Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

Sale by Mr. Linton of Groceries, Glassware, and Shop Furniture, this day, at 10 o'clock.

The Daily British Whig.

"Unless we Obtain Honor."

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1850.

ODD FELLOW'S FESTIVAL.

On Tuesday last, the Kingston Odd Fellows belonging to the Manchester Unity, celebrated their Anniversary. In the morning the two Lodges, in full Regalia, proceeded to St George's Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached by Brother, the Rev. Wm. Herchmer, and a handsome collection taken up for the Widows and Orphan's Fund. The City Brass Band in a very handsome uniform, preceded the Procession.

In the evening, in the Lodge Room over "Willing's," a Social Tea Meeting was held. The large and splendidly fitted up Hall was densely crowded with the Brethren, and their Guests, including a vast many ladies; and after several songs were sung, sundry speeches delivered, and other little matters attended to, Tea was served in Willing's best style, with all the additions which that well-known caterer knows how to provide. When this necessary business was transacted, more songs were sung, and the really excellent City Brass Band played several of their best pieces; but the impatience of the company prevailed and the Brethren cleared away the benches for Dance, which was kept up with liveliness until the smal hours came and departed. Altogether the celebration was a handsome affair.

We have the pleasure of adding, that unlike the Sons of Temperance, the Odd Fellows have paid Mr. Willing for the Tea and Refreshments!!!

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.—The evidence is enlarging and strengthening, that this will soon become a law. The intelligent Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing from that city on Thursday, makes the following remarks:—'The country,' he says, 'will be glad to know that the cause of commercial freedom and reciprocity is to be still further promoted, by the passage of the Canada Reciprocity Bill by Congress. At least, *we have every reason to believe that it will pass.* It appears, too, that on its passage the British Government will concede to us the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the canal.'

The British Minister, Mr. Bulwer, is urging it; the Canadian influence is earnest in its behalf, the leading statesmen and journals in the West, are anxious for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the trade and commerce of the whole country is clamorous for this 'Reciprocity.' Even the opponents of free trade are in favor of it;as they have always been where 'reciprocity' was offered. We do not see symptoms of hostility from any quarter. None has yet presented itself. If the Committee report a bill in its favor, it will doubtless pass, and undoubted this will be the result of their deliberations.

☞ FUNERAL OF THE LATE CHARLES STUART, ESQ.—The Court of Assize will adjourn in a body to-day about 3 o'clock to attend the Funeral of the late Charles Stuart, Esq., as a mark of respect to his memory.

☞ THE THROUGH LINE.—The second of these fine steamers, the *Passport*, Captain Bowen, has made her departure upwards.—She left for Toronto and Hamilton, yesterday evening. We shall duly chronicle the departure of these vessels, both upwards and downwards, in order to give the Kingstonese the option of travelling with them.

THE EXPEDITION TO ST. DOMINGO—ITS ANNEXATION TO THE U. STATES—INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF A CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—The interest in regard to this lovely island—the garden of Eden of the West Indies—continues unabated, and is rapidly pervading all classes of this community, and elsewhere. The cabinet of General Taylor have made a very popular move, and we hope they will be retained till the annexation is finished; but we fear the people have got the start of the seven wise men of Greece that our and our worthy President. We learn from undoubted authority that all the noise, rumors, and reports of expeditions fitting out at Chagres, New Orleans, &c., nominally for Cuba, are mere feints to conceal the real object of these warlike expeditions, which is St Domingo. This will be the first spot where American forces will land, and the moment St Domingo is annexed, then Cuba is sure to follow, as the distance between the extreme points of the two Islands of St Domingo and Cuba is only fifteen miles which could be crossed on rafts made out of mahogan and dyewood timber.

