THE
CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
(The Largest and Cheapest Semi-Weekly Newspaper in British America,)
PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE, CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M., EVERY
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Terms—Twenty Shillings per Annum, in advance Half-yearly and Quarterly Subscriptions received on proportionate Terms.
The above Terms wil in future be strictly adhered to, so that no orders need be forwarded without the amount for the time subscribed.
SINGLE COPIES FOUR PENCE.
JOHN CREIGHTON *Printer.*
Price of Advertisements.—Six lines and under—2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7½d each subsequent insertion.—Ten lines and under 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion.—Over ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion.
All transitory Advertisements from strangers or irregular customers must be paid for when handed in for insertion.
Letter Press Printing.

Chronicle & Gazette

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

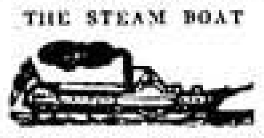
Nec Rege, Nec Populo sed Utroque

VOL. XXV.] KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1844. [NO. 80.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE
Stationery Warehouse.
CORNER OF KING & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.
Where is kept constantly on hand an Extensive and well selected Stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
From Super Royal to Note,—and every article the Stationery line.
—ALSO—
BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, &C
BOOK BINDING
In all its branches, carried on at the above Establishment. A superior Ruling Machine is in full operation, by which Blank Books can be ruled to any pattern, and in a style inferior to none.
The combination of PRINTING OFFICE, BOOK BINDERY and STATIONERY WAREHOUSE in this Establishment, give it a decided superiority in point of accommodation and despatch.
Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

BAY OF QUINTE.

THE STEAM BOAT



PRINCE EDWARD,

WILL on the opening of the Navigation commence her route on the Bay of Quinte, between Kingston and Belleville, making four weekly trips during the season.

THOMAS GREER,
Agent.

Kingston, 9th March, 1844.

Bay of Quinte, 1844.

THE STEAM BOAT

PRINCE OF WALES,

CAPT. CHARLES B. CRYSLER,

WILL, on the opening of the Navigation, commence her destined route on the BAY OF QUINTE, leaving the different Ports as follows:

LEAVES KINGSTON FOR BELLEVILLE
Every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, at 6 o'clock.

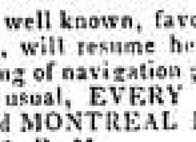
LEAVES BELLEVILLE FOR KINGSTON
Every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday Evenings, at 6 o'clock, and Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock.

Touches at the intermediate places as usual. Leaves the River Trent and Carrying Place three times a week.

H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Agent.

Kingston, 8th March, 1844. 73z

The Steamer Pilot,



FOR MONTREAL DIRECT.

THIS well known, favourite low pressure boat, will resume her regular trips on the opening of navigation; leaving KINGSTON as usual, EVERY TUESDAY at 2 P. M., and MONTREAL EVERY THURSDAY at 6, P. M.

The owners beg to intimate that some improvement has been made in her boiler, by which they expect her speed will be very materially increased; also other improvements to the boat in general, thereby adding to her comfort and convenience.

H. & S. JONES.

Kingston, March 15th, 1844. 76z

N. B.—H. & S. Jones forbid all persons giving credit to any one on their account, without written orders from their office.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY H. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, *TORONTO*,
(PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS,)

PROCEEDINGS

At the Ceremony of Laying the Foundation Stone, April 23, 1842,

And at the opening of the University, June 1843,

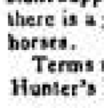
CONTAINING the Addresses delivered by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University; the Rev. John McCaul, L. L.D. Vice-President; the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

The Editors of those Papers in which the advertisements of King's College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above for three weeks, and send their accounts to Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL.

Toronto, January 18, 1843. 61ri

☞The above work is for sale at the Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston.

TO BE LET,



A 3 STORY STONE HOUSE, situate in Wellington Street, opposite Mr. Cottages, at present occupied by Mrs. Hill as a boarding-house. The house is new, having been built last spring, and contains eight spacious Bed-rooms, one Dining-room, two Parlors, a large Kitchen and Servants' Apartments, &c.; also, a good Well in the basement story, with a constant supply of pure water. Attached to the house there is a good Yard and Stabling for three or four horses.

Terms made known by the Subscriber, or at Capt. Hunter's Marine Store, Ontario Street.

LUKE CORMIER.

