MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ NO SALE THIS DAY.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal,.....R. Chalmers & Co., Booksellers.
Belleville,.....Mr. Michael Nulty, Auctioneer.
Coburg, ...Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ...Mr. Thos. McLear, Bookseller.
Hamilton, ...John Brown, Esq.
New York.....V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jenn'ngs.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District

*** Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or otherwise, will be ratified.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quifer per Orbem Dicor."

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1750.

MR. SMITH'S EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday night last Mr. Smith gave his first entertainment with the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope, at the Lambton Hall, Princess Street, and it was certainly a pleasing evidence of the good sense of the Kingstonians to see it so well attended. This is not one of those mountebank exhibitions now so common, and we regret to say so popular with all classes, but a truly scientific entertainment, where science and art are brought to the developement of nature in a truly surprising degree, combining instruction with entertainment, laying naked the wonders of creation in all their beautiful perfection in the very minutes of its efforts. This exhibition should be visited by all, and we should more particularly suggest that those having the charge of public Schools should make arrangements with Mr. Smith for the exhibition of this wonderful instrument to their young people. One hour's view of nature as developed in the Microscope will give them more information than a year's study on the subject.

☞ THE ASSIZES.—The Court of Queen's Bench will commence its Fall Session for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, to-morrow, before Mr. Justice Sullivan. The jail being almost cleared at the recent sitting of the Recorder's Court, the amount of criminal business at the coming Assizes will be but light, but among those remaining to be tried are two persons on the charge of murder, a man named Sanscouci, for the murder in the French Village, and another named Webb, for the murder at Mill Creek. The Civil Business will be heavy, and a great many important suits will be tried. The Civil Business is always heavy at these Assizes.

TORONTO, Oct. 14th.

Lord Elgin returned last evening from Niagara Falls, where he has been rusticating for the past week, in company with Sir Edmund Head, who has left Canada for his seat of government. Whether they selected the Falls as an appropriate rendezvous for maturing the mighty design of a Federal Union has not transpired; but I more than suspect that the Council of Chiefs had for its object nothing greater or more glorious than the local question of the disputed territory—the old story of the boundary between Lower Canada and New Brunswick.

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, enabling the Southern sportsman to pursue his black game into the preserves of the North, is likely to have the effect of colonizing Western Canada with refugee "men and brothers." Already have the steamers from the other side of the Lake landed several cargoes of them at our wharves. Most of these "political exiles" are well dressed—many of them very much over-dressed, with that tendency to profuse mosaic garniture, so remarkable in a race whose supplication still runs—"relieve us from our chains." One distinguished looking foreigner, in an elaborate shirt, with an impracticable watch-guard festooning his black satin waiscoat, and a pair of boots slung over his shoulder, might have been, for aught we knew to the contrary, or indeed for anything he himself could have told us, the grandson of an Emperor; and it pained me to think that he must now shave lumbermen for two pence a-head at some eastern village. I believe an attempt is being made to establish distinct negro settlements in part of Western Canada; this appears to me to be a most injudicious movement, and will doubtless be strongly opposed by the inhabitants of the devoted districts. By all means let them find a sanctuary in Canada, from the blood hounds on their track, but do not place them in a position which might ultimately expose them to an obloquy and persecution far worse in its consequences than that from which they have just escaped.

WRECK OF THE SUPERB STEAMER.

By the steamer Courier, Captain Goodridge, which arrived at Southampton, on Wednesday night from Jersey, we have received the subjoined account of the wreck of the Superb on the Minquires Rocks, which occurred on Tuesday, and which resulted in the loss of 11 persons, who perished in smooth water and in broad daylight. The particulars are drawn up by some of the survivors, who have reached Southampton by the Courier steamer:—

