GORE DISTRICT ASSIZES.

As anticipated in a previous issue, the learned Judge who has presided over the Court of Assize was enabled, on Friday, to dispose of all the cases on the record. The first was an action on the case of McIlhor vs. McNab, brought to recover a certain sum for an enemy destroyed by the plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. Keeler—the defendant by Mr. J. R. Vanenglanent. After the learned Judge had charged the jury, they retired for a few minutes, returning with a verdict for the plaintiff for £17 13s. 10d.

After rendering this verdict, Mr. Justice McLean rose and said, addressing the jurors then in Court:—

"Gentlemen, it is a source of supreme gratification to me to state to you, that during your attendance at the Assize, I have marked with unmingled pleasure and satisfaction the care and attention bestowed by you on the matters submitted to you, as well as to recognize the verdict delivered by you collectively in your capacity of jurors, in all of which, with one or two exceptions, I perfectly coincide. I repeat that it has been matter of great satisfaction to me in the exercise of my duties to preside over so intelligent and attentive a jury. Gentlemen, you are now relieved from further attendance."

His Lordship then retired for some half hour, preparatory to passing sentence on the convicts. On his return, R. O Dargan, Esq., in the absence of the Crown prosecutor, prayed judgment on the following prisoners:—

John Cavanah, who was charged with an assault on the Sheriff's officers, who were employed to dispossess him of certain lands on the Grand River, was then called on to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Cavanah stated, that he did not consider he had been guilty of assault."

The learned Judge told him that the interrogatory was not to learn whether he had any legal argument to urge why a sentence should not be passed upon him—it was only inquired of him whether he was innocent or guilty. Here it had been shown that he had set himself above the law, which course, if pursued, would probably involve others in a similar offence.

The evidence clearly showed that there had been an illegal interference with the officers in the service of a legal process, whereas where such matters were called on in due form of law, it was their bounden duty to submit. It was by submission to the laws, and by subsequent appeal to the o who framed them, that they must look for a re edy, not in resistance to the legally appointed officers of Her Majesty's Courts. The end desired could not be accomplished by contumacy and disobedience. If parties who had grievances to complain of, such as had been urged by the prisoner, they might rely that a remedy would be applied on proper application to the government. The sentence of the Court was, that the party accused should be imprisoned two weeks and pay a fine of £5—such imprisonment to continue until the fine is paid.

[Certain information has reached us in relation to this case, which after renewed inquiry, we may be justified in publishing. If authentic (as we are driven to believe it is), it cannot be doubted that Cavanah is persecuted.]

Robert Laird being called to the bar, his Lordship inquired whether any objection would be offered by him to the passage of the sentence for the crime of which he had been convicted—that of firing a pistol loaded with powder at one James Commiege, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner denied having committed the crime—he acknowledged the fact of the pistol having been fired off, but denied the guilty intent, as charged in the indictment.

The Judge expressed his regret that one who had occupied so respectable a position in society should be thus placed, that anything should occur to put him in a position which all must regret. To his Lordship's mind there seemed no justification for the outrage committed, nor had the party charged acknowledged that they had infringed the law in the course they had seen fitting to pursue, but giving due weight to the certificate then in hand, his Lordship sentenced the offender to pay a fine of £10 to the Queen, and to be imprisoned for two weeks.

James Downey (or Downing) was convicted of stealing a watch and chain from one Mr. Macomic, who he had enticed from the public thoroughfare with the view of robbery. His Lordship in passing sentence, alluded to the various details of the prisoner, and sentenced him to 3 years hard labor in the Penitentiary.

William Johnson (an Indian) and *G. Bombury* (who bore the semblance of having Indian blood in his veins), was called up for judgment.

The latter was convicted and the former confined to the crime of horse stealing. His Lordship inquired of both if they had anything to say why judgment should be stayed, but received no answer.

Bombury was then instructed that he had been convicted, while Johnson had confessed to the crime, and he was requested to make the Indian sensible of the position in which he stood, but he proceeded his inability to compass what was desired. They were then sentenced to hard labor in the Provincial penitentiary for 5 years each.

Adam Crane, was called up for judgment for the killing his wife, upon which the jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter. His Lordship addressed the prisoner, said,—

"After a careful examination of your case, you have been found guilty by a jury of your fellow countrymen, of what I need not tell you is a very grave offence. Under the direction of the Crown prosecutor, you were charged with the higher crime of murder, but the jurors have found you guilty of manslaughter. It was shown in evidence that he woman with whom you allied yourself, one whom you were bound to love and cherish, died by wounds inflicted by you, although it was proven that she was not of temperate habits (if this was known to you long before your connection with her—indeed, in the lifetime of her first husband). To the absence of the party, (now gone) before her death, who deposed to the injuries inflicted by you is attributable to the fact that you do not stand at this bar convicted of the crime of *murder*, instead of *manslaughter*. The sentence of the Court is, that you Adam Crane, be committed to the Provincial Penitentiary to hard labor for the period of 3 years."

