarry Street. Enquire of Alex. Smith, B. N. American Saloon.
Kingston, Oct. 16, 1841. 31z

MONEY FOUND.

A Little bag, containing a small sum of money was some weeks ago left in a shop in this Town. The owner can have it by proving property and paying the costs of advertising. Apply at this Office.
Kingston, Oct. 15th, 1841. 31ii

THE Office of TEACHER OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL in the Town of LONDON being vacant, the Trustees will receive applications from persons desirous to obtain the situation. The applicants will be required to stand an examination by the trustees, in Classics, and Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Education. A Meeting of the Trustees will be held on Monday, the 8th of November, to appoint the Teacher.
BENJ'N CRONYN, M. A.
Charman of the Board of Trustees, of the London District School.

POSTPONEMENT.
The Meeting to examine the Candidates and appoint the Teachers will be held on the 1st of December, and not on the 8th November, as above.

McLEOD'S TRIAL.

A FULL and circumstantial Report of the above Trial will be published in an octavo volume, immediately upon the termination of the same, by FOWLER, GOULD & Co., STENOGRAPHERS. Those desirous of securing copies will do well to make early application to W. & H. ROWSELL, Book sellers, Kingston.
Kingston, October 6, 1841.

The Patriot and Colonist, Toronto; Gazette and Herald, Montreal; and Mercury, Quebec; will please give the above insertion for two weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.
H. FOWLER.

To Contractors.

TENDERS will be received for the WIDENING and DEEPENING of
THE FEEDER TO THE WELLAND CANAL.
The work will be marked off in Sections of half a mile in length each.

The Tenders, addressed to "the Secretary, Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines," are to state the rate per cubic yard (Halifax currency) for the excavation, which will be found chiefly moor clay and sand, and the number or numbers of the Sections proposed for. They are to be delivered in *on or before the 1st day of November next*, and must be accompanied by the written consent of two solvent persons, who are willing to become securities for the due performance of the contract. Immediately upon the close of the navigation the water will be run off, by which time it is required, as part of the Contract, that the necessary Shanties and other arrangements for the labourers shall be made, and the Contractors will be strictly bound to keep such a number of men as may be considered by the Engineer necessary to ensure the completion of the work before the re-opening of the navigation.

Any further information required may be obtained at the office of the Board of Works, Kingston, or at the Canal office, St. Catharines.
(Signed) GEORGE PRESCOTT,
Secretary.
St. Catherines, 8th October, 1841. 30-ni

Queen's College.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee by the Trustees of Queen's College, for the purpose of procuring plans of a College to be erected in the vicinity of this Town, beg to intimate to Architects and others, that they will receive such plans as may be submitted to them on Monday the 22d December next, together with specifications of that part of the building to be erected next spring.

The sum of £50 Cy. will be given to the person whose plan and specifications is adopted by the Trustees—and £25 Cy. for the next best plan.

For particulars as to the proposed cost of building and other information, application may be made to Mr. A. Drummond, Acting Secretary.
JOHN HAMILTON,
JOHN MOWAT,
F. A. HARPER.
Commercial Bank,
Kingston, 4th Oct. 1841. 28z

Montreal Gazette, British Colonist and Old Quebec Gazette, will please insert the above.

To Let.

THAT eligible Dwelling House in Store Street, connected with the premises of the Subscriber, formerly the residence of Thomas Greer, Esq. For terms apply to
JAMES BRIGGS.
Kingston, Oct. 5, 1841. 28z

WANTED by the Subscriber, Ten good House Carpenters & Joiners.
THOMAS OVEREND, Builder.
Head of Store Street.
Kingston, Oct. 9, 1841. 29z

Government Contract.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at Kingston Dock YARD, until *Thursday, 21st. October*, 1841, from such persons as may be willing to supply the undermentioned Boards, and Scantling, viz:—

Pine Boards 1 inch 2nd Quality, from 12 to 18 feet long, 20,000 ft.
" Plank 2 inch " " " 10,000 "
" " 3 " " " " 20,000 "
Scantling 6 × 6 5,000 "

The said Boards and Scantling to be laid down at or near the Hospital on the Navy Ground, at such place as may be pointed out. The whole to be delivered in the Month of October.

The Tenders to be opened at 12 o'clock at noon—and to express the rate per thousand, Board measure. The names of two persons willing to enter into a Bond for the faithful performance of the Contract must be given in the Tender.
Kingston Dock Yard,
12th October, 1841. 31

An Assistant or Clerk wanted,

IN an extensive importing Dry Goods establishment, a young man of good address, who understands the business.

Apply by letter (post paid) to G. D., at the Office of this Paper. The applicant will be required to state how long he has been in the Trade, and the time he has lived in his last situation.
Kingston, October 13, 1841.