Wellington St., Kingston, 9th March, 1844. 73gi

THE LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS, AND *PICTORIAL TIMES*

FOR 7½ EACH.

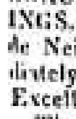
THE Subscribers having a considerable quantity of the above papers remaining unsold, will dispose of them at the reduced price of 7 1-2d. per No.

The back Nos. of these they need scarcely state, are much superior to any that have been lately issued.

RAMSAY ARMOUR & Co.

Kingston, March 19th, 1844.

TO BE LET,



FOR ONE YEAR, "GIBRALTAR COTTAGE," with GARDEN and SMALL PARK or ORCHARD.—The House contains every accommodation and convenience for a Large Family, and there are attached Extensive STABLING, COACH-HOUSE, SHEDS, & other BUILDINGS. It is situated near the Village of Cote de Neiges, on Gibraltar Farm, which immediately adjoins "MONKLAND," leased by His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Cottage may be inspected at any time. Possession on the 1st day of May next.

Apply to

THOS. MITCHELL,
ADVOCATE,
22 St. Jean Baptiste Street.

Montreal, March 18, 1844. 76ni

SANDS'S SARSAPARLLA.

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely:

SCROFULA, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life. Also, Chronic, Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this preparation.

Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and welfare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingenuity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time!—Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of Life, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valuable practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the operations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasons of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that Sands's Sarsaparilla, scientific combination of essential principle of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know.—It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this—one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA IN NORWICH, CONN.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city.

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waste. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest by day or night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in twelve days from the 6th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest by night, as refreshing as any I every enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

New London Co. ss. Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted are facts substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

J. W. Brent, Agent, by special appointment for the proprietors, for Kingston and vicinity.

DOCTOR JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES. These Medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous professors and presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy and on Hospitals and Alms-houses, and by more than three hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States, and they are admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them.

The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, spitting of blood, croup, hooping cough, bronchitis, pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs or throat, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Price $1.

Also—JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the Hair, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads, and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price $1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, fever and ague, want of appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the stomach and bowels, and organs of digestion. Price 60 cts.

JAYNE'S SCAR MINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for bowel and summer complaints, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic, cramps, sick headache, sour stomach, cholera morbus, and all derangement of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, &c. Price 60 cts.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for female diseases, liver complaints, costiveness, fevers, inflammations, obstructions, diseases of the skin, &c., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative medicine is required. Price 25 cts.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 20, South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of E. M. LUFF, General agent, Sackets Harbor, and Wm. Mackintosh, Chronicle & Gazette Office, Kingston, Canada.

CRAIG & WATT,
ACCOUNTANTS,
ONTARIO STREET,
Office next door, West of the Custom-House.

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

IN answer to the numerous applications that have been made to me respecting the next Election, I hereby respectfully inform you that it is my intention to offer and become a Candidate for the representation of this County, when the time shall come round for a general Election. The foregoing short notice might be sufficient at the present moment, because I shall fully explain at another period my opinion and views of the politcal state of the country, and the measures of retrenchment required in the public expenditure of the revenue, and the part the inhabitants should take in promoting their own advancement and prosperity; yet as an opening towards the Election, I beg distinctly to mention that I have no desire to solicit your suffrages by endeavoring to diminish the merits or abilities of other Candidates, my claims to your notice shall stand upon higher grounds.

The Commons House of Assembly must always be considered part and parcel of the government; and Responsible Government must always prove satisfactory to the inhabitants of Canada; this being already established, we will not now stop to consider the abstruse points in its working, there being one other thing nearer and dearer to our hearts: that is holding fast our connexion with the Mother Country, and keeping ourselves a part and parcel of the British Family, and British Nation; we will glory in her glory and our nation will always take pride in our advancement to wealth and prosperity, thereby insuring the due working of the British Constitution—the best guarantee for carrying forward our Responsible Government.

It is not desirable or wholesome for the body politic, that the business of the country shall be conducted with reference to party, we, of Frontenac, advocate no such exclusive doctrine; still the inhabitants of the County may firmly rely on my continued exertions in allaying unnecessary party spirit, and acrimonious feelings amongst ourselves; in reality, there is but little difference of opinion between the liberal Conservative and the honest constitutional Reformer, their wants and interests are the same; to insure success we must work together on a broader basis; beneficial measures for the good and advancement of all must be our main consideration, such measures shall always command my unqualified support and attention, and it shall be my peculiar care, in giving unflinching assistance in maintaining our just rights and liberties inviolate. These are the outlines of the terms of our mutual engagements, in which my own independence as your Representative will be involved; to insure the greatest possible advantage in Parliament, public confidence must be placed in the person chosen to represent you; in this matter I leave the Freeholders to judge for themselves.