The next person called up for judgment was *Dr. Dill*, charged with a rape on the body of Phœbe Hotham, in the Township of Ancaster. Mr. McLean addressing the prisoner, said, "Dr. William Dill, have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen, after a very patient investigation of a very aggravate offence, have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

Dr. Dill replied,—My Lord, when your Lordship asks the question, you wish to know if I have any legal objection to offer why sentence should not be pronounced upon me? But, my Lord, although by law I have been convicted, still I have some remarks to make upon the case, if I go either to the right hand or to the left from the course prescribed, or of propriety, I hope your lordship will at once call me to order. My Lord, if I have committed this offence, is this reflection upon my mind, (and I have some for reflection) that I have committed it without opposition to principles of propriety instilled into my mind at a very early age. My mind, I am the child and the only son of a godly parent, who has instilled those principles into my mind, but who, thank God, is now gone to his rest. My Lord, those parents have taught me that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and if I say I have committed that offence I have committed it against my most serious convictions. But, my Lord, that offence with which I am charged, I never did commit. It has been proved, my Lord, that I have acknowledged the commission of the offence, but, my Lord, I have said neither could I have done so for the offence I am never committed.

My intent to the house to do the best I could for my fellow creature, and, my Lord, I was only a few minutes engaged in that room, five of which I was occupied in administering that relief, which from the nature of the case, would have been given upon any medical man acquainted with the circumstance, to have resorted to; and the remaining five minutes, in endeavoring to assuage, as in my power, the excitement naturally attendant.

Why, my Lord, this woman has turned this whole affair into a matter of mystery. When I, my Lord, take all the circumstances into the case, as a man and christian, I am of opinion the guilt of this prosecution must be rightly before me. The medical men who have sworn against me have given evidence contrary to the opinions and instructions of the most eminent medical men.

The Dr. then proceeded to state the description between the time such signs were said to have appeared, and those to which any medical man would attribute them.]

He spoke upon the evidence it has been stated Dr. Gilmore being called in to prescribe, Antimonial powders had been given. Why, my Lord, this was acting under the disease which she was suffering, not such appearances as have been described. My Lord, the course pursued by the medical men have been called up as by her Majesty's Counsel, and I have proceeded to quote from a work truly applicable to the position I stand in, but was interrupted by the Court, who said he could not permit him to go further, stating the

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when I asked permission to examine the married women separately, it was refused me. Again: I appeal to all who heard that preliminary enquiry, as to the truth of the statement I make, that when I requested that the witnesses should be kept apart, so that the one might not have the evidence of the other, it was refused me. I was merely told by the Magistrate, that if I could show any precedent for such a course, they would yield to it. Then, Mr. Peters, the Magistrate, swore we were on very intimate terms. This, my Lord, I declare to be without foundation. We never have been upon intimate terms. I solemnly declare, that this prosecution has been commenced, carried on, and is pursued as a sequel to a former course taken by my enemies. I am now standing before it is true, by the verdict of a jury of my countrymen, and I trust that the consciences of the witnesses who have been arrayed against me, may not prove to them like that of a troubled sea—casting upon them, at a future day, the mire and the filth they have heaped upon me.

One of their statements is, that there was no necessity of my introducing my finger into the vagina, nor make use of the catheter; but my Lord, I build in my hand a very eminent medical work, in proof that the course pursued by me was the correct one.

(The Doctor then read from the same, a quotation in support of the course of treatment which he had pursued.)

I did not take that course without being fully convinced that it was highly necessary. In a very extensive practice, I have succeeded equally with many of my skilled brethren, and in this, as in every case of difficulty, I have acted to the best of my abilities. I have done no injury to that woman. I have done the very best I could for the relief of her sufferings, and am innocent of the charges which have been made against me, and would now appeal to God, my sole protector.

His Lordship then addressed the prisoner.

