That the robe or mantle of a Marchioness be as before, only the cape powdered, with three rows and a half of ermine, the edging four inches in breadth, the train a yard and three quarters; the coronet to be composed of four strawberry leaves and four pearls raised upon points of the same height as the leaves alternately, above the rim.

That the robe or mantle of a Duchess be as before, only the cape powdered, with four rows of ermine, the edging five inches broad, the train two yards; the coronet to be composed of eight strawberry leaves, all of equal height above the rim.

And that the caps of all the said coronets be of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, with a tassal of gold on the top.

By his Majesty's command,
(Signed) NORFOLK, Earl-Marshal.

CASE OF MR. LONG WELLESLEY.

Court of Chancery. London July 19.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat this morning at ten o'clock; a shortly after which his Lordship's secretary handed him a paper from the Speaker of the House of Commons; after his Lordship had read it, he said —"The House of Commons may shut up this court, but they shall not demand of me, under the existing state of the law, to give up my prisoners. I have committed Mr. Wellesly for contemp of an order of this court—a contemp confessed by himself in my presence. He is now in the custody of my Sergeant-at-Arms, and there he shall remain until he purges himself of his contempt."

Sir E. Sugden made some observations, but in so low a tone of voice, that we could not catch the purport of them, after which,

The Lord Chancellor continued—I wish it to be distinctly understood that Mr. Wellesley it not committed by this court under a civil process. It is a criminal one, and I have no doubt of my authority to award punishment; therefore, having no doubt on that head, I shall enforce the punishmsnt I have pronounced. The House of Commons, I have no doubt, in any proceedings they may take, will decide legally, and in a manner best calculated to maintain their rights and privileges; but I repeat that I will not give up Mr. Wellesly. I have, however, no objection for Mr. Butt (in whose custody he is) to attend the committee of privileges.

The subject here dropped, and his Lordship proceeded to hear appeals.

In consequence of what passed at the sitting of the court, Sir H. Seymour, (the principle Sergeant-at-Arms) had an audience with the Lord Chancellor (privately about mid day; and in the result it was understood that his Lordship gave leave to the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Mr. Wellesly to the House of Commons, but nothing to this effect was stated in open court.

A PETTIS & BIDDLE AFFAIR IN EUROPE.

The following affair of honor which we copy from the London Albion will interest readers from its resemblance to that which recently occurred in Missouri.

FATAL DUEL AT BOULOGNE.

DEATH OF MR. BERKELEY BOND, AT BOULOGNE.

This fatal occuarence took place on Thursday, the 11th inst. Mr Bond met his adversary, a Belgian officer, of the name of Esse, at four o'clock in the morning, in the neighbourhood of Capicure, which is a mile distant from the town of Boulogne. He was shot in the groin, the ball passing nearly through the body, and lodging near the backbone, whence it was cut out by a French surgeon, notwithstanding which, Mr. Bond died in great agony at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, seven hours after the meeting. The dispute out of which this melancholy affair arose, originated in a debt at cards, which being claimed by Mr. Esse, was denied by Mr. Bond. The "lie direct" was given by one of the parties. retorted by a blow from the other, and an offer of nonourable satisfaction. Mr. Esse, having no friends at Boulogne, called upon a British naval officer to attend him. The parties first (on Wednesday evening) met at the Colonade, on the heights, but were disturbed by the police. They then met at the place already mentioned, and the manner of settling the duel is represented as remarkable. The parties were placed at 20 paces distant, and sticks were planted in the ground between the combatants, ten paces from each other, with liberty to the principles to advance upon each other, keeping within that limit. Mr Esse, pointing his pistol steadily at his adversary, from the moment of the signal, did advance till he reached the prescribed limit, and then fired with fatal effect. Mr. Bond, as our informant believes, did not fire at all. As the wound was instantly pronounced mortal by Dr. Allatt, an English physician, called in on the occasion, the survivors instantly fled, the principal to England in an open boat, and the two seconds in a carriage and four, for the Belgian frontier.