The anxiety here, and in other Northern cities not to be outdone or forestalled by Southern expeditions, for the purpose of blackbird catching, will induce us shortly to prepare and publish a full, complete and reliable account of this remarkable and beautiful island, which is anxiously waiting for the arrival of a population that are competent to develope its resources. We shall give its history, from the time that Christopher Columbus landed upon it, and sought the Indian natives to send home to the museum of Ferdinand and Isabella, at Madrid, down to the time that an expedition starts from these shores to go there and catch his Imperial Majesty Faustin, and his black dukes and ducks, to bring them to New York, to be placed in Barnum's museum, on the corner of Broadway and Ann street. We shall give, in our proposed history of St Domingo all the most interesting and exciting times among the negroes of that island, including the celebrated massacre of every white man, woman and child, in 1783, as well as the lives of the different royal and imperial colored people that it has produced. We would do so now, but do not wish to take the slightest flaw of wind out of the sails of General Taylor's cabinet. Let us have the reports of Messrs. Hogan, in 1845 and of Mr. Green in 1850. If they are not forthcoming soon either by request of Congress or at the order of General Taylor, we will give them to the public much better arranged than could be done by Mr. Clayton. In fact a gentleman of high standing in the State Department, has kindly furnished us with copies of all these reports, and the correspondence which has passed between the parties, which we will use, if the cabinet don't intend to do so.

St Domingo offers inducements to emigrate equal almost to those of California. There are uncertain quantities of gold in both places; but until Congress endorse the Mexican titles in California, the French titles in St. Domingo are the best. They were taken by the negroes who murdered their masters, and possessed their estates, and will hold good to any American purchaser who will go there and settle.

St Domingo is the second island in size of the West Indies—it is 400 miles long, 150 broad, and covers about 25500 square miles, nearly equal to Ireland, and a much more desirable place for a winter residence. The country is mountainous in some parts, but has extensive fertile plains more so than Cuba or Jamaica its two nearest neighbors. The average temperature is about 78 degrees—never goes below 60 nor over 90. Frost and snow don't occur even on its highest mountain, Cibao, which is 8000 feet above the level of the sea and to which the negroes will escape when brave volunteers land, and where the Emperor Faustin First will probably be captured by Barnum's agent. The dry season begins in August, and continues until April, during which period no or storms occur. The mountains are clothed with magnificent forest of mahogany and dyewood trees. The plains consist of natural meadows and maintain innumerable herds of horses, cattle, and mules, which will enable St. Domingo to export great quantities of cattle and hides. It produces sugar, molasses, rum, arrow root, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, cotton, pimento, indigo, aloes, sassafras, castor oil, and healthy negroes to cultivate them. Indian corn can be generally grown, in fact every kind of vegetable, including black Greeley's. There is no end of fruits: the pine apple, cabbage tree, cashew, mango, sapodilla, sweet sop, and sour sop, guava, shaddock, papaw, the forbidden fruit, the orange, pomegranate, the star apple, sweet lemon, the bread fruit, and immense plantations of plantains and bananas. There are many nutritious roots, under the name of ground provisions, such as the yam, the cassava, the sweet potato. Hogs are plenty, both wild and domestic, and any quantity of monkeys. It has several ports with good harbors, viz, Port-au-Prince, Cap Haytien, Jacmel, Aux Cayes, Gonaives, and Puerto Plata.

The population is about a million, consisting of half and half. The Spanish population are at war with the pure negroes, headed by His Imperial Negro Majesty Faustin the First and unless aid is given to the Spaniards, his sable majesty and dark allies will massacre them before the year is ended. Aid must be afforded to the whites. Five thousand Americans will settle the question, and save the negro from his worst enemy—himself.

St Domingo is capable of becoming the paradise of ten millions. Plantations of sugar, coffee, and cocoa, are waiting for owners, forests of mahogany trees are anxious for the axe, the pine apples, bananas, and oranges are rotten to be devoured. It is but seven days by sail, and three by steam.

Who will go? Who will be the pioneers in this glorious work? Vessels can be got easy;—there is plenty of land, and everything else. Gen. Taylor's cabinet have done their duty in one instance, and until San Domingo be conquered and annexed, the removal of the cabinet is for the present postponed indefinitely.

