… Hungary and a firm reformer. He … to me in the lobby—told me his name—… with Mr. Malcolm Cameron, a member of … Executive, unasked by me, introduced … to the Librarian, *pro forma*. Col. Prince did not return. Though suspicious, I have no proof that Mr. Gugy prompted him; but he (P.) told the Sergeant-at-arms that day that I had come to the Library to … and insult him, although nothing could … more guarded and obtrusive than my whole conduct while in Montreal. Forgiveness is defined as being "the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon." The Colonel has been too severely punished by the strictures of the Canadian Press. I forgive him. I took the stage for the West on Tuesday the 6th of March, and my tormentor, Col. Prince, followed on the 7th. He overtook me at Prescott, and reached Kingston early on Sunday morning, having travelled in the open mail-wagon all night. Whether he was the bearer of orders from the headquarters of faction for the disturbances there, at Belleville and at Toronto, I know not, and think not; … there were orders, and they were too promptly obeyed.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, May 2.

After a long debate, with which we need not encumber our columns, it was resolved that there should be a call of the House for Monday week, to consider an Address to His Excellency. The following is a copy of the Address proposed by Mr. Ross:—

May it please Your Excellency,—We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency for the purpose of expressing our utmost indignation at the gross insults and violence of which Your Excellency and the Legislature have lately been the objects, during which we have to deplore the burning of the building in which the two Houses of Parliament held their sittings, including the valuable Libraries and Archives of the Province. We have also to deplore the destruction of private property during this excitement, … to assure Your Excellency that this House is disposed to concur in all necessary measures for furnishing the Government with the means of restoring quiet, ensuring the public tranquility, and preventing any new attempt to disturb it.

The Hon. P. M'Gill has moved an amendment, as follows:—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency, for the purpose of expressing our most profound regret at the disturbance of the public peace in the city of Montreal, which has resulted in the deplorable destruction of the Parliament Buildings, with the Archives and valuable Libraries, of private property, and injury to the persons of some of Her Majesty's subjects.

Under such painful circumstances, we consider it our duty to tender to your Excellency our assurance, that nothing shall be wanting on our part to restore public tranquility; and that we are ready to concur in any measures that may be judged necessary for the maintenance of the public peace, and the protection of property.

But, while we are of opinion that the first object to be achieved is the restoration of order, we consider that we should be wanting in our duty to the country, if we did not express our conviction, that to the advice given to Your Excellency to assent to the Rebellion Losses Bill, notwithstanding the numerous petitions praying Your Excellency to withhold … assent, and to reserve the said Bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, is … attributed the disturbances which have … so disastrously for the honor and property of the Province; and we desire to express to Your Excellency our deep and sincere … that Your Excellency should have … advice, which has caused such grievous … to be offered to the Representative of this Province of our Most Gracious Sovereign, to whose august person and crown we bear the warmest attachment and devotion.

… Tuesday, May 8.

The Council met at three o'clock.

The Bill to incorporate the Horticultural Society of Montreal was read a third time.

A petition from Quebec was presented by Hon. Mr. Leslie, praying that an alteration might be in the Merchant Seamen's Act.

The statement of the accounts of the Provincial Penitentiary was presented by the Hon. Mr …

The Bill to incorporate the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, was read a third time. The Teachers' Association Bill of Quebec was ordered to be engrossed, with some amendments by the Select Committee.

A Special Committee was appointed on the … Suspension Bill.

The Troy Telegraph Bill was recommitted to a Select Committee.

The Mount Herman Cemetery Bill; St. Patrick's Society Bill; Bill to amend the Law of Partnership; Queenston Suspension Bridge Bill; District Council Upper Canada Bill; the Markham and Elgin Road Bill; and Aprons to Mill Dams Bill were read a second time and referred to special Committees.

The Rimouski Division Bill, and the Bills of Exchange (U. W.) Bill, was read a second time. The Council then adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, May 3.

The House met at ten and transacted a variety of business without any debate. The following are the particulars:—

On motion of Mr. Christie, an Address was sent to His Excellency, stating that as a great quantity of public documents, records and papers belonging to the Government of Canada, and historic memorials of the early colonization and settlement of the country, belonging to the late Order of Jesuits highly valuable to the History of this country, are scattered throughout various of the public departments, it is the humble opinion of this House that the same ought to be rescued from ruin, and assuring His Excellency that any expense which may be incurred in the employment of a person to collect, for safe keeping, the documents aforesaid, will cheerfully be made good by this House.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Durham, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the contents of the Bill to authorise attachments against personal property for sums of ten pounds and under, interrupted by the outrage of the 25th …

The Niagara Suspension Bridge Company Bill was amended in Committee.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on Primeau & Trottier's Bridge Bill was discharged; and the standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills instructed to inquire into the contents of said bill, when interrupted.

The Bill to amend the Act relative to Mutual Insurance Companies in Upper Canada was amended in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to authorise the Montreal Road Trustees to purchase the St. Michael Road, and for other purposes, was read the second time, and referred to Standing Committee on Road and Bridge Bills.

On motion of Mr. Laurin, the order for the 2nd reading of the bill relating to sales of land by authority of Courts of Justice was discharged.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson, the order for the third reading of the bill to enlarge the powers of the Dundas and Waterloo Road Commissioners discharged.

The bill to amend the Act relating to the issuing of *testatum writs of capias ad respondendum* in Upper Canada, was read a second time, and referred to Mr. Sherwood of Brockville, Mr. Smith of Frontenac, Mr. Notman, and Mr. Smith of Durham.

On motion of Mr. Notman, the order for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Port Burwell Harbor Company was discharged; and the select committee (Mr. Notman, Mr. Smith of Durham, Mr. Bell, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Lemieux,) appointed to inquire into the contents of the said bill, including any amendments that may have been made to the same, when the proceedings of the house were interrupted, be discharged from the further consideration of the said bill.

On motion of Mr. Gugy, the order for the second reading of the bill to explain the Act 10 Vic., providing for the limitation of actions in Lower Canada, was discharged.