The deceased was a man well known in this country. He had an attachment and a family of five children by the sister of an admired English actress, who has lately figured in two elopements, and been the subject or a Divorce Bill in the House of Lords. Independently of this connexion, it is alledged that Mr. Bond has left a widow to deplore his untimely end. The death-bed scene, with his five children and their mother assembled to witness the last agonies, was of a most distressing natnre. The deceased is said, with his dying breath, to have declared that the money claimed from him as a debt was not due. The French authorities have instituted a rigid inquiry into all the circumstances.

UNITED STATES.

NORTH CAROLINA SLAVES.—The statement made in the letter received at Baltimore, that the town of Wilmington had been sacked and taken possession of by the slaves, turns out, as might have been expected, to be erroneous. There should be no exaggerations on this subject in the newspapers, however the fears of individuals may aggrandise partial evil. The following is an extract from the Raleigh Star of the 5th inst.:—[Com. Ad.]

On Tuesday evening, certain intelligence from various sources reached us of an insurrection having occurred on Sunday night last in a part of Sampson and Duplin counties. Its extent or the damage done is unknown to us. But, as the militia have been called out in the adjacent counties, we flatter ourselves that it will be speedily suppressed, and that the deluded wretches who are concerned in the diabolical attempt, will be made to suffer severely for their temerity.

We understand that about 21 negroes have been committed to jail in Edenton, on a charge of having been concerned in concerting a project of rebellion. A slave has also been arrested in Duplin county, upon a similar allegation. He had communicated his knowledge of the scheme in agitation to a free man of colour, who gave immediate information to the whites. Serious reports in relation to a revolt of the slaves in Wilmington and Sampson county, reached this city by the way of Smithfield, on Monday night and Tuesday morning last.

On the same evening, a meeting of our citizens took place, when energetic measures were adopted for the security of our city. In addition to the volunteer and militia companies of the city, a company, composed of persons legally exempted from military duty, was organized; to which the following gentlemen were appointed officers: Capt. Thos. G Scott, Captain; Capt. D. H. Bingham, 1st. Lieutenant; Mr. E. Bullock, 2d Lieutenant.

It is also stated that "on the 13th an express at Fayetteville from Clinton, stating that about 500 negroes had embodied themselves about 17 miles from that town. A similar express was forwarded from Wilmington, which stated that 200 negroes had assembled at Rockfish, in Duplin, about 40 miles from Wilmington, but as no further intelligence was received up to the evening of the 13th it was believed that both expresses were despatched in consequence of vague reports."

This is another version of the same matter. We find the following paragraphs in the Philadelphia Gazette.

NEWBERN, Sept. 14.—*Insurrection.*—We stop the press to state that an express has arrived in this town with the intelligence that the negroes in Duplin and Jones Counties are in a state of insurrection. Report says, that *seventeen white families* had fallen victims when a messenger left the neighborhood. We hope to see such steps taken as shall not fail to strike terror to the hearts of these savage miscreants.—Our citizens are prepared, and wait but for the word to act.

From a gentleman in Newbern to a friend in Norfolk.

"Newbern, September 14.

"Dear Sir—We have all been under arms in Newbern for the last 12 hours—by some false reports respecting another insurrection near Fayetteville, in Duplin county—but it is not so. But no doubt you will get the information before this will reach you. I I believe it has grown out of the Southampton affair. Your's &c.

