MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

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

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ... B. Chalmers & Co., Booksellers.
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Neylor, Auctioneer.
Cobourg, ... 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. Jennings.
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.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties are requested to send in their advertisements by 7 o'clock P. M. to insure their insertion the following morning. The early hour of publishing the paper, will compel us to enforce this rule rigidly.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ NO SALE THIS DAY.

The Daily British Whig.

"Offer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16. 1850.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT NORTH DANVERS.

The *Boston Courier* of Friday, contains the following particulars of the recent tragedy at North Danvers, Mass., which we have already announced by Telegraph:

For some little time past, the officers of the Village Bank in North Danvers, have suspected that an attempt would shortly be made to rob that institution, and accordingly employed Mr. Aaron Bateman as a watchman. Yesterday morning, at about two o'clock, Mr. Bateman heard some three or four persons approach the bank and try the door. He hailed them and warned them to keep off, telling them that he was armed, and would fire on them if they attempted to break in. They persisted in their attempts on the door, rushing against it as if to force it in, on which he took up his gun and fired through one of the panes of glass in the upper part of the door. Immediately on the discharge of the weapon the robbers fled, and the watchman was no more molested.

The noise of the gun awoke Mr. John Page, an old and highly respectable citizen, and one of the directors of the bank, who lives hard by, and he got up and went out to see what the matter was. Finding all quiet, he returned. Having occasion, however, to go out again at early hour before breakfast, he perceived a human form lying on the ground, nearly in front of his house, which he discovered, on examination, to be the body of his own son, John C. Page. He summoned his son-in-law, Mr. Western, the Cashier of the Bank, and they conveyed the body into the house. The sufferer was still breathing, though insensible, but expired in a few moments. His father and brother-in-law ascertained that he was wounded, but supposed that he had been stabbed in some chance affray, as they then knew nothing of the affair at the Bank.

Mr. Bateman, likewise, was ignorant that his shot had done any harm, for the bank door was not opened till some hours afterwards in the morning. When the watch was relieved, the story of the attempted robbery was told, and it soon became known that Page had been killed in the night. Of course everybody was convinced that he was one of the gang, and that he fell by the watchman's bullet. His accomplices escaped in a carriage, as is supposed, but there was a rumor last evening that the Police had obtained some clue to them and were on their track.

The deceased was about 45 years old. He had formerly been a brickmaker, did business to a large extent, and bore a good character. But he met with heavy losses, and for two or three years his habits had been very irregular. He returned to his father's house not long ago, having reformed, as his family fondly hoped. He had an aged mother, several brothers and sisters, all of whom, as well as the father, are in the deepest affliction. Mr. Page, the elder, is said to have provided liberally for his son's wants and comforts. A coroner's jury was held on the body yesterday afternoon, but their proceedings had not transpired when the latest train came up last evening.

The *Boston Bee* of Saturday concludes an article on the recent tragedy as follows:

The funeral of Page took place yesterday afternoon from his father's house. The services were extremely solemn an affecting. The citizens generally were present to participate in the last offices of respect to the remains of their townsman. A deep gloom pervades the village. The survivors of the unfortunate man are receiving the general sympathy.

A President of one of the Banks in Cambridge, some weeks since, notified the officers of the Village Bank that an attempt would soon be made to enter its vault by forcible means. Hence the prompt action of the armed watchman. We have facts and names in our possession that may yet throw light on this affair.

P.S.—Last evening we heard a most curious story in regard to the above affair, which, if true, will come up to the rascality of Drury, Warner, or One-eyed Thompsson. It is reported—and on the best authority—that there are men in Cambridge, real estate holders, who are connected with the plot of robbery, and consequently guilty of the murder of their active victim. We withhold names for fear of defeating the ends of Justice, yet we hope and trust that the chain of evidence will be formed strong enough to legally justify the arrest of the parties.