Beware of such bug-bears, as may get into circulation, about dividing the constituency, thereby allowing the election to be lost; my friends know that such cannot be the case in this County; or, again, that some monstrous policy may come up, and run away with the government of the country altogether; such an event is also impossible—abide your time of election and think over the consequences.

On being elected to Represent you in Parliament, my retirement from the Naval Department will follow; a greater portion of my time may then be devoted in consulting with the Township authorities of the District, with a view of bringing to maturity some of our many contemplated internal improvements, I may also even, *sometimes* think of our farming interests.

I remain,
Your faithful friend,
JOHN BENNETT MARKS.

Township of Pittsburgh, 28th March, 1844. 79di

A CARD.

MRS. DREW, from London, in returning thanks to the Inhabitants of Kingston for the very liberal patronage she has received, wishes to inform them that she still continues to clean Kid and Buck Gloves to look equal to new, free from any smell, for 7½d. Kid, and 9d. Buck, per pair, at her Boarding Establishment, Princess Street, opposite Mr. Watkin's Hardware Shop, where Young Men of steady habits may find good Board and a Comfortable Home. Reference required.

N. B.—Persons staying in Town for a short time, can be accommodated with single rooms, by the day or week. Terms moderate.

Kingston, Nov., 1843. 41

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF SAMUEL ROSS, a native of the Scotch Quarters, County of Longford, Ireland. Any information respecting him would be thankfully received by his brother, Arthur Ross, Royal Engineer Department, Montreal.

Kingston, Jan. 23, 1844.

CIRCULAR.

SIR,—We beg to inform you, that we have received certain intelligence of the intended visit to Canada of the Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, and Rev. Dr. Burns, of Paisley, part of the Deputation to America on behalf of the Free Protesting Church of Scotland. Their object is two-fold, to explain to the people of Canada the grounds on which they and their brethren have felt themselves constrained to separate from the Scottish Establishment, and, to receive the contributions of all who approve of their principles and are favourable to their cause. In consequence of the intention of Dr. Burns to return to Scotland by the mail steamer of the 1st of May, the time of the Deputation will be very limited; but we are satisfied that the following route, which they have proposed, will be found as comprehensive as circumstances will permit:—

THE PROPOSED ROUTE.

Tuesday,	April	9,	*Niagara,*
Wednesday,	"	10,	*Toronto,*
Thursday,	"	11,	*Hamilton,*
Friday,	"	12,	*Toronto,*
Saturday,	"	13,	*Cobourg,*
Sabbath,	"	14,	do.
Monday,	"	15,	do.
Tuesday,	"	16,	*Kingston,*
Wednesday,	"	17,	do.
Thursday,	"	18,	*Brockville,*
Friday,	"	19,	*Prescott,*
Saturday,	"	20,	*Cornwall,*
Sabbath,	"	21,	do.
Monday,	"	22,	*Lochiel,*
Tuesday,	"	23,	*St. Andrews,*
Wednesday,	"	24 to	*Montreal & Quebec.*

Perth has been reluctantly left out of the above plan, on account of the very limited time of the Deputation, and its difficulty of access at this season of the year. It is probable however, that a part of the Deputation, after visiting Montreal and Quebec, will visit the Bytown and Perth districts.

As soon as their plans are matured, circulars will be sent by Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Burns, to the different points along the line of route, which may be considered final, unless some unforseen difficulties should arise in their progress.

The time for preparation is short, and we earnestly urge upon you the adoption of instant measures in your locality, and the surrounding districts, to promote the object of the present deputation. We suggest a few hints, which we hope may be of benefit in securing to the members of the Deputation that countenance and support which their own high reputation, no less than their honourable mission, deserves at the hands of the Christian people of Canada.