AN OURANG OUTANG—alive, and so like humanity as almost to make one shudder at the thought of how near that is to the brute nature—is now exhibiting at the corner of Anthony-street and Broadway, in the building rececently occupied as a Museum. It is a young female from the Island of Borneo. She is apparently gentle and docile; drinks water out of a tumbler, which she holds in her own hand, and takes bread and milk with a spoon much as a child would. She is completely and warmly clothed; sits in an arm chair, walks across the stage, or lies down upon her mattress, taking care to cover herself up with human composure and nonchalence. This certainly, altogether, is one of the greatest curiosities we have ever seen; and we recommend others to go and see it. There is nothing in the exhibition to shock the most fastidious, beyond the too near resemblance of the animal to man. We do not inneed, *quite* repose faith in the story recently told by one of our gallant naval commanders, that, according to the report of the negroes in the vicinity of Liberia, the Ourang-Outang is sometimes seen there "fishing for crabs with nets of his own making;" nor *entirely* adopt the opinion of the blacks on the slave coast, that "Ourang Outangs are negroes, but that they wont speak for fear the white man should catch and make slaves of them;" but if there be a regular descending series in animated nature from Man, the lord of the creation, to the minutest insect; then certainly, one would be tempted to consider this extraordinary animal as the connecting link between human and brute natures.—[N. Y. American.]

ELOQUENCE.—A young sprig of the law, just commencing practice in one of the southern states determined to make a hit in his "maiden speech," and thereby put the noses of his older contemparies out of joint.—He therefore volunteered in the case of a poor man who had been guilty of sticking a knife into one of his neighbour's hogs, and commenced his speech in the following manner:—

"Your honour the judge, and gentlemen of the jury. While Europe is deluged in blood—while classick Greece is struggling for her rights and liberties, and trampling the unhallowed altars of the bearded infidel to dust—while the chosen few of degenerate Iberia are waving their burnished swords in the sun light of liberty—while America is standing forth the brightest orb in the political sky—I, with due diffidence, arise *to defend the cause of this humble hog-thief!*"

Another specimen of Ciceronian eloquence is still fresh in our memory. A committee man on the construction of a certain turnpike, once addressed a meeting in the following language:—

"Who among you, gentlemen, can mark the onward march of Internal Improvement without cherishing feelings of pride for the present glory of your country? The stupendous work now under construction, when completed, will be an additional star in the coronet of our nation's greatness—millions will admire the patriotism and enterprize of the citizens of—— county; the hog trade with Kentucky will be secured, which will be of immense benefit to this flourishing village which I can already picture as one of the proudest cities in the world! I therefore, gentlemen, motion that we appropriate an additional wheelbarrow and two shovels for the use of the workmen."—[Baltimore Minerva.]

NECKER.—The origin of Monsieur Necker's great fortune is thus related. He was a banker of not much note; but he happenned to get into the direction of the Old East India Company, which consisted chiefly of, "the noblesse," and they being entirely ignorant of business, trusted every thing to him. They got into great distress for money to send to the East Indies to purchase an investment. He advised them to direct their correspondents at Cadiz, Hamburgh, and London, to draw for the sum they wanted upon each other, and at last upon Paris, at 3 months date, so as to be able, by the sale of the effects they got from the east, to pay the money they had borrowed. Their correspondents informed them that they would only undertake this plan for one year; and when Monsieur Necker saw the Company again involved in dfficulties, he told them, "Calculate what your money cost you last year, and I will furnish you with the same sum at the same interest." This they agreed to do, though it was at the rate of above 12 per cent. He afterwards prevailed on them to give him their assistance to raise the money by way of lottery. Finding the tickets would sell to advantage, he took the whole lottery into his own hands, and actually gained, by the profits of the tickets, and the 12 per cent. of interest, between £70,000 and £80,000.

THE COLONIAL TRADE.

From the St Andrew's [New Brunswick] Herald.

The information contained in the following article has been affordcd us by an intelligent merchant of this town, who has taken great pains to become thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of the Act alluded to; the statements will, we expect. be found generally correct, and well worthy the attention of our commercial readers.