A THOUSAND MILES IN A THOUSAND HOURS. This arduous task, undertaken for a wager of £500, was completed by James Searles, of Boston, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. At an early hour Tranmere was crowded by persons of all grades, who were anxious to see the pedestrain walk his thousandth mile. A large number of respectable persons were on the grounds, and the concourse of people was so great that some difficulty was experienced in clearing the course for the pedestrain. Some anxiety was manifested as to the time in which Searles would walk his last mile, and we have heard that several heavy bets were made in the last hour. Just before starting a gentleman offered to wager £10 with the pedestrain that he would not walk the mile under eight minutes. The wager was accepted by Searles, who started immediately after 7 o'clock, and completed the mile in the extraordinary space of 7 minutes and 41 seconds. He then ran round the course with apparent ease, amid the cheering of the multitude. We believe that walking a mile in seven minutes and 41 seconds stands unprecedented in pedestrain feats; and, taking into account the difficult task which Searles had just completed, he must certainly be reckoned as the swiftest pedestrain of the day, and his powers of endurance most extraordinary. In order to show that his physical strength was not exhausted, he continued to walk a mile every hour up to 4 o'clock on Monday. He walked four miles backwards in the course of the day, each of which he completed under 15 minutes. He afterwards proceeded to a weighing machine, where it was found he had during the last few days lost 7lb. in weight. The health, appetite, and spirits of the pedestrain have, however, been remarkably good, and it is said that he has expressed a conviction that he could have endured his task for a fortnight longer. Searles for some time will only be allowed to sleep for an hour or two at once, in order to prevent the ill effects which might result from a continued sleep, which would be likely to follow so extended a period of unrest. The only difference perceived in Searles was a little excitability and irritability of temper, evidently showing that his head was beginning to be a little affected.

Liverpool Mercury.

AN AWKWARD ADVENTURE.—An occurrence of a few days ago has so amused our little English circle in Rome, and is altogether so absurd, that I am induced to mention it. An English gentleman just arrived, and living with his wife at one of our best hotels, after a good dinner sallied out to smoke a cigar and survey the "city or the soul." A bright moon suggested the Coliseum, and thither he bent his lonely steps, skirting the Palatine, the Palace of the Cæsars, and the Halls, and musing in silent sadness on all around, holding sweet converse with his own soul and Byron, as served up by Murray. It is difficult to say to what conclusions he might or might not have come on finding himself for the first time in such a place as the Coliseum at such an hour had not his grand and gloomy reveries been interrupted by the sound of footsteps hastily approaching him from behind.—He turned round and beheld the figure of a man attired in the garb of a priest, who had issued from one of the "rents of ruin," and who passed him so closely as to rub against his shoulder in so doing. The figure in black had almost disappeared beyond the Arch of Constantine when honest John Bull bethought him of his watch, and, feeling for it, found not what he sought. A moment's reflection determined him to follow the wily priest, until he came up with him in an open space where lurkers might not be hid; so, pouncing upon his man, he demanded the restitution of his property. The priest understood no English, and our friend no Italian, but as a substitute for the language our countryman showed his fists, and, pointing to the watch-pocket of the other, made himself so well understood that the terrified and trembling ecclesiastic at once surrendered the watch, which satisfied his antagonist, who returned home. On recounting the affair to his lady, however, he was not a little astonished when she pointed to his own watch, lying on his dressing-table, which he had left behind him on going out.—He drew forth the other from his pocket, and a glance showed him that, without intending it, he had been guilty of a highway robbery. On going to the police the next day with a friend to explain the business, he found that the priest, well known in Rome as a venerable and holy man, had already been there and deposed that, on taking his usual "constitutional," after the heat of the day, he had been accosted by a "Garribeldisto Inglese," and by threats and menaces been obliged to deliver up his watch.

A PUFF AS IS A PUFF.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes an account of a new iron safe which was exposed to a heat that completely destroyed its competitor, and from which was taken, after the trial, a live rooster and a lum of stamped butter. The butter was harder than when it was put in, the stamp remaining perfect, and the rooster came out alive and well, only suffering from the cold, and almost frozen by the coldness of the temperature to which he had been exposed.—*Boston Mail.*

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—All operations connected with this undertaking are now suspended till the spring. The interval will be employed in manufacturing the wire cables and other apparatus, so that the electric line may be completed by May.