On motion of Mr. Beaubien, the order for the House in Committee on the *Peres Oblats* Incorporation Bill, was discharged, and also the Select Committee (Mr. …, Mr. Laurin, Mr. Armstrong, … and Mr. Davignon) appointed to inquire into the contents of the said bill, including any amendments that may have been made to the same, when the proceedings of the House were interrupted.

On motion of Mr. McFarland, the order for the House in Committee on the Nepigon Mining Company Bill was discharged; and the Standing Committee on Private Bills instructed to inquire into the contents of the said bill, including any amendments that may have been made to the same, when the proceedings of the House were interrupted.

The bill to consolidate the laws respecting the Montreal Trinity House was read the second time and referred to Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Cartier, and the Hon. Mr. Badgley.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the order for the second reading of the engrossed Bill (from the Council) to amend the laws relating to interest of money was discharged.

On motion of Mr. Boulton of Toronto, the order for the second reading of the Cobourg and Grafton Road Company Bill was discharged.

The House went into Committee on the Walpole and Woodhouse Boundary Line Bill; the Committee to sit again on Monday next.

The Fish and Oil Inspection Bill was read the second time, and committed for Monday next.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Robinson, the order for the House in Committee on the Huron Mining Co. Bill was discharged; and also the Standing Committee on Private Bills instructed to enquire into the contents of the said bill, including any amendments that may have been made to the same when the proceedings of the House were interrupted.

The Bill to incorporate the Hamilton Mercantile Library Association was read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills; and the rule requiring that Private Bills be posted up in the lobby of the House one week, dispensed with.

The Bill to exempt Naval and Military officers and others on duty in Her Majesty's service, from the payment of Tolls upon any Turnpike road in this Province, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed till to-morrow.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M.

Friday, May 4.

The House met shortly after ten.

Mr. W. H. Boulton gave notice of certain resolutions relative to the Union of the Provinces, which he intended to move on Thursday next.

The Committee on contingencies reported in reference to the expenses of the House, recommending that no addition be made to salaries of clerks, and also a classification of them into classes.

They also reported an address to the Governor General for an advance which was passed.

Hon. Mr. Cayley presented a petition from the Students of King's College, relative to the abolition of the Divinity Chair.

Mr. Holmes gave notice of his intention to move at the next sitting of the House for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate a company to construct a ship canal to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. He stated that the stock would be subscribed for the moment the bill passed.

Hon. Mr. Laterriere moved certain resolutions respecting the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal. He supported his views in a lengthened speech in French.

The further consideration of them was postponed till Monday.

The report of the Committee on the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company was presented.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to give effect to a treaty with the United States, for the apprehension of offenders, and passed it without any amendment.

The House went into Committee on the Upper Canada Municipality Bill.

Mr. Sherwood of Toronto, suggested the propriety of postponing it till next session.

Hon. Mr. Baldwin had no objection to postpone it for the present, or to recommit any clause which hon. members might desire. He said that he had brought down to the House all the petitions and letters respecting the bill, but they had all been destroyed. He mentioned this publicly, that the persons who had sent him with them might be apprised of the fact. He remembered some of them, but it was impossible to remember them all. He thought it, however, desirable to proceed with the bill.

After some discussion on different parts of the bill, the Committee rose until half-past three P. M.

When the House met at half-past three P. M., they immediately went again into Committee on the Municipality Bill, and remained in Committee occupying the time in a conversation on different points of the Bill, which it would be impossible to report.

The House adjourned till Monday, at ten o'clock, A. M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Ministry have been sadly at fault in the Legislative Council. Not the least difficulty was found in moving an address expressive of regret at the late disturbance and the mischief arising therefrom, but ascertaining that the majority would not consent to anything which conveyed approbation of the conduct of the Governor-General or the ministry, or which viewed these disturbances as not originating in a just opposition to the "Rebellion Losses Bill," they moved a call of the House for Wednesday the 16th, in hopes of obtaining a ministerial majority. This was opposed by the Conservative members on the ground that it would be ridiculous and absurd to postpone an address on a subject which ought to call for an immediate expression of opinion.

Finally a motion for a call of the House for Monday, the 14th instant, was concurred in.

"Several of the members who opposed the Rebellion Losses Bill, and who were prepared to pass an Address condemning the conduct of the Ministry, voted for the motion only because they thought it but fair that the Ministry were entitled to have their conduct judged by a full House. If an Address had been brought forward yesterday afternoon, we believe the Ministry would have been condemned by a majority of two, and if the Conservative members only do their duty, by coming down from Canada West, the Ministry will meet with that censure which they deserve on Monday week."

Montreal Courier.

The Committee appointed to ascertain what Bills were destroyed by the late fire have presented their Report, which has been printed by order of the House. The Committee recommend that the Bills be now taken up as in the stage of progress in which they were when the destruction took place. The following is an abstract of the Report:—

Entire number of Bills introduced to the House during the Session	273
Of these	
Received the Royal Assent	44
Passed both Houses, but yet not assented to,	22
Passed the Assembly, and sent to the Legislative Council	45
Ordered for a third reading	7
Before a Committee of the Whole House	11
Read a second time, and Committed to a Committee of the Whole House	16
Read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee	13
Reported on by Select Committees	8
Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time	68
	240
Unaccounted for, supposed to be lossed in the Legislative Council, withdrawn, &c. &c.,	33
	273

Montreal Pilot.—Mr. Rollo Campbell has purchased the *Pilot* newspaper, originally established by Mr. Inspector-General Hincks. He will, it is said, receive and deserve the support of the Liberal party in Montreal, &c. His issues are to be tri-weekly and weekly. The *Pilot*, up to this time, has been considered to be the organ of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry, (in English, as the *Minerve* is in French,) and will probably continue to be so.

