

yet at liberty to practice its favorite system of heavy taxation. With this sole exception, the jurisdiction of any member of the City Council exercised for sanitary purposes, would be readily acknowledged upon Lot 24; and unless the revenue can be shown, as the result of actual experience, it is idle to talk of a want of jurisdiction. They were almost not a "billion" for its welfare or its health. Again—the Ministers of Religion,—have they no jurisdiction amongst their parishioners on Lot 24? Compulsory jurisdiction they have none; but is there no such thing as moral influence, which is, who ought to possess it in a higher degree than the ministers of religion? Were a Catholic, a Protestant, and a Presbyterian Minister to pass, arm in arm, through the suburbs, the sight itself, so extremely novel in Kingston, would almost prove a specific for the worst of diseases; and what Catholic, Protestant, or Presbyterian, if not a confirmed brute, would refuse to acknowledge their authority? I don't mean to say that these Reverend gentlemen never visit the suburbs. They do so frequently to administer comfort to the sick, consolation to the dying, and pecuniary aid to the poor and needy; but not as members of the Board of Health; and where the duties of the one are neglected, those of the other will naturally increase. Death must follow where no effectual means are adopted, by competent authority for arresting its cause. The City of Kingston cannot be safe while a disease hangs about Lot 24.

To the Medical Men of Kingston too much praise cannot be given. Some of these gentlemen tendered their services to the Board of Health for giving gratuitous attendance upon the poor—but no answer having been returned, the offer was repeated to the Mayor, as Chairman of the Board, who replied that he had business of far greater importance to the City to attend to—that is the mission to England. This is no fiction of mine, but came direct from the lips of one of the parties, in presence of two of the City Council, one of whom made so observation, not highly flattering to His Worship's humanity, but which I do not repeat. I have it also from a leading member of the Board of Health, a man whose word may be relied on, even though uncorroborated by the facts of the case—that so far from doing any good, that useful body met and talked, and dispersed, without doing anything at all. And now, when the health of the City, through the kindness of Providence, begins to improve, all the glory must be given to the Board of Health, and its do nothing, policy exalted to the dignity of a great miracle.

Yours, Mr. Editor,
ONE OF THE PROSECUTORS.

Aug. 18, 1849.

News.—The attack upon the sitting Mayor is wholly undeserved, as every person of common sense will testify.

THE LONDON TIMES AGAIN.

The London Times has let the cat out of the bag. Not that we suppose the old lady with her tooth and tongue, has let the cat out of the bag. Far from this. She has too magnificent a sense of her own consequence, is too much puffed up by the silly adulation of those who are pleased to style her "The Thunderer"—(saw the mark—Blunderer would be a more appropriate name)—to care a straw about the concerns of an insignificant spot of earth, only six times the size of the British Islands. The disturbances in Canada, according to the Times and the ministerial Globe, are a mere tempest in a teapot. There is a certain piece of water called "the harbor of Boston," which once served the purpose of a teapot, and brewed a little tempest, the effects of which are felt all over Europe at the present hour.

Our contemporary, after wondering at the suddenness with which the late Canadian news has fallen upon those who it was his duty to keep alive to the course of events throughout the world, and observing with regard to the paucity of details, that "no slight is the real connection and communication between the English and the British colony," "strangely does away with all the notions of a distance that previously its 'files of Canadian papers' were committed to the waste paper basket." Who then is to blame that so little communication existed between England and its chief British colony? This clear headed enlightener of British intellect then proceeds to jumble together all the acts of the Canadian Legislature, relative to the composition of the sufferers by the rebellion, stating that the last differs in no respect from the previous ones; just as if "guilty" and "not guilty" were synonymous terms.

True it is, we appreciate, as every right thinking and prudent mind must do, the acts of violence with which the protests of the Canadian loyalists were accompanied. The treatment of Lord Elgin in particular, has tended, we perceive, to create a feeling in his favor among our brethren at home. And this illustrates a sentiment attributed to Talleyrand, on the occasion of the murder of Duc d'Enghien by Bonaparte, "It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder." Every crime is a blunder, and produces a feeling unfavorable to the perpetrator, which will last against him so long as he lives. Have much better simply to have held meetings, and remonstrated in a constitutional manner against the obnoxious bill. But this does not alter the real nature of the question as between loyalist and rebel. We doubt even if the Times would wish to recal the days of Charles I., simply because his opponents allowed their zeal to hurry them into a deplorable crime.