Let all the arrangements for their reception be made for the day appointed in the above sketch of the route, and even though some slight deviation from it should be found necessary, it will not cause any embarrassments. We trust that you will exert all your influence with the friends of the Free Church, in your district of the country, to organize a committee without delay to make all necessary preparations for the reception of Dr. Cunningham and Dr. Burns,—to correspond with friends in the surrounding Districts, recommending that in all practicable circumstances they should attend the meetings of the Deputation, and that such of them as are too far distant, should and some of their number to the nearest place of meeting, bearing with them the free-will offering of those whom they represent. It is of the utmost consequence that the visit of the Deputation should not be delayed and we have to request that you will use every exertion to expedite their journey. With this view it would be advisable to have all the arrangements for receiving the contributions of the people completed before the arrival of the Deputation, and that you would correspond with the place next to be visited, that the friends in that quarter may be prepared for their visit. A patient hearing, and we trust sympathy will no doubt be accorded in every quarter to the statements of the Deputation, but let the sympathy of Scotchmen in Canada be substantial. To Scotland, to those very men who are represented by the present Deputation, lies under unspeakable obligations. To their liberality under Providence, the Presbyterians of Canada are indebted for well nigh all the religious advantages they enjoy; and now when in the maintenance of the self-same principles for which our fathers contended even to the death, they have cheerfully suffered the loss of all earthly things, there is a loud call on those whom they have fostered and provided for hitherto, to come forward and assist them now. We confidently rely on your co-operation at this important juncture, in forwarding by all means in your power, the grand objects of the present mission, and

We remain, Sir,
Your most Obd't Serv'ts.,
JOHN REDPATH,
Chairman,
ALEXANDER FRASER,
Secretary

To the Montreal General Committee.
Montreal, March 20, 1844.

From the Toronto Patriot.

TORONTO AND ROCHESTER.

Our readers have not forgotten the seizures of the steamers *Admiral* and *America* at Rochester last autumn, for alleged infractions of the Custom-house regulations. It was rumored this Spring, that in consequence, the Proprietors of these Boats would not risk the repetition of similar annoyances. A public meeting has been held in Rochester at which the following resolutions were adopted. The feeling displayed is very creditable to the respectable citizens of that city.

"The Committe reported the following resolutions which were adopted, after being discussed by Col. Pratt, Alex. Kelsey, F. Starr and others.

Whereas, the commercial relations between this and the Several Canadian ports, have been seriously interrupted, during the past season, by the seizure of the steam-boats Admiral and America; and the social intercourse between the two countries has been rendered unpleasant and vexatious from the manner in which the Collector, or his agents, have performed their duties; and, whereas, it is understood that the owners and proprietors of the several steamboats heretofore engaged in trade to and from the port of Genesee, decline sending them here, giving as a reason, that they have been subjected to delays and great inconvenience, upon pretexts altogether frivolous, and fear a continuation of the same; therefore,

Resolved—That while we hold that it is the duty of the officers connected with the collection of the revenue of this port, to enforce a rigid observance of the laws of the United States on that subject; yet in the opinion of this meeting, this duty should be performed so as not only protect the revenue, but also to promote and advance the commerce and trade of the country.

Resolved—That the facts presented to this meeting justify the belief that the conduct of the Collector, or those acting by his authority, in the seizure of the steamboat Admiral, was justly calculated to create suspicion and alarm on the part of our Canadian neighbors, and must be regarded by all as vexatious and oppressive.

Resolved—That whatever may be the opinion of this meeting, touching the circumstances which are now the subject of a legal enquiry, we deem it unwise and improper to express any opinion in reference to them.

Resolved—That we unhesitatingly and sincerely tender to our neighbors, the citizens of Canada, our best endeavors to secure for the future an avoidance of those vexatious measures, on the part of our revenue officers, of which they have lately complained, and reprobated as unqualifiedly by us as by themselves.

Resolved—That we deem the trade between this city and the ports and towns of the Canadas of too much importance to this city and vicinity, to be interrupted except for causes most urgent, and of the highest national concernment.

JOHN ALLEN, *President.*
JACOB GOULD, JONATHAN CHILD, *Vice Presidents.*
JOHN HAWKS, CHAS. L. CLARKE, *Secretaries.*

THE OTTAWA INDIANS.