I hope you may be able to console yourself with a sense of the consciousness of innocence; but, at the same time it is my painful duty to inform you, that such is the nature of the evidence against you, that it must be supposed the offence has been committed. The facts have been so fully supported, that such conviction must be imposed upon all who have heard the evidence. You have been convicted on the evidence of a woman whose testimony, after a most searching cross-examination, could not be shaken. The Court did not interfere to interrupt it, anxious to give you every opportunity of defence. But there was no change in that evidence; the same statement was firmly adhered to. It must therefore appear to every man who reflects upon it that an atrocious offence was committed. On the Sabbath, when the family were relieved from their usual labors, you took the opportunity, even where you were liable to be interrupted each moment, an advantage of this very brief space of time, to commit an offence upon her person, when entrusted with her as a medical man. You have been convicted of an offence which is punishable with death, though it is usual when there are extenuating circumstances, for the Court to merely record the sentence. Whatever power the Court have, they have the conviction before them, that you have taken the advantage of a weak, person entrusting herself to your care as her medical adviser; I do not know that the Government will consider it right to interfere, therefore I would earnestly advise you to reconcile yourself to your God.

That should your friends be able to render you any assistance in an earthly point of view, though I am not sanguine of this, still you must look forward to a life of ignominy. I do not wish to unnecessarily wound your feelings; but it is necessary that I should thus have pointed out to you your painful position.

The sentence of the law is, that you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came and from thence to the place of execution, and be hanged by the neck until you are dead, on Friday the 8th June next.

The prisoner during the whole of the time occupied in his own remarks and those of his Lordship, appeared bowed down with the sense of his awful position. He then exclaimed—

"My Lord, I am not guilty of this crime.—Had I been guilty of it, I would not have stood here this day. I had ample opportunity for escape, and if guilty would have availed myself of it."

His Lordship remarked, that as to what he had stated regarding the Magistrates, there was the evidence of three witnesses to contradict the statement; and that evidence being so very clear upon that point, he must say that it lended to take any confidence which have been placed in the assertion.

From the European Times, April 28.

In our last we expressed an opinion that, even under disadvantageous circumstances, a large quantity of breadstuffs would find its way across the Atlantic to our markets, and the rapid decline of prices at New York, since reported, only confirms us in our anticipations. Our able contemporary, the "Economist," writing at the same moment as ourselves last week, when treating of the exchanges, speculates upon the possibility of two millions of gold being sent forward to the United States to correct the present inequality; and although such an amount is very considerable, nevertheless we are prepared, as we said, for a very heavy drain upon us during the next few months. The extent of this drain will, we think, chiefly depend upon the quantity of breadstuffs which will come forward. We see nothing in the present state of the Cotton wool trade with America to disturb more than usual the equalisation of the exchanges; but we are afraid that from causes going on in the United States, that the export of our manufactures will hardly be as great as we anticipated some few months ago. If this should be correct, and any large quantity of Corn and Flour find its way hither as soon as the spring trade fairly sets in, it seems inevitable that our present stock of bullion in the Bank of England will be greatly diminished; and although we can very readily spare a couple of millions, such an efflux of gold will not take place without creating some little uneasiness.

All our contemporaries, as the chief merchants here and in London, seem quiet at a loss to ascertain the actual amount of gold which has reached Europe from California.—Probably some parcels have arrived, and the parties have, as a matter of business, preserved secrecy upon the subject; it is therefore almost impossible to conjecture how far these accessions to our stock of the precious metals may, by being now transmitted to the United States in the form of coin, contribute to the present exportation of gold. But the general opinion is, that the quantity hitherto arrived is quite inappreciable in a national point of view, and forms but a minute ingredient in the present operations. The decrease of bullion in the Bank of England last week was but about £171,000, and the increase of the circulation is quite accounted for by the payment of the April dividends. The money market has not undergone any material change. It will be seen by our varied mercantile reports from all quarters that trade continues depressed, and merchants look to the disturbed parts of Europe in unavailing hopes of some general pacification, which may once more restore our commerce to its accustomed activity. The Stock of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of France has again decreased by a sum of 2,600,000 francs, whilst there has been a corresponding decrease of the circulation.

From the same.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, the chief dignitaries of the church, the French and several foreign ambassadors, the judges, the Speaker, together with numerous members of Parliament, and several representatives of the public press. Of course politics are assumed to be forbidden on such occasions; but, as the assembly comprised all the leading politicians of the liberal party, every individual speaker, in returning thanks, whilst deprecating any such intention, plunged, nothing loth, into the stream of politics. The Lord Mayor landed the Whig Ministers to "the very echo," and Lord John Russell "did applaud" again in one of his best and most effective harangues.—The French ambassador, Admiral Cecille, in courteous but graceful French, gave a fresh pledge of cordial union between the two countries. The Archbishop of Canterbury, for himself and the Archbishop of York, who was also present, being an unprecedented circumstance at the Lord Mayor's table, hoped that as archbishops, met with State Ministers at the civic board, so might Church and State flourish together in harmonious co-operation upon the broad basis of ancient constitution. The Lord Chancellor spoke wisely like himself: and then Lord Palmerston, in his happiest terms, traced the events of the past year, during which his name has figured so conspicuously, and declared that the principle of conducting our foreign relations should be, on the one hand to maintain the honour and assert the dignity and the right of this country; and that we should, on the other hand, exert our best endeavours not only to continue to this country the blessings of peace, but as far as our influence and

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By Magnetic Telegraph.