"We regret to have the painful duty of announcing the loss of the steamer Superb, Captain Prieulx, and of 11 of the passengers and crew, on the Minquiers Rocks, and very near to the identical spot on which the excursion steamer Polka was run to save the lives of the passengers a week ago. The Polka was also under the command of the same master. The Superb left St. Malo for Jersey at half-past 7 o'clock, on Tuesday, and did not take the usual course; but, it is believed, with a view to making a shorter passage, took the course so distressingly fatal. She struck violently at half-past 9 o'clock a. m. on the sunken rocks, and immediately filled with water, her bows having been thrown on the rocks caused her to heel over, throwing the passengers on the starboard side of the vessel. The captain, it is said, immediately ordered the boats (of which there were only two) to be lowered, when with some half dozen he got into one of them. This proceeding produced the greatest consternation among the passengers. The fire at the same moment was extinguished by the water, and an immediate rush was made for the other boat; but all who entered it found a watery grave, for there is reason to believe that the plugs were not in the boat, and they got off without an oar. The consequence was the boat was seen to be gradually sinking without possibility of relief, and the countenances of these unhappy persons presented a scene of horror beyond description, for they sank shortly in smooth water. Upon the remonstrances of Mr. Hamilton and others the captain returned to the wreck, assisted on board by a ladder from the point of the rock, not however, until after his boat had swamped, being capsized by his leaping from it. Fortunately the tide was falling fast, which soon left the ship high and dry on the rocks; but the scene of anguish and alarm baffles description. By the exertions of the master and Mr. Hamilton, both of whom displayed great coolness, signals of distress were successfully made to the cutter Jupiter, about five or six miles off. The wind being light, two hours elapsed before she could reach us, but she succeeded in doing so, and saved the lives of all excepting those who rushed to the boats and two children, who were unfortunately thrown overboard by the shock as the vessel struck, the deck having burst upwards by the blow and thus thrown them over. The Courier, which had just come from Shoreham, having her steam up, came off to our assistance, with her owner, Mr. Maples, on board, and took us all from on board the cutter at about 5 in the afternoon; but on approaching St. Helier's harbor in the dark, she also touched the Oyster-rock, to the further alarm of the surviving passengers, already exhausted by their fearful sufferings. Captain Prieulx and some of the crew remained on board the cutter in the vicinity of the wreck. The cordial reception given to the passengers on their arrival at St Helier's by hundreds congregated on the pier excited the warmest thanks, and a more providential escape is perhaps hardly on record. The passengers lost were—Mr. Gossett and wife, Mr. Jackson, son and daughter, Mr. Rattenbury, Miss Pipee, Mr. Sedgwick, Belot Cook Palmer, a fireman, and Patrick, a boy. The survivors are about 40 in number.

"It is due to a lad, one of the crew, to mention that he behaved with great gallantry and courage. When others were giving way to despair he set to work to make a raft, which he accomplished in less than half an hour. He also ascended to the masthead to give signals. We regret we cannot give his name, but he was saved."

SHIP CANAL BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

(From the Daily News.)

The opening of a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, by artificial means, said to have been first contemplated upwards of three centuries ago by Cortez, has at length, in the great recent developments of trade in the Pacific, become a matter of practical and immediate consideration, no less to the man of business and the merchant than to the statesman. In this light it has been view by the governments of Great Britain and the United States, who have placed on record their own convictions upon the subject, by a solemn international act, the full importance of which it is impossible to overrate.

The object of the ship-canal convention is to facilitate and encourage the construction of a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on the one hand, by providing for the removal of any local obstacles connected with rival political or boundary claims, and on the other by the affording the necessary protection and security for the outlay of capital, in the execution and maintenance of the extensive works which such an undertaking will necessitate. It was impossible for the two Governments to have arrived at so happy a result without drawing a line between private interests and international considerations, and making the last to predominate in their deliberations. It is well known that certain American citizens had obtained from the State of Nicaragua a contract for the construction of a water communication between the two oceans, but it was not so generally made public that the neighboring State of Costa Rica had likewise conceded rights and privileges for that purpose to British subjects. The claims of the latter, altho' not so clamorously urged, were not the less entitled to just consideration, and more especially so on the part of the British Government. The embarrassment of private claims on both governments under titles from rival local states, thus came to complicate a matter which the animosities aroused in Central America had already converted into one pregnant with future danger to the continuance of peace and mutual good will between the U. States and Great Britain. But all new entanglement and difficulties on that score were at once overcome by the very sensible determination to leave it to general enterprise and capital to give the preference to either, in accordance with the merits of the respective contracts, and their consistency with the principles and dispositions which the two governments should set forth in the then proposed convention.

The ship-canal convention embraces in its stipulations the territories of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Mosquita.

When the Nicaragua contract first became known in this country, Lord Palmerston caused notice to be given to the N. York Company which had obtained it, that Nicaragua had conceded rights and privileges where it had no competence. This had particular reference to the port of St. John or Grey Town and the territory claimed for Mosquita; but as Costa Rica possesses the whole southern bank of the river, the objection would, it seems, have equally arisen from that little State.