PERSONATION OF A THIEF.—On Saturday last an Irish girl, calling herself Elizabeth Wilson, was brought up at the Borough Court, Manchester. On the 25th of January last, a girl, named Elizabeth Wilson, in the service of Mr. Birbeck, Fennel-street, absconded from his house, taking with her a gold lever watch and guard chain.—Mr. Birbeck gave information to the police, and Mr. Beswick caused a notice of the robbery and a description of the girl to be inserted in the *Hue and Cry*. A few days since the prisoner, who answered to a great extent the description of the girl, made a statement at the town of Roscommon, before the Honorable Martin French, R. M., county magistrate, to the effect that she was the person mentioned in the *Hue and Cry* as having stolen the watch. She said she gave it to a girl named Rose Malone, who pawned it in Gaol Street, Dublin, for £1, which they equally divided. They separated at Mullingar. Her deposition signed by Mr. French, was transmitted to Mr Beswick, who sent sub-inspector McDonald over to Ireland for the prisoner. The officer took her to Mullingar, but she refused to show him where she lodged with Rose Malone on the night previous to their separation. On arriving at Dublin, he was unable to find any Gaol Street or any such watch as that stolen, although he went to 32 pawnbrokers and got them to look through their stocks. When brought to Manchester, it was discovered that the prisoner was not the Elizabeth Wilson mentioned. After stating the above facts, Mr. Beswick added that the prisoner, some time since, lived in Little Ireland, and hawked articles for sale. She saved sufficient money to take her to see her parents at Roscommon; but finding that she was unable to get as much money there as at Manchester, she took this step to get back again, having no money to pay for her passage from Ireland. She had thus put the prosecutor to the expense of £6.—He believed that the *Hue and Cry* was exposed in some parts of Ireland, and he had no doubt she had seen one before she went to give herself into custody. The prisoner, who, in answer to Mr. Maude, said that her name was Elizabeth Wilson, was discharged.

☞ PRETTY.—"So you would not take me to be twenty?" said a young lady to her partner, while dancing the polka, a few evenings ago. "What would you take me for then?" "For better," for worse, replied he.

It is said that a lady recently asked Lord Brougham who was the best debater in the House of Lords. His lordship modestly replied, "Lord Stanley is the second, madam."

LOLA MONTEZ IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writing on Sunday, says:—The Countess of Lansfeldt (Lola Montez), or Mrs Heald, the name she bears here, arrived at the Hotel Victoria on Thursday, and to-day she takes possession of the Chateau Beaujon, on the Champs Elysees, which she has hired and furnished sumptuously. It is said that Mr. Heald has to arrive this evening with ten or twelve servants and several carriages, and alight at the Chateau Beaujon. The lady was accompanied when she arrived on Thursday, by only two servants—an elderly man who acts as her maitre d'hotel, and the English lady's maid who was with her in Spain.

EXECUTIONS IN IRELAND.—Tuesday being the day named for the execution of John Ryan, who was found guilty at the last Tullamore Assizes of the murder of Sergeant Grant, a large concourse assembled in front of the gaol to witness the awful spectacle. At five minutes past 12 the culprit tripped up the ladder with a light step, accompanied by the Revs. Messrs. Cullery and Flood, Roman Catholic curates, and were it not for the appearance of the gaol and its officials, the demeanour of the unfortunate man would not impress the spectators that it was an execution; for never did a man walk up that fatal ladder with less apparent concern. He turned his back to the people just as he stepped on the drop, while the executioner was adjusting the rope and putting his cap over his face. He never spoke, and in a few minutes he was let off, and died in great pain and agony, struggling for a long time. At the usual time he was cut down and buried within the precincts of the gaol. His brother was under the drop witnessing the scene. On Saturday (says the *Limerick Chronicle*) we stated that a memorial had been forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant on behalf of Mathew and William Gavin, under rule of execution in the county gaol, for the murder of John Ryan, at Cappamore, praying his Excellency to commute the capital punishment to transportation for life. To that application an answer was received on Sunday from Dublin Castle, stating—"His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant sees no grounds for interfering with the execution of the sentence of the law in the case of William and Mathew Gavin." The governor of the gaol received another communication from Dublin Castle on Tuesday morning, stating that the Lord-Lieutenant has had the case of the Gavins again brought before him, and sees nothing to make him change his former decision, and that the law is to take its course. This final letter sealed the doom of the wretched young men, and in pursuance of the sentence pronounced by Serjeant Stock at the last assizes, the ill-fated brothers were executed this (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock in front of the county gaol. The scene was affecting as they embraced and bid a last farewell to each other in this world, with an earnest prayer to God that they may be united in the next. They were attended by the Rev. William Bourke, Roman Catholic chaplain of the prison, and the Rev. Messers. Ryan and Quinlan. The city police, with a party of Carbineers, were on duty in front of the prison. The bodies having been suspended for an hour, were lowered from the gallows, and removed for burial within the precincts of the gaol. Ages of the two culprits—Mathew Gavin, 19 years; William Gavin, 17 years.