CHANGE FOR A SOVEREIGN.—At Schuffhausen there were, as usual, many Englishmen, who, also as usual, had a growl about the monies and the hotels. "I have been making myself practically acquainted with the currency in a way of my own," said Smith, junior. "How so?" inquired one of the group of travellers who were gossiping on the subject. "I changed a sovereign," explained our hero, "at Ostend; and then changed what I got for it in Prussia; then changed that in the duchy of Nassau; and that again in the free city of Frankfort; and so on repeated the process in Baden and Bavaria—in fact, in each separate jurisdiction through which we passed. There it is," said Smith, as he suited the action to the word by emptying the contents of his experiment pocket upon the table. The exhibition looking very unpromising, certainly. The glittering twenty-shilling piece left at Ostend was now represented by as ugly a collection of dirty, worn, counterfeit-looking jumble of silver and copper as ever an Israelite counted out in the Jews' lance at Frankfort. "Count it up," said Smith the younger. "Very good," said the German, and he began. "Five franc—ten—" said Smith. "Stop," said the German: "Swiss francs and French francs are different thing—different values. I will tell the worth of this heap." He went to work to tell them over, and stated the result in batzen and rappen. "And how much is that worth in English sterling coin?" asked a bystander. "Just fourteen shillings and a penny farthing," replied the German. "What?" shrieked Smith. "Fourteen shillings and a penny farthing English," repeated the German.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

THE CITIES OF LONDON AND PARIS COMPARED.—The report of M. Darcy, divisional inspector of the Ponts et Chaussees, who has been to England to obtain information relative to the macadamized roads, has just been published. In this work we find the following particulars relative to the population, extent of the streets, &c., in Paris and London:—The total surface of London in 210,000,000 of square metres; its population, 1,924,000; number of houses, 250,000; extent of the streets, 1,126,000 metres; extent of the streets, not including the foot-pavement, 6,000,000 metres; extent of the sewers, 639,000 metres. The total surface of Paris is 34,379,016 quare metres; population, 1,053,879; number of houses, 20,526; extent of the streets, 425,000 metres; surface of the streets, 425,000 metres; surface of the streets, exclusive of the foot-pavement, 3,600,000 square metres; length of the sewers, 135,000 metres; surface of the foot-pavement, 888,000 metres. Thus, in London, every inhabitant corresponds to a surface of 100 metres; at Paris to 34 metres. In London the average of inhabitants for each house is 7½; at Paris, 34. At London the average length for each house corresponds to 40 metres 40 centimetres; at Paris, to a length of street of 15 metres. These details establish the difference which exists between the two cities, from which it appears that there is in London a great extent of surface not built over; that the houses are not very high, and that almost every family has its own. The Boulevards of Paris is the part where the greatest traffic takes place, and the following are the results of the observations of M. Darcy on this subject:—On the Boulevard des Capucines there pass every 24 hours 9,070 horses drawing carriages; Boulevard des Italiens, 10,750; Boulevard Poissonniere, 7,720; Boulevard St. Denis, 9,609; Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire, 5,856; general average of the above, 8,600. Rue due Faubourg St. Antoine, 4,300; Avenue des Champs-Elysees, 8,959. At London, in Pall-mall, opposite Her Majesty's Theatre, there pass at least 800 carriages every hour. On London-bridge not less than 13,000 every hour. On Westminster-bridge the annual traffic amounts to not less than 8,000,000 horses. By this it will be seen that the traffic in Paris does not come up to one-half of what it is in the macadamized streets of London.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—A gentleman who has travelled through a considerable portion of Roscommon gives the following as the result of his observations:—"I have witnessed the greater portion of the inhabitants of what were once thriving villages preparing to leave their native land, the mean of accomplishing which has in many instances been sent from relatives already sojourning in the great Republic of the West. It is a race with the peasantry who will be the first to reach the emigrant ship. I am convinced if the tide of self-expatration proceeds as it is doing at present, the rural population will be extinguished, and of the 'bold peasantry,' their country's pride, not a wreck will be left behind. For miles as I went along the land was almost waste and uncultivated, and presented a wild and desolate appearance."

OPENING OF THE BRITANNIA-BRIDGE.—On Saturday the final inspection of the tubes took place before the Government Inspector. After some trials, a load of 280 tons of coals were placed in various portions of the tubes, which caused a deflection of three quarters of an inch. The train of 280 tons, with two locomotives, was then shot through at the greatest attainable velocity, which caused less deflection than when the load was allowed to be at rest. The heaviest gales of wind have produced very slight motion or vibration. The strongest gusts of wind that have swept up the Channel during the late stormy weather do not cause a vibration of more than a quarter of an inch. The broadside of a storm causes an oscillation of less than an inch; but when the two tubes are braced together by frames, which is now being done, these motions, it is expected, will cease. The action of the sun at mid-day does not move them more than a quarter of an inch. The daily expansion and contraction of the tubes varies from half an inch to three inches, attaining either the maximum or minimum at about 3 o'clock A. M. and P. M. If a compass be held over any part of the bottom of the cells, the south pole is affected, and if held over the top of the cells, the north pole is affected, and this effect is observable in all parts of the tube whether at the centre or the end, although their position is only about ten degrees west of the magnetic meridian. Preparations are making for covering the tubes with a light arched roof of peculiar construction.