The convention before us leaves matters precisely as they were before Nicaragua attempted to make this a question of dispute between England and the United States. Indeed we learn by intelligence just brought us from Central America, that the British Consul at Grey Town had exhibited a dispatch so instructing him, in answer to inquiries made relative to this convention. The fact, however, of Nicaragua having exceeded the limits of her right and power in the concessions she has made will not, in accordance with the stipulations of the above instrument, stand in the way of the Nicaraguan contract, in as far at least as Mosquitia is concerned, if the holders of it otherwise entitle themselves to claim the guarantee and protection it assures. The two Governments have we think acted in a just, liberal, and enlightened spirit in the treaty obligations by which they bind themselves to exercise any influence they may possess with the local Government or State to forward any great object of the construction of a ship canal, and settle any boundary differences between them which might impede or obstruct its execution "in the manner best suited to promote the interests of the said canal, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties."

Under these circumstances there is little left to the public of either nation to desire, than that such scheme of communication should be carried out as may be best adapted to the promotion of the easiest and most economical transit for all shipping. In as far as this may depend on the routes proposed or the terms and stipulations contained in either the Nicaragua or Costa Rica contracts, these may prove of importance to the public at large, who have no concern in the more or less liberality in other respects of either concession. What, however, we look upon as the most satisfactory result of the negotiation between Great Britain and the United States is, that no monopoly not essential to the execution of the works of the canal, and due remuneration of the capital expended in their construction, will be tolerated by either Government. We trust, therefore, no more to see it urged among the claims to the favorable consideration of the Nicaragua contract by the capitalists of either country, that it contains concessions of a monopoly of steam navigation. The two Governments have nobly declared "the great design of this convention" to be the "constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind on equal terms to all."—a declaration which will meet with the unanimous concurrence and sympathy of the world.

The transcendant importance of the principles on which this convention has been based will be justly estimated, when we consider that it is now not alone the riches of India or the produce of the Spice Islands, to which a water channel of adequate capacity to commercial shipping would open an easy access, but to an extensive traffic with Chili and Peru, the Western coasts of Central America, Mexico, and the golden fields of California; as likewise with the new-born settlements of Oregon and Vancouver's Island, which give so much promise of agricultural and mineral wealth, with the energetic populations of Australia and New Zealand, no less than the industrious millions of China and Japan, who will in time come to partake with the rest of the world in the full benefits of this magnificent undertaking.

The disputes between the Pope and the Sardinian government still continue. The former holding out for the alliance of Church and State, and attempting to exercise in Sardinia a dictatorship, such as that which has produced such *blessed* results in his own unhappy dominions. Kings, of all kinds, are fast falling into contempt. A short time ago, the King of Denmark married a dress-maker, under rather dubious circumstances. Now, we are told, the King of Greece means to separate from his queen and to abdicate his throne at the same time. The Old World, with all its kings and queens, has got on so very badly, we wonder what will become of it when they shall have been all pitched overboard?

The "Lombardo Veneto," a Venetian paper, quoting a letter from Rome, states that many of the French merchants, who were averse to the practice of auricular confession, have been obliged by various means either to give up their business there, or to comply with the papal regulations, which have consequently caused great disgust.

Prof. Baroni, the principal surgeon of the University of Bologna, who has attended both Pope Gregory and Pius IX, was lately dismissed from his professorship, because he had undertaken to attend some of those who had been wounded during the late troubles.

IRELAND.

The last accounts of John Mitchel is supplied in the Australian papers, which announces the arrival of the Neptune, convict ship at Hobart Town, and states that John Mitchel has received his ticket of leave, and on account of his delicate health, will be allowed to reside at Bothwell, where he can enjoy the society of John Martin.

Terence McManus has obtained permission from the Government to reside in Launceston.

The Dublin Evening Post, in an article showing the superior working of the Encumbered Estates Commission, states that the affairs of both the Marquis of Donegal and the Earl of Mount Cashel are likely to be retrieved. The total encumbrances on the Marquis of Donegal's estate are £180,000.

MONTREAL ASHES MARKET.

Oct., 14, 1850.