Public Dinner to Mr. Egan.—We are requested to intimate that the friends of John Egan, Esq., M. P. P., propose giving that gentleman a Public Dinner, in consideration of his able advocacy of the rights of the Ottawa, in Conroy's Hotel, on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—*Bytown Gazette.*

☞ We understand that Sir George Simpson will leave Lachine to-day for the Interior, in the Hudson's Bay Company's Canoes, on his annual visit to the Hudson Bay Territory. Sir George will be accompanied by Eden Colvile, Esq., late member for Beauharnoise, on his way to VanCouver's Island, where he will winter.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is no part of the duty of a journalist, who should be, in some measure, the organ and mouthpiece of the community for which he writes, to blacken the character of that community, or to represent those ebullitions which may occur within its bosom, as they occur in all societies, in the worst point of view, in which ingenuity can place them. It is his business to excuse and palliate rather than to aggravate occurrences, the consequences of which must be made more heavy by exaggeration, and must be felt equally by all classes—by spectators, as well as those actively concerned in wrong-doing. We, therefore, felt no difficulty in giving proper contradiction to those persons, who, being much more concerned to make party capital of what had taken place, and to preserve the honor and promote the prosperity of the Province and the city, hastened to send the most injurious reports to the mother country, with the immediate view, no doubt, of serving political interests; but also, with the certain effect of checking trade and emigration, at the precise moment, when the spring fleet was about to leave for our shores. We thought the plain statement of facts sufficiently discouraging, and did not, therefore, under pretence of a lofty zeal for their reprobation, falsely represent as a company of brigands and incendiaries, those in whom British merchants have to place their confidence, for the transaction of their business with this country. Neither did we think the men upon whom this calamity has fallen, greater sinners—albeit, this is a Tory city—than are the inhabitants of other cities. We have read of the Gordon riots, during which the great and well guided metropolis of the British Empire, was for days exposed to the most guilty excesses; and when men who were excited, not by resentment at insult, but by drunkenness and licentiousness, burnt and destroyed, unchecked by the civil or military arm. We have heard, too, of the Porteous riots, at Edinburgh; of the Bristol riots, and other similar scenes of disorder, enacted during the period of excitement caused by the passage of the Reform Bill. The burning of the Convents at Boston was still fresher in our memory; and again, yet more recent, and more apposite to our own case, was the horrible affair at Philadelphia, where parties distinguished from each other by their places of birth encountered in the streets, and committed mutual slaughter of the most hideous description. While we were writing, even, similar news reached us from another city, in which the price of the disturbance was the lives of several citizens. Nor did we think it a necessary pendant to our condemnation of violence, to affirm that this violence was entirely wanton and unprovoked. On the contrary we believed that the whole truth ought to be stated, and that if madness had been exhibited, there had been beforehand no want of that "oppression," which "drives the wise man mad"—that a measure, most obnoxious in itself, had been rendered most galling by the manner in which it had been carried; by the incidents which had marked its passage through the House; and still more by the manner in which it had, at last, been sanctioned by the representative of the Sovereign.

All these things were urged at the moment, when it was attempted to liken this city of Montreal to Sodom and Gomorrah, and these things will remain on the pages of history, to furnish additional proof of the well known fact, that men do not commit excesses until they have been aroused to do so by wrong.—But while true to ourselves, in not injuring our own character before the world, we ought also to be true to ourselves, in seizing the first moment of calm reflection for that self examination, which is not less necessary for communities than for individuals. We shall then feel that to show our indignation by destroying our own property to the amount of thousands of pounds, productive of a revenue of nearly £2000 per annum, is not the act of sensible men—and that to pursue with stones any man destitute of protection, unless he will assume the responsibility of shedding human blood, is not the act of brave men.—Sensible men and brave men may be urged by momentary passion to tolerate and almost *approve things as foreign to their nature as these*; but their deliberate judgment will be that which we have written. These considerations apply to the particular occurrences which have lately taken place. But there are others which should make us reflect upon the certain loss and misery, and the most uncertain result of civil perturbation. Napoleon once banished a woman from France for a short sentence: Madame de Stael wrote "nothing which is violent can be lasting;" and she was expelled from the Empire. But the philosophic truth was realized in practice, and the magnificence of the Empire, ended in the misery of the captive. Nor has the world changed so much since that day, as to make the truth then untrue now. Within the last eighteen months we have seen fire and sword in almost every capital city of the continent of Europe, while several large armies have been led to the field to be overthrown and destroyed. How much misery and suffering, bloodshed and ruin—how many widows, and orphans, and bankrupts, have been made by the tempest of civil dissension, which has swept that portion of the world from the Seine to the Danube? Yet can any one satisfactory result be pointed out, as the gain for all this loss? The very leaders of the commotion have been the first to be overthrown, are now—where? Nor can we suppose that we have entirely escaped.—We know that our material, money producing property, has been destroyed—we know that what we used to receive as rent, we shall now have to pay as a tax—we know that the Canadian, who desires to cultivate literature must henceforth seek in a foreign country the means for prosecuting his researches, since we have now no library, where he can find them. All these are palpable injuries. But there are others not less real, though not less obvious. If it is certain that a large mass of necessary legislation, desired by all parties, and in a considerable state of forwardness, must now be put off till the next session. The whole of the enormous cost, which has been already incurred in forwarding these measures to the present stage, will therefore, have been in vain—no small consideration, when it is remembered that a session costs £40,000 to £50,000. Even this is the least of the evil. Among the measures dropped for this year, is that for the abolition of the seigniorial tenure, the dead weight and curse of this section of the Province. The bill to pledge the credit of the Provincial chest in aid of our railways, is also incomplete, though we hope that it may be carried through before the House is prorogued. Whether that be accomplished or not, it is plain that the efficacy of the measure must be most seriously impaired by what has taken place. Its object was to induce capitalists to invest their funds in our iron roads, first, on the security of the income to be derived from those roads, and secondly, on the farther security of the Provincial Government. But a road to a city occupied in destroying instead of creating wealth, is little likely to be productive; nor is the security of a Province of much worth, unless the inhabitants support the Government, as a Government, no matter what particular politics be in the ascendant for the moment. External circumstances have done quite enough to injure the citizens of Montreal, without adding to our misfortunes by proceedings, which must render them ten times more heavy. There is not a man who possesses one dollar's worth of property, whether in houses, or in vacant lots, or bank stock, or railway shares—not a man, whose living depends upon customers in his shop, or consignment to his warehouse, or work, either for his arms or for his head; but he has a direct and most potent interest for himself, for his family, and for his children, in frowning upon every attempt to excite commotion, which must destroy business and deter inhabitants or visitors from coming amongst us.