EPISCOPAL MISSION TO ROME.

The titular bishop of Cork has, it seems, abandoned his intention of visiting the Eternal City, whither it was said he was about to proceed, charged with business connected with the "protest" of the remonstrant prelates against certain portions of the synodical address. The Right Rev. Dr. Delaney is believed to be a warm advocate of mixed education, and is much esteemed by all parties in the district over which he presides.

In reference to the prelatical remonstrance or protest, the *Dublin Advocate* supplies the following information:—

"It is known to most our readers that 13 bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland have forwarded to Rome a memorial or protest against the decrees of the late Synod. We have been at some pains to ascertain the names of those who have had the independence and public spirit to take this course, and who desire to see the blessing of education spread over their unfortunate country. We believe the following to be a correct though not an official list of the 13 bishops who signed the memorial at Rome:—Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork; Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor (Belfast); Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick; Dr. Blake, Bishop of Dromore (Newry); Dr. Foran, Bishop of Waterford; Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Rathoo; Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Galway; Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe; Dr. Egan, Bishop of Kerry; Dr. Haly, Bishop of Kildare (Carlow); Dr. Browne, Bishop of Kilmore; and Dr. Kelly. We have been particular in specifying the sees of these prelates, in order to show how the Roman Catholic bishops of all the great towns in Ireland are opposed to the policy of Dr. M'Hale; whilst his supporters, like himself, belong for the most part to very obscure country districts. Thus, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Galway, Limerick, Newry, Waterford, and Carlow, as represented at the Synod by their Roman Catholic bishops, declare in favor of education, and the Queen's Colleges; whilst Ballaghaderin, Ballymahon, Tuam, Loughrea, Enniscorthy, Ardrahan, Ballina, and Mullingar, equally voting at the Synod, declared they would not be educated. Now, it may be reasonably supposed that the advantages of living in civilized towns and mixing in educated society have in some measure influenced the opinions of the rev. prelates who have sent the memorial to Rome. On the other hand, the localities of Ballaghaderin and Tuam do not appear favourable to the progress of the human race. And, contrasting the districts from which the partizans of ignorance and education respectively come, it may be seen that the vast majority of the professional and mercantile classes of the Catholics of Ireland is in favour of the Queen's colleges. Whilst, then, the cities of Ireland send the children of the Catholic gentry and merchants, under the auspices of their prelates, to the colleges, Dr. M'Hale must rest contented with the idea that no gleam of knowledge shall penetrate to Ballymahon, Kinvara, or Tuam. In those districts let him range, preventing the wretched population from learning the English language, and preaching in Irish to them against education."

THE WELCOME TO AMERICA

(Which Jenny Lind might, could, would, and should have sung, being behind none of the rest except in time.)

AIR—From Deutschland I come with my light wares all laden.

From Sweden I come, with my light airs all laden,
To fair, happy Gotham, with Autumn's first moon;
Then welcome, fair lady, and sweet pretty maiden,
Oh, buy of the free-hearted Jenny a tune.

To brush away troubles which sometimes annoy you,
You'll find Jenny's music exactly the thing;
For what better pastime can surely employ you
Than to *hear* the great Barnum and *see* Jenny sing?

'Twas conjuring Barnum so boldly invited
The Nightingale over from Sweeden to sing,
So now then, Americans, all be delighted!
With "Barnum and Jenny" your voices shall ring.

These songs are not costly, though some folks have wondered
At Barnum's extortion and that sort of thing,
For even "blind *Ossian*" begrudged not six hundred
And twenty five dollars to hear Jenny sing.

So now, Yankee poets, all send in to Barnum
Your very best verses, tied up with a string;
For if I don't know 'em, I'll very soon larn 'em,
And with Jenny's and Barnum's *your* praises shall ring.

A Stanza is subjoined, to be sung or not at Miss Lind's option:—

There's Ross, too (the Colonel) a man not unthrifty,
Like a youthful enthusiastic enters the ring,
And eagerly bids his six hundred and fifty
For the purpose of *not* hearing Jenny Lind sing.

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 NORTHERNER Capt R. F. Child, will leave Browne's Wharf, on Monday morning, Nov. 18th, at 8 o'clock.