Now we would ask—are these Colonies of so little value to the Mother Country that she can afford to pay fast and lose with them in this fashion? "The value of a thing is just what it will bring" in politics and everything else, says the favorite school of economists. We had imagined there were some articles not included in any tariff, but more precious than rubies notwithstanding. Such are honor, love, obedience, respect, &c. These the Mother Country possesses in the Provinces without purchasing, to such an extent as to excite the astonishment of all writers down to Wakefield and Rochester. We shall be sorry to be ever informed on better authority than the Times, that these are estimated by the rule that "what costs nothing is valued accordingly."

At the same time, touching the mere question of L. S. D. we utterly repudiate the nonsense so widely circulated by the Irish economists especially the "Liverpool Financial Reform Association," who have ranked together the salaries of all our V. Generals, and pretend that these are paid out of the Imperial Revenue. We deny that the Provinces contribute a penny, except for military and naval purposes connected with the Imperial occupation; while he that recalled that the

gallant services are maintained more cheaply in this fertile territory than at home. We assert on the other hand, that we are a real pecuniary benefit to the Mother Country, and this by taking its manufactures freely at the expense of protection to our own: so far as an actual sacrifice of our own prosperity. Our London contemporaries are too fond of concealing a fact which, however, has leaked out in spite of them. The United States, with nearly 20 millions of inhabitants, take about \$8,000,000 worth of British manufactures. We in these Provinces, with about two million of people, take nearly four millions of the same manufactures. Calculate per head, the French take 18d. the Prussians 6s. the Spaniards a fraction; our consumption amounts to 35s. per head, for about seven times that of the Republic; over and above what we make for ourselves. And yet our newspapers are uniformly "committed to the waste-paper basket" while courtiers neither allude in blood, affection, nor interest, furnish us with a never failing train of speculation and insinuation.

We are sorry to feel ourselves called upon to pen these remarks. They are directed, not against the honored people with which it is our pride and boast to be connected, but against a wretched and oppressive incubus—the offspring of avarice and folly—which we believe the honest millions throughout the Empire most heartily desire to throw off.—Hudon Colonist.

POLITICAL ARRESTS, AND SUBSEQUENT RIOTS.

We regret to announce that the Government have seen fit to arrest a number of our fellow-citizens, on charges arising out of the disturbances in April last. The story that these arrests were to be made, was very current on Tuesday night, but we confess, that even the appearance of the Gazette, being held under arms that day, failed to convince us of the truth of the rumor, notwithstanding the excellence of the sources from which we received the information. We could not suppose, that, having allowed the accusations against these persons to stand over from April to August, they would now have proceeded to cause useless anxiety, at a distance of four months, when legal proceedings are possible, and when there is no reason to suppose that any of the accused would leave the city. Yesterday morning, however, the unusual display of military force at the Government House, made it evident that some coup was intended, and a little before 12 o'clock we heard that the High Constable was about to issue warrants on the following persons: Messrs. McCool, Wetherall and Estmatinger, and finally committed for trial, viz:—

Messrs. John Orr, Robert Cook and John Dier, Jr., for riot and seditious destruction of the premises of Messrs. Joseph Ewing and Alexander Constancy, for arson; and Messrs. Messrs. Cook and Orr were admitted to bail; themselves in £400, and two sureties in £200 each.

Mr. John Dier, Jr., was also admitted to bail; himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each.

Mr. Joseph Ewing gave bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £250 each. We understand that the Magistrate was unanimous in admitting the prisoners to bail, with the exception of Mr. Ewing. In his case Mr. McCool dissented. In Mr. Courtney's case, bail was refused; but in all probability he will be bailed by the Judges to-morrow. We are informed that the character of the offence imputed to the accused, and the great number of witnesses who have deposed against him.