An Act of Parliament regulating the Colonial Trade having recently come into opperation here, our attention and inquiries will naturally direct themselves to the advantages likely to be derived there from, by the Provinces, but more especially, the effect it will have on the trade of our own port, under the operation of a new system, and with this view, we offer the following remarks, which possibly may not be altogether uninteresting to some of our commercial readers. For the sake of contrast, it may be well, in the first place, to bear in mind that during the late interdiction of direct intercourse between the British West India possessions and the United States, the former were chiefly supplied with provisions of every kind, through the medium of the neutral Islands, whence they were distribited to our Colonies in vessels of a small class, and consequently limiting our tonnage and navigation in that duarter, to mere trips of three and four days. It is an acknowledged fact, that only a small proportion of American produce was transhipped through the warehousing ports in these Provinces. Flour and staves only receiveing a partial benefit thereby, and even this was generally consumed by the additional freight and other attendant expenses. Although the by new Aet does not go to the extent, which was at first generally anticipated, suffering all articles of American produce to pass through the Provinces into the West Indies duty free, and imposing additional duties on the direct carriage from the United States, still its provisions are ample, and places our navigation on a more advantageous footing than before. An attentive persual of the Act referred to will evince that corn, grain, (of every description,) meal, rye, flour, biscuit, rice, and live stock, can be imported *direct from the United States into the West India Colonies duty free*, and this is certainly its most extraordinary feature. On the other hand, wheat, flour, beef, pork, hams, bacon, lumber, and staves are totally exempt from impost, in the West Indies, if transhipped through a warehousing port in the Provinces—the old rate of duties being continued, when imported direct, with an increase on the last two mentioned articles. The most important point secured by this new arrangement is the carrying trade. British vessels may now proceed from any part of His Majestys dominions direct to the United States, there load a full cargo either for the West Indies direct, or via the Provinces, as the nature of the cargo may invite, thus completing the whole voyage, a portion of which only, American vessels would be eligible to perform. This also embraces the privilege of important debenture goods, which could not take place in American vessels. they being confined to the produce of the stakes alone. The object of our Government has been plainly and avowedly to force the trade from American hands into those of British ship owners—to continue and impose such additional duties on their direct carriage to the West Indies, (with the exception above named) as will in effect be prohibitory, and moreover to obtain a market for their surplus West India produce, which they did not before possess. As the article of fish is totally excluded from the Uuited States, in the British West Indies, it still remains our exclusive monopoly, and coupled with the exports of lumber, shingles, and articles of American produce, which must fall into our market, under the Act referred to, we trust we shall all continue to enjoy an active West India Trade.

LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.
(Continued from our last.)

FIRST PARCHMENT.

This edifice is intended, under the divine blessing, to commemorate the public and private virtues of the late Honourable John Richardson, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada, distinguished, during a residence of nearly fifty years in this Province, by the rectitude and consistency of his conduct, by his spirit of enterprise in promoting improvement, and by the most extensive benevolence.

He was born at Portsoy in the county of Banff, North Britain, emigrated to the late British colonies in the year 1774, and came into Canada in 1787, where he attained great eminence as a merchant, and displayed in his long career of public service, the variety of talent with which he was endowed.—He departed this life on the eighteenth day of May last, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

The erection of a monument to this distinguished individual, was taken into immediate consideration by those who knew and justly appreciated his character; and voluntary contributions were obtained for the purpose of placing a Cenotaph to his memory in Christ Church of this city.

Desirous also, of handing down to posterity a just sense of the important share which this, their first President had in founding, incorporating, and supporting the Montreal General Hospital, the members of that Corporation raised a contribution for the purpose of placing within its walls some memorial of so great a benefactor.

This desire to honor the memory of one of the most distinguished of His Majesty's subjects in British North America, was not confined to Montreal; but extended, wherever his name and character were known. Contributions for the same purpose were made in Quebec, in York, and in other parts of both provinces.

The amount thus collected having exceeded the most sanguine expectations, it has been deemed expedient by the contributors to both monuments, and considered most congenial to the character of the deceased, to unite these funds and enlarge that asylum for afflicted humanity; which, as its President, he to his last moment cherished with Paternal care, by erecting this building, to be called "The Richardson Wing of the Montreal General Hospital."