Tuesday's Report.

MONTREAL, May 15th 7 P. M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.—Yesterday a call of the House was made for the purpose of adopting an Address to His Excellency.

Mr. Ross moved the Address, and Mr. McGill proposed an amendment, the House continued the discussion up to 2½ o'clock this morning, the Address was carried by a majority of 23 to 18.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, the further consideration of the Bill to encourage the construction and repairing of steam vessels was postponed.

Mr. Cheaveau introduced a Bill to facilitate actions against persons associated for commercial purposes, was read twice, amended in Committee.

Mr. Cheaveau introduced a Bill to incorporate the St. George's Society of Quebec which was read twice, and amended in Committee.

Mr. Gugy moved that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into, and report, whether the printing, and the advertising in the *Gazette* of divers addresses, and petitions to His Excellency the Gov. General, as well as divers proceedings of meetings, have been or are to be paid out of the Public Fund of the Province—Yeas, 10; Nays, 41.

A message was received from the Council requesting the House that His Excellency had appointed to-morrow at 2 o'clock, to be attended with an Address of both Houses on the subject entitled "an Act to raise an income of £1000 out of the Public Lands of Canada for Common School education." It was then ordered that such members of this House as are of the Executive Council do attend His Excellency with the said address.

Mr. Gugy moved that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into, and report, whether during the last fortnight any arms were delivered to any part, and what part of the population of this city, what quantity of arms were delivered under what authority, under whose command the persons so armed were placed, from what stores and for what purpose, what use was made of such arms, how long they were retained &c. Negatived without a division.

A violent north-east gale commenced on Sunday night, during which the St. Charlevoix was sunk.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—May 15.

The Bill to allow the issue of Testator writs of *Capias* in Upper Canada, the Legislature provision supply Bill were read a third time and passed,

The Municipal Corporation Upper Canada Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Robinson moved the insertion of a clause, by way of Rider, but lost by a vote of 41 to 8. The Bill was then passed upon a division. Yeas, 26; Nays, 14.

NEW YORK, 14th May, 6½ P. M.

The Jury in the case of the unfortunate victims who fell during the Astor Place riot, after a long consultation came in last evening with the following verdict:—

"We believe that J. Curtis, J. McDonald, George W. Brown, &c., came to their death by gun-shot wounds, fired by the military during the riot before the Opera House on the 10th May inst., by order of the Civil Authorities of New York, and the circumstances existing at the time justified the order to fire on the mob. We further believe that if a larger number of police had been ordered out the necessity of a resort to the use of the military might have been obviated.

The *Courier & Enquirer* has the following:—

"La Martine has declined the Representation of Paris.

The "Opinion" of Turin say, that 3000 Austrians were to enter Alexandria on the 24th.

Pisa has surrendered and a Committee is appointed at Leghorn to settle the terms of submission.

Napoleon Bonaparte has published a letter which is severely blamed by the Government Organ. He seems to lean to Red Republicanism.

There is no confirmation of the reported victory of the Austrians over the Hungarians.

The new Roman constitution is published. A manifesto to England and France, declaring that Rome has a right to select her own form of Government without interference.

Wednesday's Report.

MONTREAL, May 16, 1848.

Quebec papers of yesterday announce about 50 more arrivals, among them, the Elizebethe; from Glasgow,—Barbara, Rory O'More, and Amgiana from Liverpool; and Prince George from Leith, with general cargoes.

FROM GROSSE ISLE.—Extract from a letter from Dr. Douglass, dated to-day: "I am happy to say that there is little or no sickness among the Irish emigrants thus far. I do not find a case of serious illness out of the 1800 inspected.

LOST BY CHOLERA.—The Jessie 40, and the Miami 10 passengers, but a few days after they changed latitudes, they got clear of the disease and the passengers on arriving at Grosse Isle were found perfectly well.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Peres Oblats Bill; the Archbishop and Bishop (L. C.) Bill; the Clerks of Courts (L. C.) fees Bill, and the Hamilton Mercantile Library Association Bill, were read a second time.

The Joint Stock Company's Bill was read a third time and passed. Some private Bills were advanced a stage.