We learn further that there are warrants out against Mr. Howard, the dry goods merchant; and three other persons, whose names are not mentioned, and that several others may be expected shortly to be seized. At this moment, when we are totally unaware of the ground which government has for the proceedings it is adopting, it would be premature on our part to express any opinion upon what has been done, beyond what we have already alleged as an intimation of the party in error. Now, when we may be the result, would it be likely to spare the case of the persons accused to induce in violent or exciting language. Some of them we know sufficiently well to believe firmly that they may fearlessly submit to any investigation. This has been made evident from their demeanour since the occurrences which have given rise to the present proceedings, although plenty of opportunities have been afforded for escape had they done anything to merit punishment. This much we shall, however, permit ourselves to say, that wholesale arrests of men, who have long been known as good citizens ought not to be undertaken on light grounds, especially in a city, where from the very nature of our society a trifling spark is sufficient to cause a conflagration of blame and discord. If ministers have ventured on such a course as this, without very sufficient evidence; if, as we suspect, they have taken mere idle tales as the basis of their prosecution, and allowed party violence to mislead them into political persecution—in this case they will have incurred a weight of responsibility which will one day assuredly overtake them. We believe that the persons accused are quite ready to submit themselves now, as heretofore, to the mere operation of law for their acquittal. We trust that what has taken place, may not lead, either now, or at any future time to serious calamity. But should it do so, and should the administration fail to show such good cause as we have hinted at for their conduct, upon their heads be all the mischief, the misery and the shame.

Since we wrote the above, we regret to learn that the excitement caused by the arrests, has again led to mischief. As far as we can learn the facts, it appears that a number of persons, boys or men—went up to Mr. Lafontaine's house, and obtained access to his yard. To what extent they had proceeded, we know not; but while they were doing so, a number of men who had entered the house in expectation of a visit. The fire on the windows took effect on a lad named Mason; a son of the heavy stable keeper of that name, who was dangerously wounded by a ball through the thigh, and when we went to press, was supposed to be in considerable danger. This happened about half-past nine o'clock, and at the same hour a number of men assembled in Notre Dame Street and besieged the shop of Mr. Stafford, the tinker in which Mr. Tully was reported to be hid. After a party of the 23d and part of Captain Sweeney's troops of Montreal Cavalry were speedily on the spot. Messrs. Estmatinger, McCool, and Wetherall were also in attendance as magistrates at the evening of the 17th; the time being occupied in the usual domestic situations and evolutions, to which late events have familiarized the citizens. The troops marched and counter-marched, and the crowd accompanied them, giving occasional cheers for their favorites, especially the Queen and the 23d; and equally lively yells for such parties as had the misfortune to be unopposed with this assembly and the beggars. Lord Elgin, and Messrs. Wetherall and McCool, were the particular objects of this kind of honorable mention. The novelty of the evening was a kind of barricade raised in Saint Gabriel Street, at the intersection of Notre Dame Street, was put up about 11 o'clock, and shortly after demolished by a troop of Cavalry. It was a very slight, ephemeral business. Soon after this there was a

general cry of "Home, Home, and the people dispersed about midnight. A party of the 22d Regiment, accompanied by some of the Montreal Cavalry, also went up to Mr. Estmatinger's house, about 11 o'clock.

BRITISH WHIG.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1849.

THE RIOTS IN MONTREAL.

It is greatly to be regretted, that the strong feeling which exists in Montreal should indicate the more unliking of the British party to be guilty of midnight riots and other nocturnal breaches of the peace. If there be one thing more desirable than another, by the French and Radical faction in the lower provinces, it is to see their old political opponents thus commit themselves. The whole province of the province, the Civil Government, the Military, the Militia, the Constabulary, and the good sense of the country, must be against the rioters; who not only injure themselves and their cause, but seriously compromise the style prisoners, the leaders whom they have entrusted with the redress of their political wrongs. Nothing can strengthen Lord Elgin and his co-partisans to the Imperial Government, more than this continued manifestation on the part of the oppressed, to take the law in their own hands, by acts of violence against the alleged wrongdoers. This is a species of warfare that can tend only to their own discomfort and reflect indelibly disgrace upon the name of British Conservatism.