A SKETCH.

Their march is onwards, and th' exulting cheer
Tells that the vict'ry is already near,
That death their steps precedes;
But what a scene is left—the blood-stain'd ground
With dead and dying strewn profusely round,
Points out the warrior's deed.

Here lies the stripling, who, to gain a name,
And, by his deeds, to purchase deathless fame,
Was foremost in the strife;
And there the veteran, mark'd with hideous scars,
Cover'd with honours gain'd in former wars,
Alike deprive'd of life.

From the pale brow of one with shortening breath
The faithful wife removes the damps of death,
Trembling at ev'ry groan;
Too well, alas! she knows her cares are vain,
Still by the mangled form she will remain,
E'en after life has flown.

On ev'ry side are heard the sounds of pain,
Heap after heap extends o'er all the plain
Of blacken'd frozen dead;
Oaths, shrieks, groans, curses, but no fervent prayer
To Heav'n for mercy, meet the list'ning ear—
Hence has religion fled.

From scenes like these let me avert my eyes,
Let not my ear be pain'd with mournful cries
That help in vain implore
Oh! when shall man from fierce contention cease,
Lions and lambs together dwell in peace,
And war be learn'd no more!

THE MYSTERIOUS KNOCKING S AT STRATFORD, CT.

From the Derby (Conn.) Journal, April 23.

In yesterday's paper, we were speaking about the brushes that were thrown around the room, and apparently at us, and the gentleman who was with us. Without further comment, we proceeded. After these brushes had been thrown, and every effort made on our part to detect the source from whence they came, we proposed to our companion to go out of the room, and in our stocking feet to listen at the hall door, and see if we could not hear a rustling of the bed clothes, or some trivial circumstances whereby we could fasten the trick on the young lady. Just as we turned our backs, down came another brush; soon after a large comb fell near one of the ladies' head; a piece of soap was found on the floor, and loud rapping heard. We picked up the brushes, and put them in our pockets, and took our place at the door in the hall—our friend being at this time on the garret stair, with his eyes skinned, attentively listening to the sounds. The rappings now were very loud and boisterous; so much so, that two gentlemen who came with us, sleeping in a room 30 feet distant, (perhaps more) were aroused, and came where we were. Here then, were four individuals, with sound minds, listening to the most horrible rappings ever heard, racking their brains to ascertain from whence they emanated. We had not been in this position but a moment, when something came against the door with great violence, and making a loud noise. Instantly every man sprang into the room, and fastened his eyes on the person in the bed—the writer grasping the hands of the young lady, that he might not be deceived that she was not the cause. We found her in a very nervous state, and she told he that her cheek had been struck, which, upon examination, we perceived was very red. The cause of the noise was a very large white pitcher that stood some four feet from the bed near the foot, and nearly in one corner of the room, and which had been flung with a force which no delicate female could possibly possess, against the door, breaking off the handle, and leaving an indentation in the cupboard of not quite a quarter of an inch deep. The last act staggered our senses—we could not believe it, and entered into a discussion on the spot.

To show how unreasonable it is to suppose that the ladies threw it, we would state that to have done it they must have got out of bed. Now the moment it was done, we were beside the bed, and the ladies hands were under the clothes. No stirring of the hands was visible—nothing whereby we could arrive at the conclusion that the females were the actors.