In this manner, combining honor to the dead with utility to the living, the benign influence of this venerated man, will not have ceased with his life, but be felt for ages yet to come.

The foundation of this building was laid with religious and masonic ceremonies at Montreal, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign King William the Fourth, and during the administration of His Excellency the Right Honourable Mathew Lord Aylmer, Governor in Chief of British North America.

The following was the program for the ceremonies of the three days, and they took place as therein appointed.

THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, September 28, 1831.

Since our last publication, we have received highly important news from Europe. Within the space of two weeks, we have seen the flames of war burst forth,—a country invaded nearly to its capital, and the defenders of that country cowardly flying from before an enemy whom they have affected to despise for several months past. By their gasconade and loud talk, the Belgians would seem to defy all Europe, in the interference of their concerns: yet it was only by the rapid march of the French troops that the progress of their enemy was arrested, and forced to retire from their country. All this has taken place within two weeks, without any battle, and consequently only a few lives lost in the skirmishing.—Previous accounts led us to believe that his Dutch Majesty was not pleased with the decision of the great powers, respecting the limits given to Belgium, and also with its new King; but it never was expected that he would move forward to invade that country, without some encouragement of being supported in such a measure by Russia or Prussia, or both. However, it may be his Dutch Majesty was as good as his word, and went on in good earnest. Gen. Chassee who held the citadel of Antwerp gave notice that on Thursday the 4th of August at nine in the evening the armistice would cease, and each party be at liberty to begin hostilities without further notice. This citadel commands the city; and the General, a man of not very fine feelings, it was believed, would throw shells into the town, as he had done once before. The consternation of the inhabitants was dreadful. They were flying in every direction, and removing their goods without the reach of the shot and shells. When this was made known to the French government, Chassee was informed that the inhabitants and their effects were taken under the protection of France, and that he would be made to answer for any wanton injury he might occasion, but he would receive no annoyance from the city. King Leopold was at Leige, 50 miles nearly east of Brussels, when he heard of the notice from Chassee, and repaired to the capital next morning to prepare for his defence. The Prince of Orange was at Breda, 32 miles north of Antwerp, where he issued an order of the day to his army complaining of unfair usage, and that in all probability they might be called upon by force of arms to demand an equitable adjustment. The chief army marched from the north, towards Louvain. The Belgian troops are stated to have behaved in a scandalous manner, flying pell mell from before their enemy. This panic was repeated, and their defeat rendered more signal by the officers being the first to set the example of flight to the men. The civic guard of Mons were the only body of men who conducted themselves firmly before the enemy. The late conduct of the Belgians is inexplicable, and, with all the mass of intelligence received, it is impossible to discover the cause of their flight and panic. Some attribute it to surprise, others that they were in want of provisions. It is absurd to talk of surprise, when the parties have been jarring for months past, and of starving in a country well known to abound in plenty. We can hardly attribute their conduct to cowardice. They have shewn themselves brave on certain occasions—witness the defence of Brussels and the defeat of this same enemy by an irregular body of these Belgians about a year ago. There must be some cause or dislike we cannot at present divine. It seems that King Leopold had some distrust of the good wishes or military prowess of his new subjects; for, on the first movement of the Dutch army, he applied to France for assistance: four divisions were instantly ordered to march to his support, under Marshal Gerard from Lisle, Conde, Maubuege and Givet. Two divisions, of each 8000 men, approached Brussels at the moment the Belgians fled before the Dutch at Cortenburgh, 8 miles from Brussels, and also from the army on the Meuse: these two divisions were ready to interpose between the Dutch troops and the flying Belgians, and only a few hours more were required to bring the advance of the French army in contact with the Dutch, previous to which they were requested to suspend their march on Brussels, & to avoid an unnecessary and useless conflict. The King of Holland finding matters beginning to assume a serious aspect, from the presence of the French troops, consented to withdraw his forces from Belgium and the citadel of Antwerp. Some accounts state that he is to pay the expense of the war, and the French troops are to occupy Belgium until Leopold can organize a protecting force. The decision of the French, was prompt, bold, and honorable, and made in accordance with the feeling of that nation. It was generally believed by the French troops and people, that the Prussians had united, or were ready to support the Dutch, and that they were marching to meet their old enemy. Thousands assembled to witness the departure of the soldiers, and to bid them farewell. At Paris and in every town as they passed to the frontier, they were loudly cheered and fondly caressed by the people. These tokens of admiration were as lively returned by the soldiers. It is a glorious prospect to behold two such nations as France and England uniting in one cause, and to hear with what alacrity the French army moved to the the protection of King Leopold, an English protegee. The next day but one after the news was received at Paris of hostilities, the advance of the French troops entered Belgium.