That these rioters will be punished is to be wished, but also to be feared; since their conviction will probably be the occasion of founding the innocent with the guilty. The new Jury Law in Lower Canada, which gives the whole power of Trial by Jury to the French Habitant, is now in force. These men are as ignorant as they are prejudiced; and by mixing up the cases of those who have been really guilty of outrages, and who ought to be punished, with those whom the Ministry has wished to punish, the most frightful act of injustice can readily be perpetrated. After French Jury has properly convicted some of the dozen rioters, what is to prevent the same Jury, or others of like class and feelings, convicting Messrs. Courtney, Ewing, McCool, Ferris, & Co., who have committed no breach of any law, but whom the Ministry are bent upon destroying? Thus the rioters will be only the means of causing their own destruction, but also that of innocent men. For we can hardly believe it possible that the gentlemen can have really compromised themselves in the eyes of the law, when they have waited so patiently to be arrested at the Government's convenience. The fate of Smith O'Brien and other of the Irish Insurgents, should have taught them a different position; they really guilty. But guilty or innocent, it will make no difference with a Canadian Jury, if once their passions and prejudices are aroused by the previous trial and conviction of real rioters. Under ordinary circumstances it would have been difficult for these gentlemen to have had an impartial trial in Montreal—now it appears actually impossible.

We learn further that there are warrants out against Mr. Howard, the dry goods merchant; and three other persons, whose names are not mentioned, and that several others may be expected shortly to be seized. At this moment, when we are totally unaware of the ground which government has for the proceedings it is adopting, it would be premature on our part to express any opinion upon what has been done, beyond what we have already alleged as an intimation of the party in error. Now, when we may be the result, would it be likely to spare the case of the persons accused to induce in violent or exciting language. Some of them we know sufficiently well to believe firmly that they may fearlessly submit to any investigation. This has been made evident from their demeanour since the occurrences which have given rise to the present proceedings, although plenty of opportunities have been afforded for escape had they done anything to merit punishment. This much we shall, however, permit ourselves to say, that wholesale arrests of men, who have long been known as good citizens ought not to be undertaken on light grounds, especially in a city, where from the very nature of our society a trifling spark is sufficient to cause a conflagration of blame and discord. If ministers have ventured on such a course as this, without very sufficient evidence; if, as we suspect, they have taken mere idle tales as the basis of their prosecution, and allowed party violence to mislead them into political persecution—in this case they will have incurred a weight of responsibility which will one day assuredly overtake them. We believe that the persons accused are quite ready to submit themselves now, as heretofore, to the mere operation of law for their acquittal. We trust that what has taken place, may not lead, either now, or at any future time to serious calamity. But should it do so, and should the administration fail to show such good cause as we have hinted at for their conduct, upon their heads be all the mischief, the misery and the shame.

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general cry of "Home, Home, and the people dispersed about midnight. A party of the 22d Regiment, accompanied by some of the Montreal Cavalry, also went up to Mr. Estmatinger's house, about 11 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Lot No. 24 being now, by law, a compact part of the City of Kingston, is, though not yet subject to taxation, liable to the same restrictions and control, particularly with regard to the Public Health and Police, as any other portion of the city, and consequently entitled to such protection from the City Authorities, in these respects, as the inhabitants in general, commonly enjoy. If not utterly ignorant of first principles, none but some soulless and unfeeling man, who prefers his convenience and ease to the faithful discharge of a high public trust, will attempt to gain any special, self-evident proposition. Should such a person, unfortunately, belong to the Board of Health, I shall not be surprised to find him splitting hairs to show the illegality of passing one inch beyond the ancient limits of the City, although death and disease perpetrate the work of destruction on the opposite side of an imaginary line, that divides it from one of its suburbs and threatens its own safety. Let him stay at home; he can cause embarrassment and delay, and may be the means, sacrificing valuable lives by his unreasonable, and scrupulous exactions. At a period when the question of annexation was regarded as one of doubtful issue, the high authority in the Province recognised the jurisdiction of the Kingston Board of Health in Lot 24; and it was only through the exertions of the County Member that His Excellency the Governor General sanctioned the appointment of a local Board. "Satisfied of its utility, at so short a distance from Kingston, where a permanent Board of Health had previously been established." A local Board was accordingly proposed in due form, but what did they do as guardians of the public health?—Nothing. Filth and all the elements of sickness and disease were suffered to accumulate, day after day, before their eyes, but no steps taken to encounter the evil, until the presence of a fearful malady took them by surprise, when they had the sagacity to discover that, "between an expiring law, and a forthcoming law," they could do—nothing. A little, however, has been done in the way of cleanliness about Lot 21, but not sufficient to protect it or the city which it borders, from a relapse, the worst feature of a disease, and, therefore, it is for "the permanent Board" to exercise their powers and do something.