The past is beyond recall; let us be wise for the future. It is our right and our duty to oppose such acts of injustice, as that of which we must describe what has taken place; but, in order that our opposition should be effectual, as well as to prevent it from being suicidal, let it be conducted within the limits of the law and the constitution.—*Mont. Her.*

Twenty-five acres of land opposite Cincinnati, on the Kentucky side, sold recently for $1,000 *per acre*.

CALIFORNIA.

By mail from San Blas on the 29th March, via Mexico and Vera Cruz, we are in possession of advices from San Francisco to the 6th of March, three days later than those we received on Tuesday through the Mexican *Monitor Republicano*.

At San Francisco on the 6th and for several days previous, the weather had been extremely unpleasant, and the snow was still remaining on the placer above.

In consequence, there were but very few people coming in from the upper country, but a small amount of gold was received, and business was duller than it had been at any time for some months. The indications for the Spring trade were generally regarded as not so promising as we have hitherto had reason to suppose, though there was no doubt that a change in the weather would induce some improvement.

Owing to the fact that large quantities of the precious metal had been sent away as remittances to England, Valparaiso and elsewhere, gold had become comparatively scarce at San Francisco. The price of it was $15 and upward per ounce; but little could be had at $15.

The mail steamer California lay at anchor in the bay. Her mates, Engineers, and crew had all deserted immediately on her arrival, Capt. Marshall having no power to prevent them from following their inclinations. Nobody was remaining on board except the Captain, and it was impossible to tell when or how he would be able to supply the places of his missing officers and men. Moreover, there was no coal to be procured at San Francisco; and it was reported that an agent had been sent to Vancouver's Island to see if a supply of coal could be obtained from there, but as to the result of his mission nothing was yet known.

The deficiency of coal need not, however, have prevented the return of the steamer, if she had had a crew to navigate her, as wood enough to carry her out of the bay could at any time be obtained at San Francisco; and once at sea, the trade winds blowing down the coast, would have brought her to San Blas in from ten to fifteen days, using her sails only. At either San Blas or Mazatlan there is coal belonging to the line.

From San Blas our advices are to the 29th March.

The steamer Oregon arrived there on the 22nd March, and sailed for San Diego direct, with the intention of not stopping at Mazatlan, as she was unable to take on board any more passengers.

A New York engineer, who was at San Blas, went up in the Oregon to San Francisco, having entered into an agreement to run the California for a few trips, until some permanent arrangement could be made to fill his place, when he would leave for the gold mines, according to his original intention. To be sure this was not doing much to man the California, but yet it would supply one of the posts of the greatest responsibility on board of her—one, too, which few persons in that region were competent to fill.

Capt. Pearson, of the Oregon, aware of the desertion of the crew of the California, had resolved to use every effort in his power to prevent such a misfortune occurring to his own ships. It was his determination to apply to the commander of the U. S. naval force of the station for a guard of marines sufficient to prevent his men from going off.

There was a good deal of complaint made by the captains of both steamers on account of the inferior quality of coal carried. This was American coal, and was found to be far inferior to that used by the English steamers in the Pacific.

The brig Caynga was up for a return voyage to San Francisco, and would sail about the 10th of April. She would carry 110 passengers. The hold, which has been fitted up with berths, would hold a hundred; the house on deck 15, and 16 could be stowed in the cabin. The price to those who took places in the hold was $100 and every berth would be occupied.

Several vessels had arrived at San Francisco, on their way north.

Some parcels of gold had been received at San Blas from San Francisco, but not to any large extent.

The advices from the latter place, like those which have come to us from there, represent the prospects of the Spring trade in California as unfavorable.

A large number of letters brought by the Caynga from San Francisco, had been sent forward from San Blas to the United States but have not yet come to hand. In a day or two we can hardly fail to be able to lay before the readers of the Tribune accounts from San Francisco in still greater detail than the above.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHOLERA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter, dated New-Orleans, April 21.

New-Orleans is a perfect charnel-house. People are dying like flies in the Winter time. When I first came it was bad; afterwards got better; but within the last two or three days it has begun again worse than ever. In a boarding-house close by, 8 out of 23 boarders died last night. I saw two men die on the levee this morning before they could be carried to the Hospital. I am just off my back with a severe attack, the third since I came, but am very careful and prudent in my diet. I drank half a pint of brandy, laudanum and camphor in 20 minutes. I shall get out of this as soon as I can for the Yellow Fever will be along soon, and I think between the Cholera and Fever, New-Orleans will be depopulated. I was told there was 222 funerals yesterday.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Taking the Black Veil.—On last Tuesday morning a lady, after completing the noviciate of two years, was admitted to the perpetual vows and received the black veil at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hughes in the chapel of St. Catherine's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy.

The lady was the daughter of Mother Seaton; Miss Catherine Seaton herself well known and extensively beloved, in this city and elsewhere.

The Bishop was assisted in the ceremony by the Rev. Mr. Bayley, the nephew of Mother Seaton and cousin of the postulant. The Rt. Rev. Bishop McCloskey, The Very Rev. Mr. Loughlin, The Rev. Messrs. McCarron, and Quin of St. Joseph's and others of the clergy were present in the choir. Previous to the celebration of the mass, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hughes made an address to the postulant on the words: "you are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God." The Bishop spoke of religious profession as a sepulture from the common intercourse of the world and not only from its pleasures but from its applause; and that thus the religious was left to pursue the path of virtue and of merit free from the perils that surround it in the world.

There was very little of the pomp that sometimes attends a religious profession on last Tuesday. Very few were present except the immediate friends of the professed, but there was the more in these very circumstances in consonance with the spirit of the act.