Let us also state, that if the pitcher came in a straight line from whence it stood it would, according to a natural law of gravitation, have struck in a corner of the room, and if it went directly across the room, it would have struck the bureau; but it did neither, and must have taken a semi-circle course to have reached the place it did. This appears foolish absurd and ridiculous, but we are stating facts as they took place in the presence of four individuals. Our readers can form their own opinion.

But we find that our article is growing too long. Many probably will laugh at us for even giving publicity to what we have seen we shall never shut our senses out of doors, when we are in a right mind. These things may be produced by the family—may be the workings of mesmerism—may be accounted for on the law of electricity—may be the power of a clairvoyant—may be invisible demons; but we have nothing to convince us that it is the young lady, the lad or one of the family—nothing. Still it may be them. We are open to conviction, and when proof is brought to upset what we have seen, then we are willing to submit that we have most beautifully humbugged—and by a mere lad!

THE SKIRMISH IN INDIA.—The following is an extract from a letter from a Second-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 60th Rifles to his parents, dated Peshawur, February 15:—"Sir Charles Napier and staff arrived here a fortnight ago, and it so happened that a most horrible massacre took place the same night. A number of soldiers who were engaged in making a road, having foolishly no guard, were every one of them cut to pieces in the night by the Kaibereen; some officers of the 98th were attacked and wounded in their tents, and several artillerymen killed. Sir Charles, immediately on hearing this, determined for a just revenge and full restitution, and a force of 2,000 men was selected for the purpose. I was not one of the party chosen, but I volunteered to Colonel Bradshaw, who though he at first refused, afterwards accepted my services, and I was accordingly attached to a company to do duty. The force was commanded by the Commander-in Chief himself, and Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell and Colonel Bradshaw commanded divisions. We had to march to a large village, by name Kohat, about 40 miles away in the hills, by forced marches. When we arrived there we found the hill robbers had betaken themselves to the hills, with all their property and families, while they were shooting at our party and attacking our pickets, who crowned the hills, without our being able to molest them in return. We burned all their villages, spoiled their crops, destroyed their water, and did all the harm we could. But the day before we left—unfortunate day—when we and the 31st Bengal Native Infantry regiment were descending the hills from where we were picketed, the robbers came to the heights, and killed and wounded a hundred of us. Poor Lieutenant Sitwell, of the 31st Regiment, was shot in the hand, and before we could come to his rescue we saw him cut to pieces before our eyes. He was a most dear friend of mine and a very handsome fellow. Lieutenant Hilliard, of the 23d Regiment, was shot dead through the lungs; many native officers were killed. The pass we had to go through was a very difficult and dangerous one, and Sir Charles Napier himself had some most providential escapes as also myself, for my horse was shot under me by a matchlock ball as we were marching across a bad road. Several artillerymen were cut to pieces before we could come to help them, from their guns being upset. Never did I feel so much the horrors of death as I did at that moment. Poor Sitwell had passed through the bloodiest battle ever fought in India—viz., Chillianwallah, and then to be killed in a skirmish like this, where there was no glory or honor, except that he was nobly doing his duty! Hilliard was only married the day before we went out on the expedition. We had got up a very large ball at this station to be given to the Commander-in-Chief, but it is needless to say it has not come off. The doctors have so fully shown to Sir Charles Napier the unhealthiness of Peshawur that we are ordered to march next week to Subacto, a two months' march, at the bottom of the hills, near Simla, and, I hear, a pleasant location."

ANOTHER WONDERFUL COW.—On the 3rd inst., a fat cow was slaughtered by Mr. E. Boddington, of Rugby. In the belly he found three calves, one of which, under the ordinary course of nature, should have dropped twelve months ago; the other two were twins, with which the cow had gone six months. The first calf weighed 81lbs.; the hair was very long, and the teeth prominent. At the time the cow was expected to have calved she lost flesh, and this was attributed to some disease; she afterwards gained flesh and was taken to the bull, and stall-fed. The calves and womb have been sent to the Veterinary College in London, who have sent a letter to Mr. Walker, veterinary surgeon of this place, requesting him to collect and send them every particular concerning this singular affair; and account for it in this way:—at the time the calf should have been brought forth it escaped through a lesion in the womb and lay in the abdominal cavity 12 months; that this lesion closed up afterwards and the twins were soon afterwards formed in the womb. There was 11 stone of fat in the cow.—*Leicestershire Mercury.*