Their jurisdiction on Lot No. 24 is complete, if they think proper to make use of it. Lord Cairbair held the same opinion, long before the measure of annexation was likely to pass, and by Lordship's judgment, in the matter, they will hardly dispute. It won't do for them to sit and disburse in the Town Hall, and wait for complaints from a distance. It won't do for them to disturb harmony and good feeling among neighbours by requiring them to inform against one another, for the removal of some common nuisance which, with a full knowledge of its existence, it is their own bounden duty to correct. It won't do for them to rely too much on the extinction of the prevailing malady, because it happens, generally speaking, to have ceased in the city. It won't do for them to risk the public health and the public tranquility in this way; but they must issue from their retreat, if they mean to be useful, and passing through the suburbs, trust to no one's report, but make use of their own eyes and olfactories. They must give such orders as circumstances, in particular cases, may seem to demand, and insist upon those orders being promptly and strictly carried out. By acting thus they will have fulfilled an important duty; otherwise I greatly fear the conviction must remain that they have really done nothing. I invite any member of the Board to pass in my direction some evening, after sunset, when the dew begins to fall, and if, without the use of a well-performed handkerchief, applied constantly to his nose and mouth, he can encounter the noxious current of sickening air that meets him at every step, then will I candidly admit that there is but little to complain of. What would he think, if, at the close of a summer's evening when most people throw up their ashes for the benefit of fresh air, he were constrained to shut every door and window and every aperture about his dwelling for the purpose of excluding, if possible, a disgusting atmosphere sufficient almost to stop his breath? This Board is frequently obliged to do, whilst Two Boards of Health stand idle at my elbow, wondering, with assumed gravity, why this or that should continue upon Lot No. 21, while the city of Kingston is comparatively free from it? I repeat, in order to fix upon them a fearful responsibility, that the city of Kingston cannot be safe, so long as permanent causes of disease are suffered, through their inattention and their knowledge, to hold possession of Lot No. 21.

ONE OF THE PROSECUTORS.
20th August, 1849.
From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 18.
GREAT FIRE—DORNGANA'S HOTEL IN ROINS.
On Friday morning about half an hour after midnight, the city was alarmed by the report of a fire, and the ringing of the bells from the several Stations, Houses, and the Parish Church. The entire horizon appeared at the same moment to be in a blaze, to whichever side the spectator turned. On the one hand were the flames of a burning building; on the other the reflection thrown up against the sky, which was remarkably clear and starry. On hastening into the street, it was made manifest in an instant, that the calamity had occurred to the magnificent pile known as Dorngana's Hotel. At the time the writer first approached the scene of disaster, the fire could scarcely be seen more than half an hour. But even then, the flames exhibited themselves throughout the whole breadth of the building on the Western side. Our city readers are aware that the front of the Hotel, fronted with pillars was situated between the side wall run down Bonsecours Street to Champ de Mars Street, where there was a long wing, in which the dining and concert room was situated. The end of this wing therefore, formed the spectator approaching from the West by Notre Dame Street, and the line of buildings was continued to the Hotel, by the main body of the Hotel. All this line was blazing, from the corner adjoining Mr. Boulanger's shop, which appeared to be in great danger of taking fire at the dock, right through to the dining room wing, and the fire was showing through the roof, and bursting out of each window. Proceeding down to Champ de Mars Street, the spectacle became one of great grandeur and beauty. The flames, when the writer reached that spot, had burst through the roof over the portion, and were rapidly climbing the cupola, from which they were thrown off by the wind in all kinds of fantastic directions, and the flag itself standing out in the strongest relief against the illuminated sky. After burning in splendid style for some time, a sudden blaze shot up above the top of the cupola; the next moment the whole fell, and a column of smoke rose over the spot where it had lately stood. Many of the neighbors, terrified by the conflagration, had begun to move their goods, and the pavement of Notre Dame Street, the back of the Champ de Mars, and St. Louis Street, were all embowered with beds, sofas, and all kinds of furniture. A guard of soldiers was drawn up across Notre Dame Street, and the whole of the Fire Companies were on the ground with the greatest promptitude. Notwithstanding that their efforts, it soon became evident that there was no hope of saving any portion of the noble building, which had so suddenly become a prey to the ravens' element. All exertions were therefore directed to saving the surrounding property, and a fire was plentifully thrown on the neighboring roofs, especially on that of the National School, which is covered with shingles. It was soon apparent however that no danger could be apprehended for other property, and all anxiety on that score was therefore at an