The following petition says the *Albany Advertiser*, was recently addressed to the Legislature of Michigan, by a portion of the once powerful tribe of Ottawa Indians. It purports to have been signed in council at Little Traverse Bay, December 14, 1843, and has 36 signatures appended to it. These Indians are applicants for the rights and enjoyments of American citizenship. They beg to be allowed to participate the blessings of civilization—*civilization*—which robbed their fathers of their lands, and is in a fair way of making the face of the red man of America extinct.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan now convened at Detroit:

This petition of the Ottawa Indians, residing at L'Arbre Croch, on the North West extremity of the Southern peninsula, humbly sheweth, That your petitioners are most anxious to enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship. That such should be our wish—our prayer—the object of our constant solicitude, and of trembling, yet enduring hopefulness, is a natural and becoming tribute to the common feeling of humanity—to the love of home, and to the love of country, which we share in common with our brethren.

The red men are strangers—not in a strange land, where the bright streams of memory might mingle with the dark waters of their sorrows—but strangers in their own land—the homes of their childhood, the burial-ground of their race.

Your petitioners are few in number—the small remnant of a once powerful nation, occupying a sequestered bay, that opens into Lake Michigan on the East. Their manners, informed by civilization and ameliorated by the influence of Christianity, disqualify them for the rude and unskilled habits of their natural condition. They have erected comfortable dwellings, in imitation of the white men, and are maintaining their families by cultivating the soil. The spell of home is strong upon them. They love their forests and the streams where they were born, the earth which sleeps upon the bodies of their sires, and the music of the great Lake upon their shores.

In the strong spirit of their hopes, they pray their brethren to join with them in supplicating their common Father to extend his wings over the little band, and gather them among his children.

They ask of you *justice*; for you have the homes which once were theirs, and have grown rich with the heritage of their fathers.

They implore it of your mercy; for their old men are now feeble, and their women and their children tremble to go forth into a strange land, among the enemies of their tribe.

They entreat it by the ties of their common humanity—by the pleadings of their helplessness, by their sorrowful past and their forboding future.

They believe that their Great Father will listen to their voices, and suffer them to live and die among the spirits of their kindred. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Scene in an Irish Court of Justice.—The following scene lately took place in the Nisi Prius Court, where the Lord Chief Baron sat during the day:—Mr. Patrick Morgan, of Ormond-quay, was called on the jury, and said, "My Lord"—Chief Baron: "Well, Sir!" Mr. Moran: "My Lord I am a staunch Repealer." (Roars of laughter followed the announcement.) Chief Baron: "Very well, Sir!" Mr. Moran: "I wish to know if you have any objection to my trying this case?" (A shout of laughter such as was never heard in a court before, followed the question, and no person seemed to enjoy the "fun" more than the learned Chief Baron.) The Lord Chief Baron said, "not the least objection, Sir." Mr. Moran: "I thought there might, because I am a staunch repealer." (Renewed laughter.) Chief Baron: "I have not the least objection Sir." Mr. Moran: "Thank your Lordship." He was then sworn, and sat down amid a perfect hurricane of laughter.

Repeal Association.—The weekly meeting of this body was held on the 19th ult., the Head Pacificator in the chair. Mr. W. S. O'Brien, M. P., proposed a petition to Parliament, setting forth the facts connected with the late state trials, for general adoption. The motion was carried unanimously and it was ordered that copies should be sent to every parish in Ireland for signature. Another measure adopted, was the severance of all connexion between the Association and the Arbitration Courts, and a recommendation to settle among themselves their disputes and differences by arbitrators, to be in each case chosen by the parties themselves, without any reference whatever to the Repeal Association.

We learn with great pleasure that on Saturday last the new steamer "Emerald" made a trial trip between Chippewa and Port Robinson, which gave the greatest satisfaction to her owners and builders. In speed she exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine; her ordinary rate is 14 miles an hour, and she is perfectly steady—not a single jar even was felt by those on board. The "Emerald" is another feather in the cap of the Niagara Dock Company, and will, we hope, prove the first of a fleet on the Upper Lake of as fast, safe, substantial, well-appointed, and well-commanded vessels, as are those with which the same enterprising Company has now filled all the routes on Lake Ontario.

We stated some time since that arrangements were in progress for building another steamer of 75 horse power, to ply from Buffalo to the various British ports on Lake Erie. It is proposed to do this in shares, and it is believed that there is public spirit enough in those who will be benefitted by the execution of the project to cause the requisite amount of stock to be subscribed for without delay, more particularly as there cannot be a doubt that the investment will yield excellent interest. All the merchants from Hamilton to Amherstburgh are, as well as those immediately bordering on Lake Erie, deeply interested in this project; and from this cause alone, to say nothing of the patriotic motive of establishing a British steam Marine on the Upper Lake, it would be a libel on their intelligence to suppose that they will not energetically second the exertions of the Dock Company.—[Niagara Chronicle.