POTS.—My last circular quoted first Pots at 34s 3d, and inferiors at 32s 6d a 34s. The week's business commenced with these rates, but which were not sustained, and what has been done has been chiefly at 32s 9d a 33s for first sorts, and 32s 3d a 32s 6d for inferiors. Yesterday and to-day shipping parcels of mixed sorts have changed hands at 32s 9d, and, in one or two instances, a shade higher. For the last two or three days, there has been considerable activity in the market.

PEARLS.—In Pearls there has not been much done. In the early part of the week they changed hands at 29s 6d, but have been sold at 28s 6d. To-day they are worth nominally 28s 6d a 28s 9d.

Kingston Imports.

October 15th.

Str. Cataract, Oswego, a general cargo for owners.
.....Fashion Montreal, 3 hhds. sugar, H. J. Martin, and other goods for Owners.
Schr. Jona, Montreal, 913 boxes railroad iron, Macpherson & Crane.

October 16th.

Str. Northerner, Ogdensburgh, 1 lot household furniture
Schr. Triton, Oswego, 50 barrels salt, W. Anglen.
Barge Canada, Quebec, 1145 bars railroad iron, John T. McCuaig
Corsair, Montreal, 425 bars railroad iron, H & S. Jones.

EXPORTS.

October 15.

Str. Cataract, Ogdensburgh, 2 horses, 3 cows and 1 cot, Owners, Ogdensburgh.

October 16th.

Str. Northerner, Lewiston, 7 bales skins, 1 horse and 1 wagon, Eaton and others.
Schr. Acorn, Dunkirk, 860 bars railroad iron, Agent Railroad Company.

DIED.

On the 11th instant, at Errolston, Charles Gore Lord Kilmarnock, infant son of the Earl and Countess of Erroll

At Picton, on the 11th instant, universally regretted, Owen McMahon, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward.

At Galt, on the 24th Sept., Mr. George Kingsmill, late of Toronto, aged 44 years

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

United States Mail Line of Steamers.

For Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Chicago and Intermediate Ports—12 Hours in advance of any other line.

THE New and Splendid Upper Cabin Steamer ONTARIO, Capt. H. N. Throop, will leave Browne's Wharf for the above ports, To-morrow, morning, at 8 o'clock.

Kingston, Oct. 17, 1850. 244

For Ogdensburgh & Montreal.

Passengers by this Line will get to Montreal To-morrow at noon.

THE New and Splendid Upper Cabin Steamer BAY STATE, Captain J. Van Cleve, will leave Browne's Wharf This Day at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Oct 17, 1850. 244

FOR BYTOWN.

THE Steamer BEAVER, Capt. Fenwick, will leave Browne's Wharf for Bytown, this Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Kingston, Oct. 17, 1850. 244

THE Fast Sailing and excellent Sea Going Mail Steamer PRINCESS ROYAL, Capt Twohy, will leave for Toronto and Hamilton, this Afternoon, immediately after the arrival of the Mail River Steamer.

Kingston, Oct. 17, 1850. 244

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

Arrival of the America.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 10 A. M.

The *America* reached Halifax at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with 96 through passengers and 5 for Halifax. She left Liverpool on the 5th inst., and at 7 p. m. on that day she passed the *Asia* off Holy-head, and at 10 a. m. passed in latitude 51, longitude 15.

The political news is unimportant.

The subject of making a station for the steamers at Galway, or some other port on the western coast of Ireland, is occupying much attention, and a commission have reported in favor of it to the Government.—It is said a Cunard line of two steamers will run between Glasgow and New York.

It is proposed by the British Government to construct a powerful squadron of steamers, 40 in number, for the African coast, and for the mail service, and to act as a preventive of the slave trade.

Despatches have been received from Sir John Ross, that from information received from some of the Esquimaux Indians, it is understood that Sir John Franklin and party had all been killed by natives in 1846. The American ships Advance and Rescue had penetrated as far as any squadron; but at the departure of the last advices the Advance had got aground, but no serious injury was apprehended.

FRANCE.—Thirty person have been sentenced to six months imprisonment for being concerned in the Bourbon affair. A large lottery has been got up by Government to aid in the emigration to California.—A very destructive bullet has been invented by an Apothecary.—Trade in Paris and throughout the country generally continues very brisk. The funds closed very heavily on Wednesday in consequence it is said of some misunderstanding between the President and General Changarnier.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—A communication respecting the incident at Pernambuca has appeared in the French papers from the French Admiral, which gives a well grounded hope that the Brazilian Government will acknowledge the satisfaction demanded by the Government of France.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—United States 93 a 94; 6's of 1865, 103 a 104; 1868, 109 a 109½; New York State 5's of '66, 105 a 106 Pennsylvania 5's, 82 a 82½; Ohio 6's '90 '75, 105 a 106; Massachusetts 5's of '65, 105 a 106; Maryland 5's 91. Canada Bonds 5's, 101½ a 102½.