In the House of Assembly yesterday, the Weights and Measures (L. C.) Bill was read a third time and passed. A number of other Bills were read a second time, including the Bill affording the guarantee of the Province to Companies in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway; some mutual explanations were reciprocated by Solicitor General Blake, and Col. Gugy, relative to events which took place on Monday.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—MAY 16.

The Bill to authorise certain parties to build a Toll Bridge over the River Jesus the Bill to erect a Toll Bridge over Chateau, guay River, the Bill to incorporate the Bai-Lower Canada, were read a third time and passed.

The Bathurst District Unsurveyed Lands Bill, the Montreal Merchants Exchange and Reading Room Bill were ordered to be engrossed.

Some amendments were reported to Quebec Trinity House Bill and agreed to unanimously, on the second reading of the 11th amendment which fixes the salary of the Treasurer at £350".

Mr. Christie moved in amendment to leave out £350 and insert £300—yeas 10; nay 16. The 11th amendment was then agreed to. A division took place on the 12th which fixes the Clerks salary at £300.

Mr. Christie moved to leave out £300 and insert £290—negatived, the 12th was then agreed to.

Mr. Lafontaine introduced a Bill to make provisions for the continuance and completion of proceedings in Bankruptcy now pending in Lower Canada—second reading Friday next.

Mr. Morrison introduced a Bill to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of St. Andrew's Church Montreal, which was read twice and committed for Friday next.

Mr. Drummond introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to writs of prerogative and other purposes therein mentioned—second reading Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Lafontaine, the House went into Committee to consider the expediency of providing means for the construction of certain Court Houses and Gaols in Lower Canada, and passed several resolutions, which are to be reported on Friday.

LIVERPOOL, May 5th.

Low and middling qualities cotton were rather active.

Flour & Wheat in limited demand, and the former prices barely sustained.

Beef was in rather better demand and quotations steady. Pork both Eastern Western inferior.

London money market continues easy.

Consols for money and account closed at 92¼.

The Hermes arrived at Cowes on the 3rd inst.

Official notices of the intervention of Russia in Hungary had been received at Paris. The number of men placed at the disposal of the Austrians was 90,000. The war has assumed a serious aspect. The Austrians have been usually defeated.

FRANCE.—A rupture has taken place between the President and Napoleon Bonaparte, the latter denounced the former as a bastard.

The result has occasioned a great deal of excitement.

NEW YORK, 2½ P. M.

ASHES.—Market is steady: sales Pots 55. 56c. at Pearls $5,56c. a $5 62.

FLOUR.—There is more steadiness in the Market. Sales 3000 bbls. at $4,50, for Troy and Westford; $4,31 to $4,37c for Common State.

GRAIN.—Holders of Prime Wheat are firm; Sales within a few days 3,000 bushels. Prime Genesee $1,22; Ohio $1 a $1,3c.

PROVISIONS.—Market heavy for Pork, sales 250 bls. Mess at $10 a $12, and Prime $8,50 a $8 25.

BEEF—Saleable at $11 a $11,50c.

Thursday's Report.

MONTREAL, May 17, 7 p. m.

Theories of the arrival of the French has created great sensation at Rome, where it is said Gredona had got 20,000 men under arms: another report states that the population pronounced for Pius IX. The French commander had proclaimed his mission, rather friendly than otherwise, and it is understood that the Pope will be expected, or compelled to grant a treaty or amnesty, but desirable reforms, similar conditions will probably be imposed on the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Nor other report, line out of order between Montreland Cornwall.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—No Quackery—No Deception—In putting forth the virtues of this truly great medicine we have no desire to deceive those who are labouring under affliction, nor do we wish to endorse it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lung, and some have been found, no doubt, very useful; but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved so successful as this. For Asthma, Soreness of Breath and similar affections, it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in cases of ten and twenty years' standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

For sale by Chas. Brent, and N. Palmer Kingston and Drug sts generally in Canada.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a most extraordinary medicine for the cure of Rheumatism and Gout, for they mainly cleanse the stomach and bowels of those noted humours, which if taken into the circulation and thrown upon the membrane and muscle are the cause of the above painful maladies; in the very cases in which it is already deposited, take up that which is already deposited, and therefore are absolutely certain to make a perfect cure of Rheumatism and Gout. A single 25 cent box of said Indian Vegetable Pills will often give the most astonishing relief; and perseverance according to directions will be certain to drive pain of every description from the body.

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

Port of Kingston.

May 14.

Schr. Sovereign, Hamilton—918 bbls. Mr. Quigley; 200 bbls flour, Douglass Prentice.