Nov. 16, 1850. 270

For Ogdensburgh & Montreal.

Passengers by this Line will get to Montreal Tomorrow at noon.

THE New and Splendid Upper Cabin Steamer CATARACT, R. B. Chapman, Master, will leave Browne's Wharf This Day at 2 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 16, 1850. 270

For Toronto and Hamilton This Afternoon.

THE Fast Sailing and excellent Sea Going Mail Steamer CITY OF TORONTO, Capt. Dick, will leave this Port for Toronto, THIS AFTERNOON, immediately after the arrival of the River Mail Steamer.

Kingston, Nov, 16, 1850 270

Camphene Distillery for Sale.

FOR SALE a compact little Camphene Distillery, situated in a convenient location in the neighborhood of Kingston. It consists of a frame building, nearly new, paying a low ground rent, a Copper Rectifying Still and Worm, capable of running 35 gallons in 10 hours, and all the other necessary apparatus in good order for carrying on the business. As this is the only manufactory of Camphene in this neighborhood, there is always a steady demand at a good remunerating profit for all that it can make, so that this holds out an opportunity rarely to be met with, for an industrious man with a small capital to secure the means of independence. A knowledge of the business is easily acquired—only two or three lessons being requisite—which a purchaser can easily obtain for a trifle.

Apply to MRS. BOURNE,
Princess Street, Kingston.

Nov. 16, 1850. 270

JUST PUBLISHED,

ACTS Regulating the Administration of Justice and the Jurisdiction of the several Courts of Upper Canada. For sale by RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.

Kingston, Nov. 16, 1850. 270

THE MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.

The following letter is deserving of notice as to THE VIRTUES OF DR. CORBETT'S SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA:

It is from the well known and gentlemanly Conductor of the Concord Rail Road, L. P. WRIGHT, Esq.

Such testimony is the most convincing, and much to be relied upon.—

Boston, Feb. 29, 1849.

EDWARD BRINLEY & Co.—

GENTLEMEN:—In May last 1848, I was prostrated for several weeks with an Inflammatory Brain Fever, which left me in a most weak and feeble state. A friend advised me to try a bottle of Colbett's Concentrated Sarsaparilla, which I did with the happiest results. Before I had completed the first bottle I was conscious of a decided improvement, both in strength and in my general health. I have since used several additional bottles until my health is better, and my constitution apparently stronger than it has been for years.

To those similarly afflicted as myself, and indeed to all troubled with constitutional Debility, Loss of Appetite, Impure Blood, whether produced by actual sickness or otherwise, I can cheerfully recommend the Shaker Sarsaparilla, as, in my opinion, it is the most effective and health restoring Medicine known.

Yours, truly,
L. P. WRIGHT.
Conductor on the Concord Rail Road.

EDWARD BRINLEY & Co. Druggists, sold by them and their Agents generally.

☞ For Sale by E. W. Palmer, Agent, Kingston, Canada West.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1850.

ASHES.—Market steady for both kinds—sales 100 barrels, $6 12 for pots, $5 81 for pearls.

FLOUR.—There has been less pressure on the market to-day; holders of the low grades have been able to obtain very full prices; the demand has been fair for the trade, and export but restricted by the non-arrivals. About 2000 bbls sold for $4 62 a 4 68 in bond; sales domestic reached 13,500 at $4; $4 75 a 4 81 for good Ohio. Corn Meal quiet at $2 94.

GRAIN.—Fair demand for wheat; market buoyant for western and rather easier: Canadian sales 4500 bushels; good Genesee $1 18, handsome Michigan $1 14. Rye again better. Corn without change of moment—sales 9000 bush. at 62½c for new northern; 70c a 71c for Jersey yellow; 70½c for southern; 71c for mixed western. Barley scarce and wanted.

PROVISIONS.—Market very firm for mess, and rather better for prime; sales 12,000 bbls at $11 62½ a 11 75 for mess; $10 87 a 11 00 for thin mess; $8 50 for prime. Beef in moderate demand, at $9 50 for mess. Lard firm.

Foreign exchange declined considerably, and very heavy at former rates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 7 P. M.