end. In the meantime, the destruction of the Hotel proceeded, and, probably, at about two o'clock, a loud cry called the attention of the bystanders to the back wall of the wing in Champ de Mars Street, which immediately fell with a tremendous crash. The fall began from the end of the wing, towards the Champ de Mars, and gradually extended to the corner, where a number of cross walls strengthened the building. This corner continued standing for some time longer; but a later period a great part of it also fell down. The one-side wall of the building in Bonsecours Street, with its eighty windows, soon after came down too, making a gigantic ruin in the Street.

During the progress of the conflagration, several deplorable casualties occurred. A very early stage, a great portion of the furniture was thrown from the windows of the Hotel, and we regret to state that a chest of drawers, or some similar article, fell upon the head of Mr. Froese, Jr., who, we understand, was very dangerously injured. Towards daylight, a still more serious accident occurred to a freeman named Douglas, a blacksmith, who was going up a ladder, when a stone from the cornice of the building fell upon his head and struck him to the ground. The blow was unhappily fatal.

The inmates of the Hotel, we believe, all escaped with their lives, and some of them saved a good deal of property; but others have lost many valuables. As, for a very short time before the breaking out of the fire, there were a considerable number of persons in the bar of the Hotel, and we understand that a person named McMahon, who had become obnoxious to the crowd, was stripped nearly naked. After the fire was discovered, a number of pistol shots were fired in the bar and passages to alarm the inmates up stairs. The origin of the fire is perhaps not very satisfactorily made out; but it appears that a chimney was on fire on Tuesday, and it is supposed that after this was apparently extinguished, a beam in the chimney-wall still smouldered; as a smell of smoke is said to have been observed by the inmates for forty-eight hours preceding the outbreak. The first manifestation of the accident was in the upper part of the house, directly under the roof, and, whether the above conjecture be well founded or not, it is satisfactory to know that there is not the remotest reason to suppose that the incendiary had anything to do with the catastrophe.

INSURANCES ON THE BUILDING.
Alliance.....£1,000
Phoenix.....2,000
Etna.....2,000
Montreal.....2,000
Quebec.....1,850
£11,850

ON FURNITURE.
Montreal.....1,000
Globe.....1,500
£2,500

Another fire took place last night at Mr. Murray's boot and shoe store, in Notre Dame Street, the corner house but one from Saint Gabriel Street. The disaster occurred almost exactly at a quarter to 12 o'clock, and the first engine was on the spot as the clock struck. The whole house was then in flames; but by the great activity on the part of the firemen, they were subdued before they had destroyed either of the adjoining houses. Mr. Murray's boot and shoe store was completely gutted. Mr. Pelletier's Shoe Store and some adjacent Buildings were also much damaged.

The funeral of Wm. Mason, took place this afternoon at 11 o'clock. There were 6 Pall-bearers who wore red hat bands and scarfs upwards of 500 persons followed. The hat bands of some of them were tied with red silk. The corner's inquest is adjourned till Monday, in consequence of the absence of one of the Jurors. Mr. Lafontaine is to be specially summoned to attend it.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Friday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17, 7 1/2 P. M.
ARRIVE.—Great inquiry for both sorts, at 30s 3d for Pots, and 25s a 25s 3d for Pearls.