LIBERALITY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Presbyterian Congregation of this town, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £10, (through the hands of Dr. Moore) as a donation from His Excellency the Governor General towards the finishing of their Church.—[Picton Sun.

TO SHIP OWNERS, &c.

THE Subscriber would beg to inform the owners and Captains of vessels, that they will find a first rate article of Brown and Bleached

Canvas of East Cocker

Manufacture, from Nos. 1 to 6, at his Wholesale Warehouse, Brock Street, also Brown Forfar Linens, Russia Ducks, and a superior article of Bunting for flags. All of which will be sold at low prices for Cash or approved Credit, purchasers paying Cash will have a discount of 5 per cent made on amount of Invoice.

WM. WILSON.

Kingston, 26th March, 1844. 78d

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

(CONCLUDED.)

TWENTIETH DAY.—Feb. 6.

The judges took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock, and after the names of the traversers and jury were called over, and all answering to their names,

Mr. MOORE said the traversers would call very few witnesses, being content to rest their case upon the evidence as stated by the Crown.

Mr. F. W. Conway was the first witness examined. He is the proprietor and editor of the Evening Post, and was in 1810 the editor of the Freeman's Journal. He spoke to the correctness of the report of Mr. O'Connell's speech in 1810, and also to a speech on Roman Catholic disabilities made by him in 1800, in which the necessity of Repeal was insisted upon.

Mr. James Perry was called, to prove the rules of the Society of Friends, in reference to arbitration, but

The ATTORNEY GENERAL contended that the evidence was clearly inadmissible.

Mr. WHITESIDE insisted that the evidence might be received, as showing what was the intent of the traversers; the nature of it might be quite another thing. It surely was more pertinent to the issue than the speech of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, stated by the Attorney General.

Mr. M'DONOUGH followed on the same side, and Mr. Sergeant WARREN replied.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that he considered the evidence was admissible. The indictment charged the traversers with conspiring to bring into disrepute the courts of justice, and intent was the very essence of the charge. Was it not then material to show that a most respectable and peaceable body of persons had adopted the same system of arbitration as that recommended by the traversers?

Judge CRAMPTON dissented from the rest of the Court. How could they judge of the intent of one man by the acts of another? and if the rules of the Quakers were to be admitted, how could the Court reject the rules of any other political body, not only in this country, but also across the Atlantic, in America?

Judge BURTON concurred with the Chief Justice.

Judge PERRIN concurred in opinion with the majority of the bench. It was not material for the traversers to show that the Society of Friends had entered into rules which had the effect of withdrawing cases from the courts of justice.

Mr. Perry was then examined, and read a rule of the Quakers in 1696, recommending their members to have their cases referred to arbitrators, and in 1697 they recommended that any member should be expelled who did not obey the awards of the Friends; these rules were uniformly acted upon; witness had a case left to the arbitration of the Ouzel Galley, and Mr. Brewster pleaded before it. (Laughter.)

Mr. William Cosgrave, solicitor, deposed that he was secretary of the Ouzel Galley Club since 1810, in which year an arbitration was entered into; the parties signed a printed deed of submission; the members consisted of forty, and the mercantile body it was which generally submitted their disputes to those gentlemen; the parties lodged from three to four guineas each for the expenses of the arbitration.

Cross-examined by Mr. BENNETT.—It was open for any one who had a dispute to go before the gentlemen; there was no court days held.

Mr. Vernon, register of newspapers at the stamp-office, was examined to prove several speeches of Mr. O'Connell and others in 1841.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the reading of the Register, which was a daily paper, and not circulated by the Association.

Judge CRAMPTON said that the paper was not evidence unless they had a reporter, who would actually prove that the speech sought to be read had been delivered by him.

Mr. FITZGIBBON then proposed to read a speech delivered in 1841, by Mr. O'Connell, reported in the Traverser's journal.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL objected. It was not competent to bring forward statements in a paper to make evidence for a man; why not produce the reporter who took down the speech, or at least account for his absence?

Mr. FITZGIBBON and Mr. M'DONOUGH contended that the traverser could offer his paper as evidence of what had been reported of the association.

The Court admitted the evidence as applicable to the case of Dr. Gray only.