Str. Lady of the Lake, Ogdensburgh—1 mare, ——Owen, Rochester—fruit and other goods, E. Bens and Co.

May 15.

Schr Lily Bagot, Port Dover—1318 bbls flour, McQuigly.

——Alicia, Toledo—473 bbls mess pork, Hooker, Brewster & Co.; 267 do. do., E. Brown & Co. and a lot of lard for American ports.

——Clara Thompson, Toronto—1000 bbls flour, Mepherson & Crane.

——Mowat Cook, Amherstburgh—61 pieces timber, Calvin, Cook & Cash.

——Leland, Toronto—16 Co. s flour, Quebec Forwarding Company 60 bbl

Str. Comet, Oswego—10 bags coffee, S. Wilson.

——Manet, Montreal—A general cargo for H. S. Jones, Quebec Forwarding Company and others.

——Prince Albert, Bytown—60 bags potatoes, 7 bbls pot barley, not mentioned.

May 16.

Schr Hope, Hamilton—680 bbls flour, Clemow, Jun & Co; 351 bbls flour, Macpherson & Crane.

——Estelle, Colborne—767 bbls flour, Macpherson & Crane.

Str. Rapport, Kingston—A general cargo for various persons.

——Princess Royal, Toronto—A general cargo for Shankland and others.

——Champlain, Montreal—Empty.

May 17.

Schr Credit Chief, Oswego—650 bbls flour (Baker & Henderson) 43,736 feet lumber, Smith & Post, Oswego.

——Victory, Oswego—A general cargo for Hugh Miller and others.

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL FOR KINGSTON.

Per *Dromedary*, Ramsay, from Glasgow—Jamieson, Orr, A. & D. Shaw, 2 cases, 1 bale; Kerr, Waddell & Co., 3 cases, 4 bales.

Per *Pearl*, Chalmers, from London—J. Buchanan & Co., S. Morley & Co., 7 casks, 2 cases 1 bale.

Per *Great Britain*, Wade, from London—Gillespie Moffatt & Co., J. D. Boyce & Co., 12 cases, 2 trunks; J. & N. McNee, 1 case; W. Wilson & Co., 1 case.

Per *Lenore*, McCarry, from Liverpool—John Molson, Junr., W. Wilson & Co., 6 casks.

Arrivals in this City.

AT ALEXANDER'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Mayhew—P. O'Reilly, M. Forestaly, Montreal; J. G. Sidley, C. Boswell, Hartford; Mr. Clemow, Bytown; W. S. Henderson, Quebec; P. O'Reilly, Brockville; Mr. Cameron, Ernestown; A. McFaul, Wellington; J. Miller, Picton; J. Boyce, Amherst Island; Mr. Campion, New York; S. Grass, Brighton; G. Kerr, Coburg.

American Hotel, Toronto;

WILLIAM RENNIE, Proprietor; Corner of Yonge and Front Streets, immediately opposite the Montreal Bank and the Custom House.

Toronto, May, 1849. 19-w z

Burlington Hotel, (late Weeks')

J. C. DAVIS, Hamilton, Canada West. z

TO CARTERS AND OTHERS.

THE Directors of the City of Kingston Gas Light Company will receive Tenders from all persons willing to Contract to do all the Cartage the Company may require for one year, from the 1st June next. Two Sureties will be required for the due performance of the same.

Specifications and Terms of Tender to be seen every day at the Office of the Company from 1 to 3, P. M.

AT AUCTION.

Extensive and Important Sale

OF

GROCERIES,

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCO & LIQUORS,

AT THE STORES OF

HUGH FRASER,

ONTARIO STREET,

On Tuesday, May 29th,

CONSISTING in part, of the following Goods, just received from Foreign markets, viz:—

200 Chests and half chests Young Hyson Tea, various grades,
100 Catty Boxes do. do. do.
95 Chests and half chests Old Hyson, do. do.
100 Chests and half do. Twankay, do. do.
50 Half Chests and Catty Boxes Imperial and Gunpowder do. do. do.
60 hf. chests and catties Oolong Souchong,
60 boxes 5's Tobacco,
80 do. 8's do.
150 do. 10's & 18's do.
40 hhds. Bright Porto Rico Sugar,
20 do. Cuba Muscovado do.
50 bbls. do. do.
10 hhds. Refined do. do.
128 bbls. Crushed do. do.
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 bags Laguera Coffee,
2½ bags Black Pepper,
10 do. Pimento,
50 boxes MR Raisins,
200 Half and quarter boxes M. R. Raisins,
20 bags Currants,
10 Bags Best Ginger,
200 Jars Mustard, 4 and 7 lb each.
200 Boxes Scaled Herrings,
50 do Salmon,
50 Jo and half do Tobacco Pipes,
100 Dozen Cut Pails,
50 Boxes Fancy Soaps, assorted,
30 Quarter Casks R. Sherry Wine,
20 do do Port do.
10 Puncheons Jamaica Rum, 1 and 2½,
20 Qr Casks do do,
5 Hhds. Holland Gin, Deckuyper & Sons,
100 Bbls Canadian Whiskey,