FLOU.—We hear of no transactions since the steamer. Before the news considerable sales were effected at 21s 7d.

PROVISIONS.—Without change.

About 8 o'clock last evening our streets presented the appearance of another disturbance. About 9 crowds of persons began to assemble in Notre Dame Street, and as the hour of 10 approached, a mob was raised which consisted principally of boys; they commenced breaking the lamps and extinguishing the lights from the Court House to St. Mary's Street, and afterwards repaired to the Place d'Armes, where, after much shouting, they amused themselves by erecting a sort of barricade with blocks of paving wood, across the end of Notre Dame Street. Presently a company of Dragons came up, when, on being addressed by Col. Estmatinger, who advised them to go home, they dispersed. Mr. Chas. Drole, advocate, was severely beaten in the course of the evening, and conveyed in a cab to the guard house. Up to this moment he is in a very precarious state. It is reported that Mr. Lafontaine's Coachman has been severely wounded, by the explosion of a pistol in his pocket.

Mr. H. Jamieson, who was arrested yesterday, has been admitted to bail. It is said there are a great many more warrants signed, but not yet tendered to the high constable.

Mr. Courtney was brought up to day in a writ of Habeas Corpus. The question of bail was not decided. The judges took the matter in deliberation.

Dorngana's Hotel, Notre Dame Street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out a little before one o'clock, it is said, in a heated apartment in the upper part of the building used for drying clothes. A large portion of the furniture has been saved. A freeman, named Douglas, a smith by trade, was killed by the falling of a stone from the building. Insurance on house and furniture, £14,330, as follows: Alliance £4000; Montreal £3000; Etna £2000; Phoenix 2000; Quebec £1850; Globe £1100.

The Board of Health report 9 interments for the 21 hours ending noon to-day of which 3 were from Cholera, if the aggregate 4 were children.

Quebec papers of yesterday report 11 arrivals amongst them the Albion from Glasgow, and the Serenader from Liverpool, with cargoes for this port.

NEW YORK, 21 P. M.
Cholera 85 cases and 41 deaths.

A dreadful accident occurred last evening a little after 5 o'clock at the Fulton ferry by the boat striking the south side of the pier instead of entering her dock. The starboard side and railing were carried away and a girl named Julia Brody instantly killed by one of the spiles smashing her body and her right arm was also broken. A gentleman named Balder had also been thought to be seriously injured,

several others were more or less hurt, and it is feared that a number was carried overboard, as the boat was much crowded. Many rumors were current in regard to the conduct of the pilot in allowing the boat to strike the pier and the matter is to undergo a searching investigation.

NEW YORK, 6 P. M.
ARRIVE.—Steady at \$6 for both sorts.

FLOU.—Our market for Western and State for the lower grades is again 6 1/2c better, induced by the limited receipts and good demand for Western. Less doing for the East and City trade. Sales 5,500 bbls. at \$4 a \$4.62 for sour, \$5.65 a \$4.75 for fine, \$5.75 a \$4.97 for unselected, \$5.44 a \$5.50 for common state and mixed western, \$5.50 a \$5.62 for straight State, and good Michigan \$5.78 a \$5.81 for pure Genesee.

By the arrival of the Falcon this morning, we have advices from Havana to the 12th Great excitement prevailed in the Island in regard to the abduction of the Spaniard Rey from New Orleans and the intervention and direct agency of the Spanish Consul and his being conveyed forcibly to Cuba. The Falcon brings a large number of despatches from the Consul in relation to the affair, which our government will make public.

Boston, 17th.
The repair shops and car houses attached to the Massachusetts railway at Lawrence were burned last night—loss \$25,000.

The Steamship Washington arrived at Southampton on 14th ult.

Gen. Averera late Minister of War at Rome has arrived in this city. The Italians are making preparations to give him a national banquet.

In Philadelphia 5 cases and 1 death reported for the last 24 hours.