Rumors are current of a terrible murder committed last night at a Dutch bar in Gore Street in this city, by a man who was taken in out of charity. He is stated to have murdered the proprietor and his two sons, and was taken in his attempt to escape with a considerable amount of money, but only one of the victims is yet dead. They were natives of Belgium. The old man's name was Rasseau. He was killed on the spot. His two sons, aged 21 and 22, still survive. Their recovery is almost considered beyond hope.—The murderer's name is Cafrol, a Sweed by birth, and he had been allowed out of charity to remain in the house over night, and perpetrated the dreadful deed about 3 o'clock this morning, and at daybreak was discovered by the Police in the rear of an adjoining house, he had not been enabled to escape.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.

The steamer *Ohio*, Lieut. Schenck, sailed from this port yesterday for New York, via Havannah, with 120 passengers.

Arrival of the Cambria.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Friday, 10 A. M.

The *Cambria* left Liverpool Nov. 2d, and has just arrived. She has been detained off the harbor several hours owing to the very dense land fog. She has 26 through passengers and 17 to Halifax.

Since the sailing of the *Atlantic* Cotton has receded ⅛; sales on Friday 45,000 bales;—markets closed very quiet.

CORN.—Flour and Wheat no perceptible change.

PROVISIONS generally dull. Beef nothing doing; Pork do. Bacon in demand, with light stock; Shoulders well supplied. Lard firm at previous rates. Tallow 6d. lower. Linseed without change. Ashes no change. Coffee quiet. Tea moderates, steady demand. Sugar transactions limited, but prices firm. Naval Stores particularly risen; goes off well. Cod Oil £3 per ton. Tobacco unabate; demand for the trade and speculators at an advanced rate.

Consols closed Friday at 97½; a very fluctuating market. American Stocks in fair demand.

FRESH FRUIT,
BY AUCTION,
AT THE STORES OF
E. MAITLAND, TYLEE & CO.
MONTREAL.

ON WEDNESDAY, 20th November, there will be sold a Cargo of Fresh Fruit, *direct* from *Malaga*, consisting of a general assortment.

☞ Sale at ONE o'clock.

E. MAITLAND TYLEE & Co.

Montreal, 14th, November, 1850. 269

WANTED,

1600 PICKETS, 8 feet long, to be delivered by the middle of February, 1851. Apply to

THOS. OVENS,
Head of Princess Street

Kingston, Nov. 15, 1850. 299

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE on liberal terms a Farm of Land, situated in the Township of Portland, 7th Con., South-half No. 1. There is about 40 Acres improved. A good Log House, and a Frame Barn—36 by 48. Also a small Orchard. Apply to the subscriber in Camden.

BENJ. M CARSCALLEN.

Camden, Nov. 15, 1850. 269

TO LET,

A STONE HOUSE in Princess Street, with a large Frame Building attached. The situation is prominent and well adapted for a Grocery and Provision Store. Apply at this Office.

Kingston, Nov. 15, 1850. 299

DR. JARDINE,
(FROM LONDON,)
Office Princess Street, Kingston,
OVER MRS. BOURNE'S SHOP.

DR. J. is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. An experience of eleven years both in Civil and Naval practice, enables him to treat successfully every kind of sickness.

N. B.—Medical attendance moderate.—Advice to the poor gratis.

Nov. 13, 1850. 268

MRS. MACINTOSH begs to intimate that she is prepared to receive a few Pupils for Instruction in Music on the Piano Forte, Wellington Street, Kingston.

Nov. 11, 1850. 265

AUCTION SALE OF
Fresh Teas, Fresh Fruits, Tobaccos,
Fresh Oils, Wines, Liquors, & Groceries,
At the Stores of
HUGH FRASER, Ontario Street.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th November, there will be offered to the Trade, *on very liberal terms*, a large and carefully selected Stock of FRESH GROCERIES, &c., arriving and to arrive from Foreign Markets. Comprising in part per