POLAND.—From the disgusting conduct of the boasting Belgians, we turn our attention to the affairs of the modest and heroic Poles. The accounts from Warsaw are to the end of July; the Russians at that time had not approached the city. Some doubts and fears were expressed on the conduct of the Generalissimo Skrzynecki, who endeavours to keep his plans as secret as possible, lest they should reach the enemy through traitors. A council was called of the leading men in office, the result of which was, that the greatest approbation was manifested and confidence reposed in the abilities and good faith of the commander in chief, and additional strength is given to the defences of Warsaw, which have been closely inspected by Skrzynecki. The French are earnestly calling from all quarters on their Government for some substantial assistance for the Poles; they disapprove of the time being spent in empty messages. In Paris a number of well dressed people assembled in the yard of the King's Palace and required relief to be given to the Poles, and at length a large multitude gathered together, which induced the governor to shut the great gates and send for the troops to keep order. To the expressions uttered in favour of the Poles the soldiers openly manifested their assent. It is generally believed and hoped that a new French ministry will take some decided and effectual means to succer the Poles.

It appears that Ingram, who resided in town for several years, was drowned at York a few days ago. The following account of his death is copied from the Canadian Freeman.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday evening last a coroner's inquest was held in this town upon the body of a man named John Ingram, who was found drowned in the Bay. It is stated that he came up from Kingston as keeper or constable with a man deranged in intellect, and that after receiving a bite from the deranged man, he became deranged himself. The day before his death he was seen in a deranged state, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning, although it is said there were marks of violence upon the skull. As our population increases vice and immorality advance, and coroner's inquests are becoming daily more frequent,—We think therefore that it is the duty of coroners' juries to examine all cases of this kind with great patience and caution, aided by professional men, as many of them, we doubt not, originate in cool deliberate murder.

The following account of the fate of the late EDWARD JESSUP, Esquire, Member of Parliament for Grenville, ought to have appeared in the Herald last week.

DROWNED.—On Saturday morning last the body of Edward Jessup, Esq. Member of the Provincial Parliament for the County of Grenville, was found washed up under the top of a tree which had fallen into the water from the bank, about three miles above this town. A Coroner's Inquest which was held on the same day, returned a verdict of accidental drowning, supposed by the upsetting of his boat.

The circumstances as we have collected them appears to be these. On the Monday previous, Mr. Jessup had left Prescott on board the Steam Boat Dalhousie for the purpose of transacting business up the river, and to enable himself to return, caused a small sail boat to be towed up, the wind being south. About five miles above this he entered his boat, and was cast off, and having directed his course to the shore made the land opposite Mr. Cole's Inn, where his business led him to stop. He went up to Mr. Cole's and after a short time returned to his boat and put off about five o'clock, with the intention, as he stated to Mr. Cole, of proceeding downwards as far as Mr. M'Intosh's, a connexion of his, residing about a mile above this town, where he designed to stop over night. The wind was fresh at the time, and rain commenced falling when he put off. In consequence of his not returning home as was expected, and his boat being found near Maitland. four miles below this, apprehensions of a most distressing kind were felt by his family, and search was made for him, without success, till Saturday morning, when he was found as previously mentioned by a person belonging to a Schooner, who went to loose an hawser made fast to the trunk of a tree. His watch was still in his pocket, stopped at a quarter past 6, the time when it is supposed to have filled with water.