Saturday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, 7 o'clock, Aug. 18th 1849.
Flour Canadian fine 21s. Superfine 21s 3/4 a 21s 6d. Oats in demand at 1s 6d. Provisions moderate, sales of Pork 67 1/2 a 10 for Mess. 55 for Prime Mess and 50 for Prime. Freight flour to Liverpool 3s 10 1/2. Ashes 32 1/2. Stocks.—Market Bull all up to discount, Coml. Bank offering at 10 discount without sales. City Bank procearable at 39 discount. Montreal Mining Consols transactions at 12 1/2 cash and 13 short credit. Quebec Mining Co. inquired for at 10 a 10 3/4. The Prince Albert from Leith with a general cargo and the Victoria from Halifax with Sugar &c. arrived to-day. The Montreal and the Britannia from Liverpool with general cargoes for this Port have arrived at Quebec—the latter having made the passage in 21 days.

FIRE.—Last night, in Notre Dame Street, a fire broke out about 12 o'clock. Mr. Murray's Boot and Shoe Store was completely gutted. Mr. Pelletier's Shoe Store and some adjacent Buildings were also much damaged.

The funeral of Wm. Mason, took place this afternoon at 11 o'clock. There were 6 Pall-bearers who wore red hat bands and scarfs upwards of 500 persons followed. The hat bands of some of them were tied with red silk. The corner's inquest is adjourned till Monday, in consequence of the absence of one of the Jurors. Mr. Lafontaine is to be specially summoned to attend it.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Friday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17, 7 1/2 P. M.
ARRIVE.—Great inquiry for both sorts, at 30s 3d for Pots, and 25s a 25s 3d for Pearls.

FLOU.—We hear of no transactions since the steamer. Before the news considerable sales were effected at 21s 7d.

PROVISIONS.—Without change.

About 8 o'clock last evening our streets presented the appearance of another disturbance. About 9 crowds of persons began to assemble in Notre Dame Street, and as the hour of 10 approached, a mob was raised which consisted principally of boys; they commenced breaking the lamps and extinguishing the lights from the Court House to St. Mary's Street, and afterwards repaired to the Place d'Armes, where, after much shouting, they amused themselves by erecting a sort of barricade with blocks of paving wood, across the end of Notre Dame Street. Presently a company of Dragons came up, when, on being addressed by Col. Estmatinger, who advised them to go home, they dispersed. Mr. Chas. Drole, advocate, was severely beaten in the course of the evening, and conveyed in a cab to the guard house. Up to this moment he is in a very precarious state. It is reported that Mr. Lafontaine's Coachman has been severely wounded, by the explosion of a pistol in his pocket.

Mr. H. Jamieson, who was arrested yesterday, has been admitted to bail. It is said there are a great many more warrants signed, but not yet tendered to the high constable.

Mr. Courtney was brought up to day in a writ of Habeas Corpus. The question of bail was not decided. The judges took the matter in deliberation.

Dorngana's Hotel, Notre Dame Street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out a little before one o'clock, it is said, in a heated apartment in the upper part of the building used for drying clothes. A large portion of the furniture has been saved. A freeman, named Douglas, a smith by trade, was killed by the falling of a stone from the building. Insurance on house and furniture, £14,330, as follows: Alliance £4000; Montreal £3000; Etna £2000; Phoenix 2000; Quebec £1850; Globe £1100.

The Board of Health report 9 interments for the 21 hours ending noon to-day of which 3 were from Cholera, if the aggregate 4 were children.

Quebec papers of yesterday report 11 arrivals amongst them the Albion from Glasgow, and the Serenader from Liverpool, with cargoes for this port.

NEW YORK, 21 P. M.
Cholera 85 cases and 41 deaths.

A dreadful accident occurred last evening a little after 5 o'clock at the Fulton ferry by the boat striking the south side of the pier instead of entering her dock. The starboard side and railing were carried away and a girl named Julia Brody instantly killed by one of the spiles smashing her body and her right arm was also broken. A gentleman named Balder had also been thought to be seriously injured,

several others were more or less hurt, and it is feared that a number was carried overboard, as the boat was much crowded. Many rumors were current in regard to the conduct of the pilot in allowing the boat to strike the pier and the matter is to undergo a searching investigation.

NEW YORK, 6 P. M.
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