☞ CATALOGUE BELOW ☜

Packages fresh Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Souchong, Flowery and Orange, Pekoe, and fine Oolong. } TEAS
Boxes fine Honeydew Tobacco, 5's and 8's.
Hhds. bright Muscovado,
Bbls. do do
Hhds. 'Macfie's' double refd loaf,
Bbls. do London crushed, } SUGARS.
Puncheons Heavy Muscovado Molasses,
Bags best Java, Laguayra, and Rio, } COFFEES.
Boxes fresh MR Raisins, crop 1850.
Caroteels fresh Zante Currants.
Drums and boxes fresh Figs
Boxes Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.
Matts Cassia,
Bags Allspice,
Do. Double sifted Black Pepper,
Bales Bourbon Cloves, (in lots,)
Do Carraway Seeds
Jars best Durham Mustard, 1 to 8lbs each,
Cases do do do in tins,
Kegs pure Ground Ginger,
Boxes Vancleek Hill Saleratus,
Half boxes do do do.
Kegs Pulverized Soda Saleratus,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
Half boxes do do.
Jars Maccoboy Snuff,
Do Extra fine Rose Scented Maccoboy,
Tierces fresh Carolina Rice,
Bbls. do do do
Boxes Oswego Starch, White and Blue,
Boxes Waterford Button Blue, 14 & 28lbs each
Cases Madras Indigo,
Reams Wrapping Paper, (assorted,)
Do Wove Pott Paper,
Do do Post do.
Baskets Salad Oil, (quarts and pints,)
Cases Lemon Syrup,
Do Bird Pepper Sauce,
Gross "Hyatts" New York Matches,
Dozen Patent Pails,
Do Corn Brooms,
Do Fancy Door Matts,
Bbls. Bath bricks,
Do superior Pearl Barley,
Gross Dunlop's Vegetable Blacking (in tins,)
Boxes Lamb's Penny Cake Blacking,
Dozen Steamboat Playing Cards.
Bbls. Fresh Walnuts,
Bales SS Almonds,
Boxes Scaled and No. 1 Herrings,
Do superior Clothes Pins,
Lbs. Nutmegs, (in lots)
Boxes white and brown Windsor, Almond, Toilet and Cosmetic, } SOAPS.
Boxes Liverpool and Montreal do
Boxes Sternie Candles,
Do Belmont do
Do Sperm do
Cases Sugar Candy,
Cases Black Lead,
Cases Spanish Liquorice,
Bbls Chip Logwood,
Bbls Madder,
Bbls Basket Table Salt,
Superior Principe Cigars,
Bags Liverpool Stoved Salt,
Cwt Table Codfish,
Bbls No. 1 North Shore Herrings,
Bbls Mackerel.

—AND,—

Hhds Cognac Brandy, *Henessy's*, Pale and Colored,
Hhds Holland Gins, *DuKuyper & Sons*,
Puncheons New England Rum,
Hhds and Qr. Casks *Crofts* Superior 4 Grape Port Wine,
Hhds and Qr. Casks *Hunt's* 1st quality do,
Quarter Casks Duff, Gordon & Co.'s fine Gold Sherry,
Quarter Casks very superior Pale do,
Do Red Wine,
Baskets Superior Champagne,
Bbls Bordeaux Vinegar,
Qr. Casks Triple Clarified do,
Bbls Spirits Turpentine,

TOGETHER WITH

Bed Cords, Candlewick, Sperm and Cod Oil, Saltpetre, Alum, Copperas, Sal. Soda, Carbon Soda, Sole, Upper and Harness Leather, &c.

Sale to Commence at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM WARE,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, Nov. 1, 1850. 259

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF DRY GOODS,

AT the Warehouse of WM. WILSON, in Brock Street, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 20th of November, and following days, the contents of one hundred packages of Dry Goods, comprising the following goods:—

100 pcs. Broad Cloths and Kerseys, Black, Blue Invisible and Drab
50 do Heavey Whitneys, assorted colors
50 do Blue Pilots and Beavers
100 do Black, Blue and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres,
250 do Satinetts and Full Cloths,
200 do Red, White and Blue Flannels,
300 prs. Witney and Point Blankets,
100 cs. Serges and Plaidings,
50 do Cloaking and Gala Plaids,
100 do Damasks, and Unions and Moreens,
500 do Alpacca and Coburgs, assorted,
200 do Lyonese Cloths and Oregans,
50 do Carpeting,
50 do Silk and Cotton Velvets,
1000 do Grey Cottons, assorted widths,
300 do White do do
200 do 5-4 Navy Blue Prints,
300 do 5-4 Prints, assorted,
200 do Cold Cambric Linings,
100 ends Vesting,
250 Plaid Woolen Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
1 Case Buttons, assorted
2 do Gloves and Hosiery, assorted,

With a variety of small wares and sundry other goods.

TERMS.—Under £25, Cash; £25 to £50, three months; £50 to £100, four months; over £100, six months' credit, by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

W. WILSON.

Kingston, October 28th, 1850. 257

WALNUT LUMBER!

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, SEASONED WALNUT LUMBER.

S. SCOBELL,
Builder, Wellington Street.

Kingston, Nov. 13, 1850. 267