OWEN, MILLER, & MILLS,
COACH BUILDERS,
FROM LONDON,
STORE STREET, KINGSTON.
AND
AT THEIR OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
TORONTO.

ONE case patent India Rubber Shooting BOOTS,
One do. do. do. LIFE PRESERVERS, for Sale by
JOSEPH B. HALL.
Kingston, October 9, 1841. 29

Stolen or Strayed,

ON Saturday last, the 9th inst. a light red colored COW, has one broken horn, and a white face. Any person giving information either at this Office or at the residence of the Subscriber in Store Street, at Mr. Jas. Rorison's, will be handsomely rewarded.
THOMAS MAXWELL.
Kingston, Oct. 16, 1841. 31ii

Sale of very Splendid Furniture,
At the residence of the Hon. D. Daly,
BARRIEFIELD.

WILL be sold by Auction, on Wednesday the 27th inst., at the residence of the Hon. D. Daly, the whole of his very valuable Furniture, consisting in part of the following:

Mahogany Dinner Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Sofa and Loo Tables, Cabinets, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Clocks an excellent Privlo Piano Forte, by Wornam; Glass, China, Delf and Cutlery; Curtains, Carpets and Rugs, Fenders, &c., Lamps. Large Sleigh, £60.

Also, Plate and Plated Ware, and a variety of other Articles.

A detailed list will be given in handbills before the day of Sale.
COLLINS & HAINES.
Auctioneers.
Kingston, Oct. 9, 1841. 29bi

250 Boxes CANADA PLATES for Sale by JOSEPH B. HALL.
Kingston, 9th October, 1841.

Agency for the Montreal Fire Assurance Company.
(Incorporated by a Special Ordinance.)

THE undersigned being appointed by the above Company their Agent for this Town and Vicinity, is now ready to receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, on moderate terms.

The Company is composed of a numerous and wealthy body of proprietors including nearly all the principal names in Montreal, (a list of whom may be seen at this Agency,) and was established for the purpose of effecting a reduction of the rates of Insurance, and with the view of in future retaining in the Province large sums, which had annually been sent out of it.
CHARLES HALES.
Kingston, Sept. 23, 1841. 25ui

TO LET.

FOR a Term of Years, that beautiful and commodious Recess lately fitted up under the Exchange & Fur Store of the Subscribers, in Quarry Street. A more desirable situation for a Grocery, Provision, or Victualling establishment, is not to be found in the City.

P. S. None need apply but those of unquestionable respectability.—For further particulars apply at the *Fur Mart*, where Furs—Ladies & Gentlemen's, of every description are offered wholesale and retail, low for Cash or approved Credit.
M. L. GREENE & Co.
Kingston, 5th Oct., 1841.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Provincial Penitentiary, until 12 o'clock at noon, on the 25th day of October inst., from such persons as may be willing to furnish all or any part, of such quantities of the undermentioned articles as may be required for the service of the said Institution, for one year from the 1st day of November next.

Potatoes	per Bushel,
Turnips	do. do.
Hay	per Ton,
Straw	Bundle of 12 lb.
Oats	Bushel,

The whole of the articles are to be of the best quality, and each tender must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the due fulfilment of the contract that may be entered into.
H. SMITH, *Warden.*
Provincial Penitentiary,
1st October, 1841. 27ii

Wanted,

TO ENGAGE a COOPER by the year. None need apply but a good workman.
JAMES MORTON.
Kingston Brewery & Distillery,
1st October, 1841.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber,
4 Tons superior Oakum,
JOSEPH B. HALL.
Kingston, 16th September, 1841.

H. Sharp

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that in addition to his already well assorted stock, he has just received from London, a very superior quantity of
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES.
—ALSO—
A very superior lot of English Calf and Morocco skins, which can be manufactured to order in the best style, and with despatch.
Corner King and Brock Street,
Kingston, Sept. 10, 1841. 21gi

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ON Friday and Saturday 21 and 22 insts. will be offered at the Warehouse of JOSEPH B. HALL, FRONT STREET,
A very general assortment of
LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
To close consignments, several Packages seasonable *DRY GOODS.*
Terms liberal. For particulars see handbills.
HUGH CALDER,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, 4th Oct., 1841. 26ui

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber, a large assortment of STOVES, consisting of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Gothic Stoves, various sizes; which are offered for sale so low, that persons wishing to supply themselves will do well to call immediately.
JAS. LINTON, A. & B.
Kingston, Oct. 4, 1841.

W. C. KEELE,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office at Mr. Duffill's, King Street, East of the Market Square, Kingston.

WANTED,

BY a Single Gentleman, Board and Lodging, in a respectable private family.—Address, B. D. at the office of this paper.
Kingston, Oct. 15th, 1841. 31di

PORT HOPE WHISKY,—for Sale by
JOSEPH B. HALL.
Kingston, 8th October, 1841. 29