The war in the Dutchies has been renewed with considerable vigor. The Holsteins have the advantage thus far, but without bringing about any important result.

ITALY.—The High Court of Appeal at Turin has condemned, by a majority of 13 to 1, the Archbishop, for abuses of his high power as a functionary. The See is declared to be vacant. All the spiritual domains are seized, and the Archbishop himself has been condemned to banishment. The Archbishop of Cambray, in Sardinia, has been treated like his colleague at Turin; and both have been shipped off at Sabita Vecchia.

GERMANY.—Angry notes continue to be exchanged between Prussia, Austria, and Germany, and affairs seem to be quite as much complicated as ever.

AUSTRIA.—There is a rumour at Vienna that Lord Palmerston has called on the King of Prussia to insist upon the Holsteiners laying down their arms, and that he has offered the English fleet for blockade of Kiel.

Arrivals of Flour have been very heavy, causing a decline of 6d. per barrel, and 2d. per bushel for wheat, at the decline transactions were very large.

On the 4th inst. good demand for exporting Corn to Ireland; 28s. for Yellow American, of which few parcels remain on offer.

Prime Wheat scarce and in request.

Corn Meal 14s 6d per barrel; moderate demand.

BEEF.—Transactions limited. Prices favor the buyer.

PORK.—Active market. Bare except of Prime Mess,—under 48s. Bacon Market bare of qualities under 30s, transactions limited. Shoulders in demand at full prices. Hams.—No improvement in prices or demand.

LARD.—Sales 150 tons full prices.

Good Cheese saleable at good prices, Inferior unsaleable.

TALLOW.—Good demand.

ASHES.—700 bbls. pots at 34s 6d a 35s.—Pearls taken at 36.

Tobacco in good request.

COTTON firm, and acted at prices of *Europa*.

NEW YORK MARKET.

ASHES.—Market good for Pots. Fair demand, $6,12c. Pearls steady $5,75c. Sales 70 barrels.

FLOUR.—Less buoyancy in the market for low grades of State and Western and medium grades, heavy. Demand firm for East and Export. Supply moderate; less firmness in market. Sales domestic 7000 bbls 3,87 a 4,12 for No. 2 Superfine; 4,68 for Common to Strait State, 4,62 a 4,75 for Mixt Strait Michigan and Indiana; 5,12 for Pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Good milling demand for Wheat. Fair enquiry for export at steady prices—Sales 1500 bushels White Southern on private terms; 7500 bushels Prime to handsome Genesee, 1,14 a 1,25. 5800 bushels White Michigan 1,94. 9500 bushels Canadian, $1 for Red and 1,7 a 1,8 for White, and 7000 bushels damaged Western 72c.

RYE steady, with fair demand. Sales 65000 bushels, 70c.

Oats advanced rapidly—State and Canadian 42c a 34.

Corn less firm—Eastern demand fair and export moderate.

Provisions—Our market better for pork—mess 11,00 a 11,12; prime 8,37. Beef more saleable, at 7,00 a 9,50 for mess; 4,50 a 5,26 for prime. Lard very firm and in good demand. Butter and Cheese in fair request, the latter for export.

NEW YORK.—The Jenny Lind excitement in Philadelphia, where she arrived last night, is very great. At the auction sale of tickets this morning, Loot, the Daguerrean, paid $625 for the first ticket, and the biddings for the others were very spirited.

BOSTON.—The Cambria sailed at noon with 29 passengers for Liverpool and 22 for Halifax.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES,
KING STREET.