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We learn that Captain Penny is to sail with his two fine vessels from Aberdeen, on the 12th or 13th at the latest. He proceeds to Davis Straits, and touches at Dievely, where he hopes to procure the services of two Danish gentlemen as interpreters. Thence the ships sail for Jones' Sound, which it is believed leads into Wellington Channel, and by this means they will endeavor to push to the north-west of the Parry islands, and as we hope, follow the most northern of the two routes to be taken by Sir John Franklin.—The four ships forming Captain Austin's Arctic squadron are expected to be ready for sea by Saturday, the 27th inst.—The Felix, belonging to the Northern Yacht Club, has been appropriated for the service of Sir John Ross. In connection with this last expedition, we publish the following characteristic extract from a letter from the Earl of Hardwicke to Sir John Ross, dated April 9, 1850:—

"A man at your time of life undertaking on his own means so severe and arduous service, is a rare and splendid example of devotion to friendship and service. If my refusal to subscribe towards it would *stop you*, I would act on this selfish and stingy suggestion; but as I see by the subscription list you are likely to gain the required sum, I shall give my mite to so good a cause; you will, therefore, find £50 at your disposal at Messrs. Cocks & Co., Charing cross. Wishing you from my heart all possible success, believe me, my dear Ross ever most sincerely yours, HARDWICKE."

DEPTHS OF THE EUROPEAN AND OPEN SEAS.—In the neighborhood of the continents the seas are often shallow: thus the Baltic sea has a depth of only 120 feet between the coasts of Germany and those of Sweden. The Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, has a depth of only 130 feet. Between France and England the greatest depth does not exceed 300 feet, while south-west of Ireland it suddenly sinks to 2000 feet. The seas in the south of Europe are much deeper than the preceding. The western basin of the Mediterranean seems to be very deep. In the narrowest part of the straits of Gibraltar it is not 1000 feet below the surface. A little further towards the east the depth falls to 3000 feet, and at the south of the coast of Spain to nearly 6000. On the north-west of Sardinia bottom has not been found at a depth of nearly 5000 feet. With respect to the open seas their depths are little known. About 25 miles south of Nantucket the lead has been sunk to 7800 feet. In north latitude, at 76°, Captain Ross has exceeded 6000 feet in Baffin's Bay. But the most astonishing depths are found in the Southern Atlantic: west of the Cape of Good Hope 16,000 feet have been found, and the plummet has not found bottom at 27,600 feet west of St. Helena. Doctor Young, relying upon the theory of the tides, considered him justified in assigning about 13,000 to the Atlantic, and about 20,000 to the Pacific.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

FORENOON'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, April 8, 10 a. m.

The Niagara has arrived at Halifax. Cotton a shade firmer—sales 57,000 bales. Flour dull. Corn advanced 1s—yellow 28s a 28s 6d. Corn meal 12s 6d. Coffee very dull. Beef advanced 1s a 2s. New western pork declined 1s a 1s 8d. Bacon and hams in good request at previous rates. Lard and cheese dull and lower. Consols 91½. American Securities in demand, and N. Y. State ½ lower.

EVENING'S REPORT.

MONTREAL 9, 7 P.M.

No news in the City.

The Wind West, with appearance of rain.

The ship St. Andrew, Patton, Liverpool, arrived this afternoon with a general cargo, to a Shaw.

Line down between Buffalo and Lockport as usual on the Arrival of a steamer.

Kingston Imports.

May 7th.

Str. New Era, Montreal—1 case goods, John Fraser.

.....Bay State, Lewiston—a general cargo of goods for owners.

Schr. Credit Chief, Oswego—in ballast, Thomas Woods.

Str. Ontario, Ogdensburg—passengers and bagage.

May 8th.

Schr. Fashion, Oswego—5 hhds sugar, 1 case paper, 9 half chests tea, 2 boxes tobacco and 2 boxes merchandize, Thomas Deykes—100 barrels plaster, Alexander Fraser.