We abridge the above from the *Freeman's Journal*. We believe it is the first instance, in this city of a young lady taking the black veil.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

We learn that the Speakers of the two Houses arranged on Saturday afternoon with Moses Hayes, Esq., for the use of his splendid rooms in Dalhousie square, for the use of the Legislature. This building is probably the only one in town that could have afforded any suitable accommodation for the sittings of the House, and for the various clerks and committees, which are necessary for the purpose of Legislation. It is possible that there may still be much difficulty to furnish suitable apartments for the use of Committees and Clerks; But for the Hall of the House of Assembly the large room now occupied by the St. Ann's Market. Nothing can be more strikingly handsome than the proportions of this apartment, which is, besides, ornamented with great chastity and design. The health of members that as well as members of the press obliged to attend their deliberations, will, we think, be very much better in the new building than in the old, which, though very convenient in many respects, was, from the lowness of the ceiling, very apt to cause headache, and other unpleasant sensations of those whose … it was to pass many hours together, every day, in its heated atmosphere. We believe it is intended that the House of Assembly shall occupy the ball-room, and the Legislative Council, the noble apartment on the floor above, originally intended for a Free Mason's Lodge Room, and decorated with the emblems of the craft. It has been rumored that it was the intention of the Administration to remove the seat of Government from Montreal, and to establish it during alternate periods, each of four years, at Quebec and Toronto. We hope that the leasing of these premises, though we believe not for any definite period, may be looked on as indicative that this is not intended. Certainly no building could be fitted up with, which would do more credit to … Parliament than that which they … upon next week.

… every newspaper which we receive from the United States brings us intelligence of … manner in which unwary emigrants, landing in that country have been robbed, by the unprincipled sharpers at the different sea ports, and every fresh arrival, like sharks for … A … family, we learn, who arrived in New York, from Switzerland, purchased passage tickets there, through to Buffalo; … when they arrived at Albany, and … to leave the steam boat, they were … to understand, for the first time, that … were good for nothing, and that … pay over again. This of course … but they had no alternative, and they … to do so. They were strangers … and had no time, and even if … were ignorant, perhaps, of how they … redress; and, however, it is … for a stranger in the United States to procure redress for any treatment … which he may receive. Surely … fabulous for a country boasting of free … and a good government. Some efforts should be made by the authorities in the United States to secure those who travel from … that country their home, from … the … artifices of unprincipled bad men.

The Monster Pictures.—The walls of the … are at present adorned by some … miles of Bill-sticking, with reference to the three and four miles of American painting of the Mississippi. We have … a letter from Mr. or rather, Professor … whose Professorship, by the way, has been assumed by virtue of his power of twisting himself and his sons into all sorts of knots—an old method of exemplifying the ties of relationship,—we have, we say, received a letter from Professor Risley, denying that his Panorama is "a copy of Banvard's."

We never styled it a copy, though we characterized the idea of measuring a Painting by inches, and laying the utmost stress upon its length, as a plagiarism from the individual who has preceded the *soi disant* Professor in the American River Exhibition line. We do not think the public favour is to be gained very legitimately when the main attraction of a picture is its most prominent feature, and where rivalry is conducted on the principle of seeing which of the two competitors can go—literally, to the greatest lengths. We are disposed to allow the proprietors of Exhibitions in these days a good deal of latitude, but we think the American rivals are claiming a little too much longitude in estimating the size of their Paintings.

What is a British American League?—Mr. Punch having been waited on by a highly influential deputation (his boy, with a clean face and a subscriber) requesting to be informed what a British American League is: instantly formed himself into a Committee and made the following

REPORT.

Your committee, Mr. Punch, having looked into his mensuration tables, finds that a British American League is about three miles. A French League is two miles and a half.—The famous seven League boots are understood to have strided twenty-one miles. The … association was a League, and so was the band of forty thieves: the band of the …tenth Regiment is not a League: although they might be present when others are designated. Leagues are generally marked by mile-posts: as those distance from Canada to the United States. 1st Post erected by the Hon. Geo. Moffatt, 90 miles, … distance. 2nd Post erected by Thos. Wilson, Esq., 7 1-2 miles. 3rd Post by Harrison Stephens Esq., 0.

From all which your Committee, Mr. Punch concludes that a British America League is a distance of about three miles from annexation Point.

The whole is respectfully submitted.

… Crown.—To be disposed of (a Bargain,) almost as good as new, being that it is a little tarnished, an Iron Crown that has been worn for a very few years, and that is disposed of, no longer fitting its late owner. Any Ex-King, disappointed of a … of the aforesaid metal, will find the Crown in question a good, stout, serviceable article.—Apply at the Railway Station. On the receipt of a sufficient number of postage stamps to pay carriage, the Iron Crown will be forwarded for inspection, either to Wyatt's, or the Star and Garter, Richmond.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence, which the Canadians have been urging upon the Home Government begins to attract the attention of the West, as a project of great benefit to the country. If the Canadians separate, as they talk, from the mother country, the thing will be accomplished at once, without legislation on the other side of the water. By way of showing the importance of free navigation to the West, the western papers give the following distances, and the cost of a trip &c., to Boston, by way of the St. Lawrence:

	Miles.
From Detroit to the entrance of Welland Port Colborne	270
From Port Colborne to Quebec	527
From Quebec to longitude 68°	265
From longitude 68 around Nova Scotia, back to long. 68, including the entrance of Halifax, to coal	950
From long 68 to Boston	170
Detroit to Boston	2,182

Say 2200 at 8 miles per hour, 11 days at 11 …

A propeller of 400 tons, costing $20,000, would carry 3000 bbls. flour, which at a freight of 95c. would amount to	$2,700
From which deduct 15c. for tolls	540
And the freight would net	$2,160
Suppose the back freight to be one-half	1,080
Amount	3,240
From which deduct for cost of running the propeller for the voyage, including insurance	1,500
Leaving a net profit of	$1,740
Numbers of voyages	5
Net profits of the Season	$8,700

The distance includes the measurement of the coast from Cape Gaspe through Northumberland Strait; so that without any greater increase of distance than is shown above, coal of the very best quality could be obtained in every part of the voyage, in every run of 110 miles, should the making of fuel so often be desirable. The coal of Picton in Nova Scotia, is of the best quality, of the bituminous variety, and will be afforded cheap at all the numerous harbors along the coast.

Boston imports yearly about one million bbls. flour, and some four millions bush. corn.

For return cargo, she would furnish salted fish, salt, West India products, European products of all kinds, and the manufactures of New England. Who that buys goods in Boston would not prefer to have them brought altogether, without breaking bulk, from the place of shipment to our wharves, rather than take the risk of having them brought piecemeal by the overland route.

Oswego Times.

Post Office.—The following new Regulations have been sent to the different Post Masters in Canada:—

"General Post Office."