The witness was then directed to read Mr. O'Connell's speech of the 5th October, 1841. It was read by the Deputy-Clerk of the Crown.

The file of the Freeman's Journal was produced, and the witness asked to read a speech reported in it on the 2nd October, 1841.

Mr. BREWSTER objected. It was not, he said, the Stamp-office copy.

Mr. FITZGIBBON.—My lords, it is a copy of the paper printed off the same form of types.

Mr. Justice CRAMPTON.—Then you had better send for the Stamp-office copy.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL withdrew the objection.

Several newspapers were then handed in, and marked by the Clerk of the Crown.

The Court adjourned for refreshment.

When the Court resumed its sittings,

William Morgan was examined by Mr. HATCHELL. I reside at Tullamore, and follow the business of a coachmaker; I remember the meeting held in that town on the 16th July last; I know where Mr. Dean's house is in Tullamore; on the morning of the meeting, at ten o'clock, I saw an arch across the street; there was a motto on the arch, "Ireland and her Parliament, or the world in a blaze;" I assisted in taking down this motto; I know Mr. Steele, but he did not speak to me at the moment the arch was taken down; Mr. Steele ordered it to be taken down, and said he did so at the instance of Mr. O'Connell, who was very much displeased at its having been put up at all.

Cross-examined.—I heard there was a committee to get up the meeting; Mr. Dean, from whose house the arch was suspended, is a painter; the arch was erected in the front of the chapel; there was a large attendance at the chapel that day; Mr. Dean is in town, and came with me.

Mr. Vernon was re-called.

Sir Coleman O'Loughlen gave in evidence the resolutions adopted at several meetings to petition Parliament for Repeal of the Union.

Several speeches of Mr. O'Connell were read by Mr. Vernon by the direction of Sir Coleman O'Loughlen.

At half-past four the case for the defendants closed, and the Court adjourned.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—Feb. 7.

The Court sat this morning at ten o'clock. The jurors and traversers having answered to their names.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL rose to reply. The learned gentleman's speech was more a reply to the arguments of the counsel of the traversers, than upon the evidence of the witnesses, and he executed his task in a very able manner, particularly combatting their arguments upon the nature of conspiracy—entered into a full explanation of the counts of the indictment, and read again many of the newspaper articles and reports. This occupied the Court until four o'clock, when they adjourned till next morning.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—Feb. 8.

The Court sat at the usual hour, and the traversers and jurors having answered to their names

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL resumed. He read a number of passages, chiefly from the speeches of Mr. O'Connell at the various Repeal demonstrations, with a view to show that the object of the traversers was, by collecting large assemblages of people, to produce an impression in England that such was the state of discipline and organization among the masses, that it would not be safe to refuse the granting of the Repeal of the Union. The learned gentleman continued to address the jury up to five o'clock, at which hour the Court rose.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—Feb. 9.

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown called over the names of the jury, all of whom answered.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL resumed his address, commenting on the evidence, and concluded at one o'clock. It had been currently rumoured that the Court would adjourn at the close of this speech until Monday morning, when the Chief Justice would give his charge to the jury. After an interval of 15 minutes, however, they returned into court.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SUMMING-UP.