Boat, Brownville—in ballast,—John Westcott.

Schr. Prince of Wales, Whitby—24617 staves, Calvin, Cook & Co.

Arrivals in this City.

ARRIVALS AT KENT'S BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

May 8—Rev. Chas. Bancroft, St. Johns, C. E.—Mrs. Masse and child, Bytown—D. Smart, Port Hope—Dr. Piercey, Dr. Brannigan, Napanee—J. Cumming, River Trent—W. H. M'Donald, Jno Boyes, Amherst Island; J. Taylor, Albany; H. P. Hawley, T. F. Smith, Buffalo; Jos. Ward, New York; E. B. Camp, Sacketts Harbor; C. R. Cameron, A. M. Bond, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; R. Peters, Toronto.

Announcements of Births and Marriages are not inserted unless duly authenticated and paid for.

WILLIAM ALLAN,

Tinsmith, &c, &c., &c.,

NEAR THE KINGSTON BAKERY,

Wellington Street.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Citizens of Kingston generally, that he has removed to the above premises, two or three doors further down Wellington Street, and at the same time takes the opportunity to return thanks for past patronage, and respectfully intimates that he has now on hand and for sale on reasonable terms, a large assortment of every description of Manufactured TINWARE.

COPPER, SHEET-IRON AND TINWARE made to order, at greatly reduced rates.

The Subscriber has also on hand and for sale a large assortment of STOVES, consisting of Cooking, Parlor, Dining Room, and Hall Stoves, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

WILLIAM ALLAN.

Kingston, May 9, 1850. 108

150 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER just received, and for Sale by

JAS. WATT.

Kingston, 8th May, 1850. 108

EXTENSIVE SHERIFF'S SALE

THIS DAY.

of

Groceries, Glassware, & Shop Furniture.

WILL be sold by Auction, on Thursday the Ninth of May, inst., and following days, all the Stock in Trade of Mr. Matthew Drummond, Wellington Street.

For particulars see bill bills.

The Trade are respectfully invited to attend, as all must be sold off without any reserve.

Sale at 10 o'clock each day.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES LINTON,

A. B. & C. M.

Kingston, May 1st. 1849. 102

Steamboat for Sale.

WILL be sold by Auction, on MONDAY 13th May, at noon, at Scobell's Wharf, where she may be viewed, the well known Steamer QUEEN VICTORIA, with all her Engines, Anchors, Chains, Cabin Furniture, &c., in the order as when she run on the Bay of Quinte last summer.

This Steamboat is in excellent preservation, and is propelled by two low pressure engines of 25 horse power each.

Terms made known at the place and time of sale.

JAMES LINTON, *Auctioneer.*

Kingston, May 1, 1850. 101

REMOVAL.

WM. ALLAN Tinsmith and Copperlate Worker, has removed a few doors lower down, Wellington Sheet, near the Kingston Bakery.

Kingston, May 7th, 1850. 127

IMPORTANT CREDIT SALE

Of Fresh Groceries, &c.,

BY AUCTION,

AT THE STORES OF

HUGH FRASER,

ONTARIO STREET.

ON THURSDAY, 16th May at 1 o'clock, there will be offered to the Trade, an extensive and General Assortment of Fresh Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Wines, Liquors, Fruits and Groceries,

Daily arriving from Foreign Markets.

THE FOLLOWING COMPRISES A PART:

40 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico,
10 Do Cuba Muscovado,
50 Bbls do do
20 Do McFees London Crushed
} Sugars.
10 Puncheons Heavy Muscovado Molasses.
400 Chests & ½ chests Young Hyson
Twankay, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Souchong, and Fine Black leaf Pecco
} Teas.
150 Boxes Fine Honeydew Tobacco, 5's & 8's,
40 Thousand superior Principe Cigars,
80 Half Boxes Tobacco Pipes, assorted,
50 Bags Laguayra and Rio Coffee,
125 Boxes Pure White and Blue Starch,
200 Jars Mustard, 2 and 4 lbs. to each,
20 Cases Mustard, in Tins,
100 Boxes White and Brown Windsor, Almond and Toilet Soap,
50 Boxes Fresh M. R. Raisins,
50 Drums Fresh Figs,
40 Boxes Oranges,
40 Boxes Lemons,
150 Boxes Scaled and No. 1 Herrings,
30 Boxes Lemon Syrup,
200 Reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do Post do.
8 Tierces Carolina Rice,
30 Bbls. do do
200 Matts Cassia,
20 Bags Black Pepper,
5 Bags Allspice,
5 Bags Cloves,
50 Boxes Ground Pepper,
40 Kegs Ground Ginger,
50 Boxes Fig Blue,
12 Boxes Saleratus,
100 Dozen Patent Pails,
200 Gross Matches,
10 Doz Fancy Door Matts,
100 Doz Hemp Bed Cords,
10 Bales Candlewick, and
5 Hhds. superior Port Wine,
20 Qr. Casks do. do. do.
20 Qr. Casks Sherry and Madeira Wine,
22 Baskets Superior Champagne "Sellery Mosseux"
10 Hhds superior Cognac Brandy, (London color), "Henessy & Co.'s"
3 Hhds. superior Cognac Brandy, (Pale) do.
5 Hhds. Hollands Gin, "DuKuyper & Son."
20 Bbls Bordeaux Vinegar.
20 Bbls. London Porter, (4 doz. each.)
5 Bbls Spirits Turpentine.

—TOGETHER WITH—

Corn Brooms, Carrawayseeds, Ground Rice, Liquorice, Sugar Candy, Table Salt, Pepper Sauce, Florence Oil in cases, Cod Oil in barrels, Copperas, Indigo, Black Lead, Macaboy Snuff, &c. &c &c.,

WILLIAM WARE,

Auctioneer.

Kingston, May 8th, 1850. 107

RECEIVED BY STEAMER "CANADA."

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 20th.
LADIES NEWSPAPER, for do.
PUNCH, for do.
HOUSEHOLD WORDS, for do.
BELL'S LIFE, for April 14th.

RAMSAY ARMOUR & Co.

Custom-House Sale.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, NOW in the Queen's Warehouses, at the Port of Kingston,—if not previously claimed by the respective owners, and the duties thereon paid,—will be sold on the premises, by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, the 17th day of May inst., at eleven o'clock, A. M., agreeably to the provisions of the Statute 10th and 11th Vic., Cap 31:—

MARKS.	PACKAGES.
J. C. K.	10 catties Tea.
	15 boxes Candles.
	27 packages Tea.
	9 bags Coffee
	7 hhds. Sugar.
	1 case Cigars.
	2 bbls Currants.
	52 boxes Tobacco.
	20 boxes Raisins
	50 half do
M R. C. K.	25 packages Tea.
	4 boxes and 1 case Tobacco
	25 boxes Raisins.
	2 bales
	1 bale Wick
	4 hhds Sugar.
	2 cases Cigars.
	1 jar Snuff
A. F. K.	1 hhd Brandy.
	2 qr. casks do
	3 Bales.
	3 tierces Rice.
	25 half chests Tea.
	12 packages Tobacco.
	2 hhds sugar.
	29 boxes Raisins.
	88 packages Tea.
	2 hhds Sugar
	3 boxes Tobacco.
	5 hhds Sugar.
J. H. K.	1 case Cigars.
	8 bbls Refined Sugar
	8 hhds Sugar.
	8 cases Refined do.
	4 bags Coffee.
	18 boxes Tea
Telegraph Office	1 Box.
Hammond, *Oak Point.*	1 package Tea.
T. P., *Kingston*	1 bag Bags.
Unknown	1 Wagon & Harness.
G. Ives,	1 Box.
	1 Portable Furnace.
	7 Bellows.
D. P.	10 boxes Lemon Syrup
R. Barker	1 Keg.
J. Weeks	1 box Scales.
—— Patterson	3 pieces Castings.
Jenkins	1 bundle Blocks.
B & H. K.	1 qr. cask Brandy.
	2 octaves do.
W. care of T. Angel, Esq	1 Case.

J. HOPKIRK,

Collector.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Port of Kingston, May 8, 1850. 101