TOGETHER WITH

Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Sperm Oil in Quarter casks, Baskets, Olive Oil, Nuts assorted, Fig Blue, Starch, Macaroni Snuff, Matches, Candlestick, Rice, Corn Brooms, Corks, Wrapping paper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Capres, &c.

WILLIAM WARE,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, 18th May, 1849. 119

GRAND TYROLEAN

CONCERT,

BY THE

HAUSER FAMILY,

Five in Number,

MISS TERESA HAUSER, *Soprano*;
MRS. MARIA HAUSER, *Contralto*;
MR. FRANZ HAUSER, *Tenor*;
MR. SEPPA HAUSER, *Baritone*;
MR. GEORGE HAUSER, *Bass*;

Cousins to the Celebrated RAINER FAMILY of Tyrolese Minstrels.

THE HAUSER FAMILY respectfully announce to the Citizens of Kingston and Vicinity, that they will have the honor to give one of their GRAND CONCERTS of [illegible] in Kingston,

On Monday Evening, May 21st.

When they will Sing a choice selection from their and the Rainers' most popular Songs, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, &c., Accompanying their Songs and Solos, on the GUITAR and ZITHER; the last being an Instrument never before introduced into this Country, and considered one of the greatest Musical novelties of the age.

☞ For particulars see Small Bills.

Kingston, May 18, 1849. 118

CITY OF KINGSTON

Gas Light Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received at the Office of the above named Company, until Monday the 28th inst., from such parties as are willing to contract to execute the necessary excavation of all the Trenches and Filling in of the same in the streets of this City that the Company may require for the year 1849.

Contractors will be required to commence as soon after the 1st June next as may be required by the Company, and to find two Sureties for the due performance of the work. Specifications and Terms of Tender to be seen in the Office every day from 1 to 3, P. M.

By order of the Directors,

D. T. WOTHERSPOON,
Secretary.

Kingston, May 14, 1849. 118-3t

TO LET,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. FLORENCE DONOHUE, as an Inn, situate on Ontario Street.

Possession given immediately.

Apply to

O'REILLY & HENDERSON.

Kingston, May 18, 1849. 118

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☞ For particulars see Small Bills.

Kingston, May 18, 1849. 118

NOTICE.

THE Western Steamboat Mail will hereafter be closed at 3 P. M., instead of at 4 P. M., as heretofore.

Should the River Steamboat, however, not be in by 3 P. M., the Western Steamboat Mail will be kept open until her arrival.

Letters will be received at the Mail Conductor's Offices, on board the River and Lake mail Steamers up to the time of their departure.

By order of the Deputy Postmaster General.

R. DEACON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Kingston, 15th May, 1849. 116

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and SHOP, in Wellington Street, lately occupied by WILLIAM BAILEY, Shoemaker, and directly opposite the Kingston Bakery. The House is in good Repair, and consists of Seven good Rooms, with ample Yard room attached; also, a good Cellar. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. J. BUCKLEY,
On the Premises.

Kingston, 14th May, 1849. 115

PATTERSON'S HOTEL,

KINGSTON, CANADA.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has leased the large and commodious Hotel, formerly known as GOODFELLOW'S HOTEL, being situated very pleasantly, fronting the Market square, and opposite the Bank of British North America, and within a few minutes walk of all the Steam Boat Landings. The House has been thoroughly renovated: the Beds and Furniture are of the best description, and the Rooms large and airy. The Subscriber flatters himself from his long experience in the business, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

A few Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

AN ACT

To provide for the Weight of Straw, and for other purposes.

(Passed Monday, May 14, 1849.)

BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Kingston:

I. That no Straw shall be offered for sale, or sold and delivered, within the limits of the City, in bundles except in bundles weighing not less than twelve pounds each; when not in bundles, by the ton or hundred weight, as in the case of Hay.

II. That any person buying Straw, and suspecting it to be under weight, may have it weighed, and if found of full weight, the weighing to be at the expense of the buyer; otherwise, at the expense of the seller.

III. That whenever any article is publicly offered for sale and marketed within the said City, under the laws relating to the public market, and earnest money is paid and received between buyer and seller, both parties shall be compelled to abide by their bargain, and complete the sale and delivery, unless sufficient reason shall be shown to annul the bargain.