Montreal, 25th April, 1849.

"In consequence of new Instructions from His Lordship the Postmaster General, it has become necessary for me to cancel the Department Order, dated 2nd of this month, and to substitute the following:—

"Commencing with the Mail to leave New York on the 16th May—the Mails for England will be forwarded through the United States—and all letters and Newspapers for Europe, &c., will be transmitted in such Mails unless especially directed to be sent by way of Halifax.

"Letters for Great Britain or Ireland sent by this route, will be subject to a uniform charge of 1s. 2d. Sterling, (or 1s. 4d. Currency) the half ounce, as at present.

"Newspapers will be liable to a Postage of one penny each, to be paid on delivery.

"Letters for Great Britain and Ireland will be sent via Halifax, *if specially so addressed*, not otherwise. Letters by this route will be subject to a charge of 1s. Sterling, (or 1s. 1½d. Currency) the half ounce, and so on, in proportion for a greater weight according to the established scale.

"It will be seen that as a general rule, all Letters and Newspapers for England, &c., will be forwarded through the United States. None will be transmitted by way of Halifax, unless specially so addressed.

T. A. STAYNER,
D. P. M. General.

The Kingston Address, the answer to which will be found below signed by upwards of one thousand of the inhabitants, although only in circulation three days, was yesterday presented to His Excellency, by Wm. Ford Jun. late Mayor of Kingston, Kenneth McKenzie, James O'Reilly, and Agustus Taibido, Esquires. An Address from the Midland District is also in circulation, and will be most numerously and respectably signed, like that of Kingston, by men of all parties.

At Perth, Bathurst District, a large meeting was held on Saturday last, and an Address to His Excellency, approving of his conduct and that of his Ministry, was adopted.

Never on any former occasion has equal enthusiasm been manifested in Canada West.

Reply of His Excellency the Governor General to the Address from the inhabitants of the City of Kingston.

Gentlemen,—The manly and patriotic sentiments expressed in your address afford me the most sincere gratification.

The love of order and the love of true liberty are congenial affections. I cannot wonder that they should find a home in the hearts of the great body of the inhabitants of Canada.

As respects myself, the path of duty is plainly marked out before me; and if it be sometimes rugged, I have no reason to complain. I am constrained alike by a regard to the commands of my Queen, and to the best interests of the Colony, to administer its Government on constitutional principles. By this rule my conduct has hitherto been regulated. I am not conscious of a single instance deviated from it; and to it I am resolved consistently to adhere.

(Signed) Elgin and Kincardine.

Home District Assizes.—The Assizes for his District were opened yesterday, by the Hon. Chief Justice.

His Lordship in his charge to the Grand Jury, stated that there are 17 prisoners for trial. One for murder, one for forgery, one for uttering a forged note, and 14 for larceny.

In remarking on the inconvenience to Jurors, arising from the length of the Assizes in this District, his Lordship stated that a measure of the Executive Government for remedying this inconvenience had been delayed in its passage through the Legislature in consequence of the destruction of the Parliament buildings. His Lordship spoke in appropriate terms of condemnation of this outrage. He also referred to the riotous disposition which has begun to manifest itself in this part of the Province in the shape of effigy-burning and otherwise. Burning or hanging a private person in effigy, according to the law of England, which is also the law of Upper Canada, is a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment. In such cases it is a species of libel; but when persons occupying high public stations are made the subject of it, hanging or burning in effigy is *Sedition*, and punishable as such.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Tuesday's Report.

CONTINUATION OF THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

Sicily.—The struggle on Good Friday between the Neapolitan and Swiss troops, and the Catania, was followed by a desperate battle which ended in the defeat of the Catanians.

It was reported that the Revolutionary Government of Leghorn had been overturned by the people themselves.

India.—The details of the battle of Joojerat confirm the report of the Indian Mail of the 7th March of the victory gained by Lord Gough. The British captured 53 of their 59 guns, which the Sikhs brought into action, together with all the camp, ammunition, magazines &c. The British loss was five officers 92 men killed, and 24 officers, 682 men wounded. The war of the Punjaub was considered at an end.

China.—The dispute about opening the gates of Canton was going on. Two British officers were missing, and it was feared that some catastrophe had befallen them.

Vessels sailed from Montreal April 11—Seaman, Sutherland; April 12—Keepsake, Frederick Young, Shields; April 16—Columbian, Hull; April 17—Salacia, The Clyde.

Arrived at the Port of Quebec, May 6th—Primrose from Limerick, ballast, 196 passengers. Caledonia from Glasgow, general cargo for Montreal.

Montreal, 7 P. M.

The Legislative Council met yesterday in their new Hall and Buildings. The law of Election amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Upper Canada Mutual Insurance Company Bill, and the Winter Roads Company Bill were read a 2nd time. Some other Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

An Address to the Governor General on the subject of the recent outrages in this City was carried in the City Council yesterday, by a vote of 11 to 6, after a warm discussion.

New York, 6 P. M.

MARKETS.

Flour.—Fair demand for Western and State for the Eastern and Local trade, but at lower prices for low grades of the latter. The prevailing storm had restricted the sales to 3300 bbls at $4 25 a $4 31 for fine, $4 37½ for uninspected, $4 50 a $4 62½ for common, $4 75 a $4 81 for straight Genesee and mixed western.

Whiskey Market.—Rapidly declining, sales 1000 bbls. at 21c. for Ohio and Jersey, 21c. a 21½c. for Prison, the latter, closing at 21c.

Grain.—Market for Wheat lower, with some enquiry for the Eastern Market, sales 6,000 prime genesee at $1 1c

Oats.—Rather easier, 34½c. a 35c. for northern, and 31½c. for Gersey.

Provisions.—Market for Pork heavy and the demand fair, with sales $10 25c. for mixed, and $8 37½c. for prime.

Money Market very easy.

Washington, May 7.

The Government intend fitting out forthwith two national ships to go in search of the lost expedition of Sir John Franklin, in the Arctic seas; one to go round Cape Labrador, through Davis' Straits, and the other through Behring's Straits.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Montreal, May 8.

The Hatlly Municipal Surety Bill, and the Registration of Deeds Bill, were read a third time and passed. A number of private Bills were committed for Thursday next.