A LARGE Assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of

3 Bales Superfine West of England Broad Cloth,
1 do. very superior Patent Finish do. do.
1 do. do. Treble Milled do. do.
1 do. do. Cassimeres do. do.
1 do. Superfine Beavers do.
1 do. do. Pilots do.
2 do. do. Fancy Doeskins do.
10 Cases Satinetts (various.)
4 do. Canadian Gray Cloth,
2 Bales Red and White Flannels,
10 Cases English and American Prints,
3 do. Orange and Navy Blues do.
3 do. Bleached Shirtings,
10 Bales Gray Cotton,
10 do. Battings,
50 Doz. Cotton Handkerchiefs,
50 Pieces Black and Colored Silk do.
3 Bales Cotton Yarn,
1 do Bed Tickings,
1 do Striped and Fancy Shirtings,
1 do Seiccias and Jacconetts,
17 Doz. Boys' and Mens' Caps,
10 do do. Hats,
Buttons, Canvass, Silk Twist, Thread, Combs, Spool Cotton, Bags, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper.

—ALSO,—

20 Hhds. Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugars,
8 Tierces fine Bastard and Crushed do
4 Hhds. Refined Loaf do
50 Chests and half chests Young Hyson Tea,
40 do. Old Hyson do
35 Boxes Souchong do
10 do Castile Soap,
25 do Tobacco.
Raisins, Currants, Soap, Saleratus, Spices, Jars Snuff, Boxes Cigars, Rice, Starch, Black Lead, Box Blacking, &c. &c. &c.

TERMS.—Under £25, Cash; over that sum three months credit, by furnishing approved Notes.

WM. McMILLAN & Co.,
Auctioneers

Kingston, Oct. 17, 1850. 244

FRESH BLACK AND GREEN TEAS,

Refined and Muscovado Sugars,
BELMONT CANDLES, LIQUORS,
FISH, &c. &c.

ON TUESDAY the 22nd inst. at 2 o'clock, will be sold at *Auction*, without reserve, for CASH, at the Warehouse of the subscriber

12 Boxes Fine Young Hyson Tea,
10 Do. do. Old do. do.
5 Do. Superior Souchong do.
6 Caddies Twankay do.
3 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
2 Do. Loaf do.
2 Tierces Crushed do.
10 Boxes Belmont Candles,
10 Do. Tobacco,
4 Jars Maccaba Snuff.

Also, to close some consignment,—Boxes Tallow Candles, Boxes Montreal and Kingston Soap, Starch, Mustard, Ginger, Carraways, Epsom Salts, Candlewick, Wrapping Paper, No. 1 White Lead, Kegs Curtis FF Gunpowder, Reams Wrapping Paper, Fine English Salt, (20lb Bags,) Barrels Pot Barley, 2 doz. Decanters, (Half Pints and Quarts.)

Likewise—Rum, Gin, Brandy, and Port Wine; No. 1 Herrings and Table Codfish, if arrived in time.

JAS. WATT

Kingston, Oct. 16, 1850. 244

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

GROCERIES, GLASSWARE AND SHOP FURNITURE.

WILL be sold by auction, on THURSDAY, 17th October, instant, and following days, all the stock in trade of the late

DONALD CHRISTIE,

King-street, consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Cheese, Herrings, Codfish, Rice, Barley, Salt, Oatmeal, Spices, Almonds, Nuts, Currants, Preserved Fruits, Liquorice, Candy Sugar, Pickles, Sauces, Anchovy Paste, Mustard, Oils, Soap and Candles, Madeira, Pale and Brown Sherry, superior Old Port, Champagne and Claret Wines, London Porter, French Liqueurs, Old Jamaica Rum, Cognac Brandy, Hollands, Scotch and Canadian Whisky, Shrub, Peppermint, Scheldem Gin.

—ALSO;—

Starch, Blue, Chalk, Whiting, Liquid and Paste Blacking, Twine, Wafers, Wrapping and Writing Paper, Bath-brick, Tobacco, Tobacco-pipes, Window Glass, Beer and Wine Corks, Brushes, Hair and Corn Brooms, Quills, Glassware, Stock Casks, Platform and Counter Scales, Weights, Measures, Tea Canisters, Twine Reels, Taps, &c.

Buggy, Sleigh and Harness, Buffalo Robes Water and Hand Cart, Lumber Casks, Stoves and Pipes, &c.

The Wines are of a superior quality.

The Trade are respectfully invited to attend.

Terms, under £25 Cash, over £25 three months, with approved paper.

Sale at 10 o'clock.

JAMES LINTON,
A. B. & C. M.

October, 11th, 1850. 239

SALE OF

Satinetts, Cloths, Furs, &c.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 18th October, at 11 o'clock, will be sold,

50 Pieces Satinetts and Fulled Cloths,
6 Bales Wadding,
10 Bales Batts.

—ALSO,—

5 Cases Ready Made Clothing,
Fur Caps, &c. from Montreal,
With various other articles:

WILLIAM WARE.