The CHIEF JUSTICE then commenced his charge to the jury. His lordship said—It now fell to him to make such observations as occurred to him, to be submitted to their consideration, upon the manifold circumstances of this very important case, and he was happy to say, that in conference with all his learned brethren of the bench, there was a concurrence of opinion existing between them upon the subject-matter which he should have to lay before them. It had been, and was most highly satisfactory to the Court, and most creditable to the jury, to observe the unvaried and constant attention which they had paid from beginning to end to the circumstances of this strange and important case. They had heard, during this long trial, a great deal of eloquence—they had heard, also, somewhat of declamation—they had heard great oratorical powers and powers of reasoning—they had heard a great deal of what might be deemed poetic—and he did not mean to say but they had also heard a good deal of what might be more justly termed prosaic—(laughter.) They had heard observations made to them which he could not help saying, generally, bordered on the very verge of impropriety; but, what was more material, they had heard a great deal which it would be very difficult, indeed, to prove was relevent to the subject which they had to consider. There were many observations made both as to the law and the facts.—It was for the jury to decide upon the facts, and for the judges to determine, and to come to a just conclusion. The law of the case they would take from the Court, the judges of which were constitutionally entrusted with the administration of the law, bound to administer it under the most solemn sanction, and independent alike both of the Crown and of the people. They (the judges,) therefore, sat there in the Court of Queen's Bench under the same obligation as that under which the Queen held her Crown, to administer justice with mercy, according to the laws of the land. There were, as they knew, eight traversers then upon their trial—Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. Thomas Matthew Ray, Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy, the Rev. Thomas Tierney, Dr. John Gray, and Mr. Richard Barrett. Those were the several traversers upon their trial, and he held in his hand the abstract of the indictment upon which they were charged, and to which they had respectively pleaded "not guilty." They were indicted for conspiracy to raise and create discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's subjects. The particulars of the alleged objects of this conspiracy it was very material for them to keep in mind. Perhaps they might have, in coming to their verdict, a necessity to distinguish with regard to the several traversers, or some of them, in respect to the nature of the conspiracy, which was charged against one and all of them. The learned judge then detailed the counts of the indictment briefly. They would see how very important it was in the outset that they should take into their consideration clearly the several particulars of the alleged conspiracy. It was, as he had stated to them, or may be considered to be, consisting of five parts. First to create discontent and disaffection between the Queen's subjects, and to excite them to hatred and unlawful opposition to the Government and constitution of the country. Secondly, to stir up jealousies among the Queen's subjects, and promote ill-will from one class against another, especially from Ireland against England.—Thirdly, to excite disaffection in the army. Fourthly, to collect unlawful assemblies in large numbers in Ireland, in order to obtain changes in the law and constitution of the country, by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force. And fifthly, to bring the courts of justice, as established by law, into disrepute, and to induce the subjects of the realm to submit their differences to other tribunals. Now, it was a conceded fact in this case that the indictment upon which the traversers were brought to trial, and to which they had pleaded, consisted only of an offence of one nature; that was to say, it might have different branches, as he already stated; but still, upon the whole, it was an indictment for a conspiracy and for nothing else. There was no indictment against any of the traversers for a libel—there was no indictment against any of them for sedition, nor on any other unconnected or separate breach of the law. They were one and all, united in the charge of conspiracy, of which no individual could be by law convicted, unless it was proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he had been acting in concert with some other person or persons. He might be guilty of any one of a numerous other class of offences of which men were daily guilty; but for the conviction of any one or more persons for a conspiracy, the law required that a jury should be satisfied that there was a concert between them either for the purpose of doing an illegal act, or else for the purpose of doing, or causing to be done, an act legal in itself, but to be brought about by illegal means.—Now, he took that to be the definition of conspiracy, which, according to the law, he could not only safely, but which he thought he was bound to put to them. They would see that in that definition he did not include, as a component part of the crime of conspiracy, either the existence of treachery, as was insisted on by Mr. Fitzgibbon on the first day of his address, nor the existence of secrecy, which he insisted upon on the second day, and which was afterwards reiterated and repeated by Mr. O'Connell, the traverser, when he addressed them, as he was entitled to do in his own defence, and stated his case to them. A conspiracy might exist, and men might be guilty of a conspiracy without having been guilty of treachery, or without those deeds of darkness which Mr. Sheil insinuated were necessary, and constituted part of the crime of conspiracy. Secrecy might not unfrequently be found to accompany a conspiracy—but it is not, by any means, a necessary ingredient of the crime. Secrecy need not be necessary for a conspiracy, if the parties conspiring agreed together for the common object of overawing the Parliament of the country, and spreading terror and alarm amongst the Queen's subjects, by collecting together in the open day large bodies of people. In a conspiracy of that description, secrecy was not a necessary ingredient, nay, on the contrary, the more numerous and the more public were the assemblages convened for such a purpose, the more likely were they to accomplish the end of the party who called them together—they thus proving part of the crime with which he was charged, his object being all along to create terror and intimidation, and to overawe the public, which object would be bro't about more effectually by a public demonstration, than by secrecy or concealment. A great many authorities had been cited by Mr. Fitzgibbon, in the course of his argument, both on the first day when he insisted on the existence of treachery—and on the second day, when he insisted also, or perhaps in the alternative, on the existence of secrecy. He had looked into these authorities—and he was bound to say that they did not support the proposition in proof of which he had adduced them; and he would say further, that he was somewhat surprised at the statement which the learned gentlemen have made with regard to some of the cases to which he had referred, as though they contained any grounds for the introduction of any such proposition. He (the Lord Chief Justice) had looked most carefully through