The Bill to establish a Court of Jurisdiction in criminal cases in Lower Canada, was referred to a Select Committee.

Wednesday's Report.

Montreal, May 9, 7 P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

Flour.—No transactions of any moment to note, nominal price 22s. a 22s. 6d. retail 23s. 6d.

Ashes.—Pots 29s. 6d. a 29s. 9d.—Pearls 29s. a 29s. 3d. both sorts in good demand.

Pork.—Mess $13, prime mess $9½, prime $9¼, all in fair request.

Exchange Bank rate on London 10, on New York 2.

Freights to Liverpool and the Clyde 4s. for flour, and 30s. for ashes.

In stock nothing doing. Government Debenture. 1 per cent discount at par, in retail transactions.

The ship *Caledonia* from Glasgow with a general cargo to Edmonston, Allan & Co., arrived in port this evening.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Tuesday, 8.

The Winter Road, Lower Canada Bill and the Queenston Suspension Bridge Co. Bill, were read a third time and passed; some other Bills were advanced a stage.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, Sir A. McNab gave notice of a motion for all Correspondence with the Home Government relating to the Rebellion Losses. Also a motion for the Royal instructions to the Governor General on Bills of an extraordinary character.

Col. Gugy gave notice that he would ask the Administration whether any Correspondence had been received from the Home Government relating to the issue of Debentures and to the credit of the Province.

Mr. Baldwin, in answer to the question from Mr Boulton, (Toronto,) stated that the Government intended to proceed with the University Bill this Session.

The Bill to authorise Attachments for sums under £10, in Canada West, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Miller, one of the Returning Officers for the County of Waterloo, was put to the Bar.

Mr. Notman moved that he be examined.

Mr. H. J. Boulton objected, on the ground that no distinct charge had been made. The motion was withdrawn, and the further consideration of the subject fixed for Thursday. The House then went into Committee on the Municipal Canada West Bill, and passed several Clauses previous to adjournment.

New York, 2½ P. M.

Ashes—Pots $5 62; Pearls inactive at $5 75.

Cotton market steady. Sales 400 bales.

Flour, if anything, is dull. Sales 1200 bbls Western and State at $4 50 a $4 62 for Troy; $4 75 a $4 81 for mixed and straight Genesee; $4 81 a $4 87 for good Ohio; $5 50 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour quiet at $2 87. Corn Meal dull. Jersey sold at $2 94.

Wheat market dull. Ohio $1 a $1,12½; Genesee Prime $1 20.

Pork—moderate demand at $10 25 a $10 37 for Mess; $8 37 for Prime.

Beef heavy at $11 25 a $11 75 for country and city Mess. Prime is nominal at $7 5½. Lard good demand at 6 a 6½.

Stock Market quiet. Exchange—nothing doing.

A telegraph despatch from Charleston, says, that the late fire in that city was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The authorities are making provisions for the unfortunate persons who lost their all by this calamity. Whole loss $50,000.

Thursday's Report.

Montreal, May 10, 7½ P. M.

Suicide.—A young man named Prevost, formerly engaged as Collector of the City Gas Company, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. An inquest was held—verdict temporary derangement.

An Extra of the *Canada Gazette* contains addresses of confidence in the Governor General from the citizens of Montreal, the Corporation of Montreal, the Canada Baptist Union, the inhabitants of the cities of Toronto and Kingston, of the towns Coburg and Brockville, the county of Lincoln and the Indians of the Western Districts, together with His Excellency's reply to the same.

Our City last evening, about 11 o'clock, was the scene of a disturbance; a crowd assembled in front of Tetu's Hotel, Great St. James street, where we understand, a deputation arrived from Toronto with an address of confidence in the Governor General, had been dining; some of the windows were smashed by a volley of stones, some shots were fired and a man named Miller is reported to have been wounded in the neck, and another slightly injured. An attempt was made to break open the door of the Hotel, but the arrival of the Military restored order and tranquility, and at midnight all was quiet.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, the remaining schedules of Municipal Corporation (U. C.) Bill, were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Savings' Bill was read a second time and referred. Some ministerial measures were advanced a stage without any debate.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, May 9.

The Upper Canada Mill Dam Apron Bill, the Niagara Suspension Bridge Bill, the Markham and Elgin Road Company Bill, and the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec Bill, were read a third time and passed. Some other Bills were read a second time and committed.

Mr. Leslie stated that the Queenston Suspension Bridge Bill would be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, the Board of Ordnance having reported that the measure was likely to interfere with the defences of the Province.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,—May 10.

The Nepigon Mining Company Bill, and the Huron Mining Company Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Notarial Possession Company's Bill was committed for to-morrow.

The Council's amendments to aprons to Mill Dams Bill were agreed to.

Mr. Christie brought in a Bill to amend the Act for the Commutation of Tenure of Land in Lower Canada.

Mr. Scott introduced a Bill to amend the law relative to the Inspection of Weights and Measures in Lower Canada.

The Peres Oblats Bill was considered in committee of the whole and reported without amendment.

Mr. De Witt moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole on certain resolutions for the facilitating of the navigation of the lower part of the St. Lawrence, and exploring the same by means of steam vessels, &c. On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the consideration of the motion was postponed till Monday next.

New York, 2½ P. M.

Flour in better demand but at lower prices, sales 1000 bbls. at $4,44 a $4,50 for Troy, Waterford, and Common State, $4,50 a $4,55 for Straight State and Mixed Western. $5,37½ a $5,50 for Pure Genesee. Meal sales at $2,94 for Jersey. Wheat market heavy, sales 2700 bush. prime Ohio at $1, Genesee at $1,20. Corn without change, sales of … northern and Gersey yellow … 63 … mixed and white held … 63 a 66 …

Pork.—$10,26 for Mess, $8 37½ …

Beef—Dull at $11,5… and city mess, prime nominal …

Montreal, …

In the Assembly this afternoon, Sir … McNab moved for copies of … the Rebellion Indemnity … ensued.