Kingston, 14th Oct., 1850. 241

PIANO FORTES TUNE

MR. BROWN, PIANOFORTE TUNER, at the British American Hotel.

Kingston, Sept. 19, 1850. 220

FRESH OYSTERS

AT WILLING'S

WELLINGTON STREET. 21

WANTED

EIGHT Apprentices to the Millinery and Dress-making business. Apply to

MISS MAYNE.

Brock-st. Oct. 2, 1850 230

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber returning thanks to the Gentry of Kingston and Vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed on him while carrying on the Coach Making Business, begs leave to inform them that he has disposed of the same to Messrs. H. MACDONALD & J. McMULLEN, for whom he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same patronage.

F. KAYLER.

Kingston, Oct. 15, 1850. 242

IN reference to the above, the Subscribers beg leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of Kingston and the Public generally, that they are prepared to manufacture CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS of every description, at prices that will not fail to give satisfaction to all intending purchasers.

N. B.—All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and punctuality.

H. MACDONALD,
J. McMULLEN.

Kingston, October 15, 1850. 242

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders, (marked "Tender for Bills") at Montreal, until noon on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, for Bills at thirty days sight, on Her Majesty's Treasury, to the extent of £13,000 Sterling. The proceeds to be placed to his credit with any of the Chartered Banks at the following places, namely:—

At Quebec, £7500.
At Montreal, 2000.
At Kingston, 2000.
At Toronto, 1500.

The Tenders to be made with reference to the par of 109½; and a note should be annexed of the sets in which the Bills will be required.

Commissariat Office;
Montreal, 12th October, 1850. 242

CATARAQUI CEMETERY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £2000,—Shares £25 each.

THE Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock are now opened, and lie at the Office of

WM. GRANT,
Secretary to the Company.

Office, Clarence Street, opposite the Court House.

Kingston, 10th Oct., 1850. 241

REMOVED.

THOS. J. ANGEL'S Exchange Office Removed to the Market Square, next door to E. W. Palmer's Drug Store, King Street.

Kingston, Oct. 12, 1850. 240-2n

Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, C. W.,

EXPRESS.

THOS. J. MILLER,

LATE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

BEGS to announce, that he has established an EXPRESS, direct between Montreal and Western Canada, and is prepared to take charge of all Parcels, Money, Merchandize, &c., and also to execute all orders entrusted to him with correctness and despatch. From his connexion with Express business during many years, he trusts will be a sufficient guarantee for the promptness and care which will be devoted to his present undertaking.

All Packages, Orders, Collections, &c., left with Mr. HUGH McLENNAN, Wharfinger, Kingston, will receive immediate attention.

Kingston, Oct. 1st, 1850. 236

WHOLESALE AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, AND GENERAL AGENCY.

DRY GOODS, English and American, and STAPLE GROCERIES, for sale by the package.

WM. McMILLAN & Co.,
King Street, Kingston.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES,

JUST Received a Choice Assortment of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves, very cheap, by HOLLAND, BROTHERS.

Kingston, October 8, 1850. 236-1m

MR. B. C. DAVY,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

Has Removed to

KINGSTON:

OFFICE—OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Kingston, Oct. 12, 1850. 240

£50 REWARD.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the Barn and Sheds of the subscriber on Tuesday night, the 8th October.

PETER DAVY,

Bath. Oct. 11, 1850. 240-6i

FARMS FOR SALE!!

THE East-half of No. 29, 6th Concession of Kingston, (Glenburnie) containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, 60 Acres cleared and under good cultivation, and the rest in wood. On the premises are a good Log House and Barn, and the Farm is well watered. The concession road passes the farm and it extends to Collins' Lake.

—ALSO:—

The east-half of No. 23, in the same township, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, of which about 50 Acres are under good cultivation, the remainder covered with good wood. On the premises are a good STONE HOUSE and Frame Barn.

For further particulars apply to

WM. GLASSFORD,
Glenburnie.

Oct. 5th, 1850. 234-1m

NOTICE.

THE PERSON who removed from the board of Green Cloth, the *Colonist* newspaper of the 8th instant, and the last number of the *London Illustrated News*, is requested to return them forthwith, and not to abstract anything else from the Club-rooms.

Kingston, Oct. 12, 1850.