IV. That whenever it is agreed between any buyer and seller that the price of any article shall be determined by weight or measurement, it shall not be lawful for either party to recede from the bargain, after the said article is properly weighed or measured, and the money or article duly tendered.

V. That it shall not be lawful for any person to offer for sale, or carry and hawk about in the streets or other public places in any basket or other receptacle any Fruit, or other article, house or conveyance by hand, except Licensed Pedlars. Provided always, that stands for the sale of Country adult persons, may be placed on Gateways, Arches, and other recesses off the public street, under the direction of the City Bailiff.

VI. That any person who shall be guilty of any infraction of any of the provisions of this Act, shall upon conviction thereof, before the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or any Alderman, be fined in such sum, not to exceed £5, nor less than 2s. 6d. besides the costs, as the said Mayor, Police Magistrate or Alderman shall deem proper; which fine may be levied on the goods and chattels of such offender, or such person shall be imprisoned in the Goal of the Midland District, for a period not to exceed 30 days, unless the amount of fine and costs be sooner paid.

Signed,

FRS. M. HILL, (L. S.)
Mayor.

A True Copy,
M. FLANIGAN,
City Clerk. 117

STENSON'S HOTEL,

(LATE BAMFORDS.)

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

MRS. BAMFORD begs to return her sincere thanks to her friends and the public generally, for the patronage so liberally bestowed on her for the last twenty-five years; and having lately sold out and retired from business, she would beg to recommend to her friends and the public, a continuance of their support to her successor, CORNELIUS STENSON, who will endeavor to make it a comfortable and convenient abode for strangers.

Kingston, May 3, 1849.

STENSON'S HOTEL,

(FORMERLY BAMFORD'S.)

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.

THE Subscriber having purchased the above Establishment from Mrs. Bamford, hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on his predecessor.

THE TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords. The BAR will also be supplied with [illegible]

He would also beg to inform the public that attached to the premises is an Extensive Yard and Stabling.

A CARRIAGE will always be in attendance to convey Passengers to and from the boats, free of charge.

☞ A few Respectable Boarders can be accommodated.

CORNELIUS STENSON.

Kingston, May 7, 1849. 109

DISTILLER WANTED.

WANTED immediately, an experienced Distiller to take charge of a Distillery, capable of working 40 bushels per day. The most satisfactory references will be required as to character, &c. Should a person of the above description be a married man, without incumbrances, his wife may be employed as Housekeeper to the Proprietor.

Apply to James Cull, Esq., Kingston, if by letter, Post paid. 93-3w

Building Lots to be Leased.

SEVERAL Valuable building Lots situated on King and Queen Streets, within view of the Market, including a corner lot.

CUMMING & MACDONELL.

Kingston, 24th April, 1849. 1m-100

Steamer for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamer St. Peter, as she now lies in the St. Lawrence, in front of St Mary's Foundry will be sold by Public Auction at this Office, on Monday the 21st inst., at the hour of 12 o'clock.

The Vessel is supplied with two engines of 30 horse power, each in good order, manufactured by Mr. Parkyn, and she is well adopted as a tug-boat.

All information required, with regard to Terms &c., may be had by application to this Office.

By order,

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, 11th May, 1849. 114

ORDNANCE LAND.

To be Leased for a Term of 7 Years,

THE Ordnance Land in the vicinity of the City of Kingston, known as THE COMMON, and adjoining the property of the Revd. W. M. Herchmer.

The said Land to be divided in Four Lots, containing respectively about 48, 40, 37 and 31 Acres.

Tenders for Leases of the same will be received by the Respective Officers of H. M. Ordnance at Kingston, until FRIDAY, the 1st of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, after which hour no Tenders will be received.

The Tenders to be in "Duplicate," and to express in words at length the Rent per Annum offered, and to be marked on the outside, "*Tender for Ordnance Land.*"

Two Sureties will be required for the due payment of Rent, whose original signatures must be attached to the Tender.

A plan of the Lots may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application at Her Majesty's Ordnance Office, Kingston, in office hours.

Office of Ordnance, Kingston, 11th May, 1849. 113-3i

Argus and Herald, three insertions each.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having leased the whole of the upper part of Messrs. J. Mowat & Son's Building in Princess-street, has fitted it up in a superior style as a Boarding-House, and is prepared to receive a limited number

Sheriff's

MIDLAND D[illegible]
To Wit:
AUGUST N[illegible]
House, in the [illegible]
noon, the sa[illegible]
the Pavement [illegible]
of Ventilation [illegible]
Court of Queen [illegible]
at the