Mr. Baldwin stated that there … correspondence up to the …

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—May …

Ship Bellona, Wylie, 27th … Glasgow, M… [Montreal] general cargo … Schr. Mackenzie, Bedreau, … & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Wylie, of the ship Bellona … yesterday, spoke the ship Tirzance on the … off St. Peters, all well. Also saw a black … at the same place which he took to be the A…

A lady in Troy, New York, who was given up by her physicians, sends us the following:

Troy, May 15 1846.

Mr. Fowle: In October last, I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and produced a hacking cough, accompanied with night sweats which reduced me very low. A few days after I was taken, I employed one of our best physicians, but received no help; I tried another, but with no better success; and finally a third still growing worse all the while. At this stage of the disease I was reduced so low as to be *unable to turn myself in bed*, or sit up while my bed was made. My physicians finally gave me up, and said that I had the consumption, and that there was *no help for me*. My friends advised me to try Wistar's *Balsam of Wild Cherry*, but the Doctors objected, and said it would only hurry me out of the world. I finally procured a bottle, and by using *three bottles* I was restored to perfect health.

MRS SARAH LAWSON.

For Sale by Chas. Heath, and N. Palmer Kingston, and Druggists generally in Canada.

Sick Headache.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, are a certain cure for every description of headache, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, which, if confined in the stomach are the cause of nausea and sickness, want of appetite, disagreeable taste in the mouth, bad breath, … of the gums, decayed teeth, and many other distressing complaints; and when taken into the circulation, and thrown upon the various parts of the body, give rise to every malady incident to man. Four or five of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, will in a short time, put a complete stop to Sick Headache—at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone.

The above Pills are for sale in Kingston, by Chas. Heath, Princess Street, and Henry Martin, Market Square.

Port of Kingston.

May 7.

Str. Niagara—Oswego, a general cargo of merchandize, E. Browne, & Co.

…… Cataract—Ogdensburgh, Passengers and Baggage, E. Browne, & Co.

May 8.

Str. Queen Victoria—Belleville, flour, grain, potatoes and brooms, E. Browne, & Co.

Str. Prince Albert—Bytown, 50 bags potatoes 60 do oatmeal 100 boxes saleratus—not named.

…… Niagara, Clayton, Passengers and Baggage.

…… Lady of the Lake, Oswego, a general cargo of merchandise—E. Browne, & Co.

May 9.

Scow New Broom, French Creek, 4 tons hay 40 bundles straw—Calvin Cook, & Co.

Schr. David Tait, Picton, 193 bush. rye 1034 do. peas—Mc Pherson & Crane 6 bbls. crackers 9 bush. corn—Mr. Dunn.

Schr. Prince of Wales—Toledo, 949 bbls. flour 59 bbls. pork 23 do Lard, H. & S. Jones.

Brig Mohawk—Toledo, 1140 bbls flour 45 do pork 11 do lard, H. & S. Jones.

Str. Ontario—Rochester, a general cargo of merchandise, E. Browne, & Co.

…… Lady of the Lake—Ogdensburgh, 3 horses Mr. Bunn, …

Schr. J. A. March—Port Hope, a general cargo different persons.

Str. City of Toronto—Hamilton, 60 bbls. flour & 6 kegs butter, Glasford, & Co. 150 bbls. flour, Quebec Forwarding Co.

Schr. M. Molar—Goderich, 344 bush. wheat 49 bbls. tobacco 62 bbls. pork, Mc Pherson & Crane.

Str. Prince of Wales, Belleville, a general cargo.

Schr. Scotland, Toronto, 1157 bbls. flour, McPherson & Crane 310 bbls. flour 90 do pork, Hooker & Henderson.

…… Almeda, Port Dover, 1579 bbls. flour, McPherson & Crane.

May 10.

Schr. Princess Victoria, Toronto, 2273 bbls. flour, Hooker & Henderson.

…… Elizabeth, St. Catherines, 1406 bbls. flour, Mc Pherson & Crane.

…… Princess Royal Port Stanley, 1372 bbls flour J. A. Glassford.

…… Sir Charles Bagot, Port Stanley, 1698 bbls. flour, Hooker & Henderson.

…… Kesler, Port Dover, 1580 bbls. flour, 46 do clover seed 6 bbls. plaster, Mc Pherson & Crane.

…… Mayflower, Wellington, 2410 bush. corn James Morton, 210 bush. barley, Mrs. …

…… Sarah & Cornelia, Grand River 1300 west india staves, Calvin Cooke, & Co.

…… Brigantine Liverpool, Port Dalhousie, 230 pieces oak timber, Calvin Cooke, & Co.

…… John Perry, Whitby, 827 bbls. flour 800 bush wheat 2 tons shorts, J. A. Glassford.

Arrivals in this City.

AT ALEXANDER'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 7—Mr. Beardmore, Hamilton; Capt. Linn, Montreal; James Torrance Do. Mr. Millar, Quebec; Sheriff Fraser, Bytown; P. Nelson, New-York; Mr. Park, Amherstown; Mr. Stanley, Grafton; Mr. Clarke, Montreal; D. Roblin, Richmond.

BIRTH.

In this City, on the 10th inst., Mrs. William L. Mower, of a Daughter.

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,
FOR OCCASIONAL USE.

Barker's Laxative,
or
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE experience of many years, and testimonials of every person who have used these Pills, have confirmed them to be the best medicine for the removal of all diseases which take their origin in a disordered state of the Liver and Stomach.

They make a speedy and effectual cure of Sick Head Ache, Flatulent Distention or Fullness of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Obstructions, Obstinate Costiveness, &c., &c.

They are not, however, offered for the cure of all Diseases. It is absurd to suppose that one Medicine can have any such effect; but in all such cases as the preceding these Pills are confidently recommended … most essential relief.

Operating in a very easy … ner, and leaving no tendency … they cause not the slightest … meeting with an unusual quantity … acrid matter.

Prepared and sold, in Boxes … and 7½d. each, by ROBERT … Druggist and Apothecary, … Kingston; and by his Agents …

Kingston, May 10th, 1849.

ONTARIO COTTON …

THE Subscriber has a … SHEETING—by the … facturer's prices.

WILLIAM …

Kingston, 10th May, 1849.

B. H. & F. Mason's … graphic Gallery, Lambton House, Princess Street. Price reduced to $1½.