The body was removed to Prescott in the Steam Ferry Boat Caroline, which was sent up for that purpose, and interred on Sunday last, with due respect. By this melancholy occurrence, a widow and two small children are left without a protector, and a vacancy is caused in the representation of the County of Grenville.—[Brock. Recorder.]

AWFUL DEATH.—On Saturday morning last a poor woman named M'Clean, wife of Wm. M,Clean, of this township, was found on the side of the Rice Lake road, about a mile from this village, near to Mr. Dory's Farm, quite dead and almost entirely undressed. Benjamin Ewing Esq. the Coroner, arriving soon after, an inquest was held upon the body, when the following particulars were related by the husband of the deceased. They had left Cobourg on Friday evening together to return home, but having unfortunately indulged rather too freely during the day, they were both in a state of intoxication. On arriving at the place where the body was found, M'Clean says the deceased complained of being tired, and lay down by the side of the road—he went on, but was shortly afterwards himself overpowered by sleep and also lay down. On awaking early in the morning and missing his wife, he supposed she had gone home and accordingly thought it best to follow, but not finding her there he became alarmed and immediately proceeded with some of the neighbours in search of her; when she was found as stated above, with her clothes folded up and laid upon the fence, as though the poor creature had fancied herself going to bed. Verdict, *death from intemperance.* [Cobourg Star.]

KINGSTON RACES.

Agreeably to notice, the Kingston Races took place on Thursday last, and the sport was excellent.

TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Davey's grey mare POLLY LIGHTFOOT,	1	1
Mr. Scanlan's horse KNICKERBOCKER,	2	2
Mr. Smith's mare LADY OF THE LAKE,	3	3
Mr. Prior's horse SIR THOMAS,	4	4

KINGSTON STAKES.

Mr. Prior's horse COMMODORE,	1	1
Mr. Hope's horse WILLIAM WALES,	2	2
Mr. LEILY's horse ROMAN,	drawn	

SWEEPSTAKES.

Mr. Leily's horse ROMAN,	3	1	1
Mr. Town's horse WAVERLY,	1 dr'n.		
Mr. Hope's mare SALLY ROOK, refused to start.			
Mr. Forsyth's horse SHAMROCK,	2	2	2
Mr. Prior's horse SIR THOMAS,	drawn		

We perceive by the Lower Canada papers that COLONEL BY is to repair to England this Fall. The command on the Rideau Canal is to be assumed by Capt. Victor.

YELLOW FEVER.—The American papers state that several cases of yellow fever had appeared at New Orleans.

We have just learnt that two persons have been drowned near Johnson's Island, about three miles from Gananoque, by the accidental upsetting of a skiff. One of the unfortunate persons was Robert Dickenson, aged 26, and the other John Fisher, aged 12, son of Mrs. Bowen of this place, and apprentice to Mr. O. W. Stevens.

YORK GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Last Saturday's *Courier* contains a Quarterly Report of the York General Hospital from the first of June to the 21st of August inclusive. From this Report it appears, that there were 16 patients in the Hospital the 1st of June; 124 have been admitted during the quarter, 87 have been discharged *cured*; 1 has been discharged for improper conduct; 2 have absconded; 2 have been discharged *relieved*; 1 by desire; 15 have died; and 32 remain yet in the Hospital. Of this number 78 were males and 62 were females. 27 were English; 106 Irish; 4 Scotch; 2 Canadians, and 1 American. 613 out-of door patients have received medicine and advice during the quarter. This Report exhibits the institution as one of great utility to the afflicted, their families and the public.—[Christian Guardian.]

MARRIED.—At the Catholic Chapel at York on the 16th inst. the Hon. John Elmsly, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Justice Sherwood. The ceremony was afterwards again performed in the Episcopal Church by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A person having the appearance of being employed on board one of the Steamers, came some time ago, to the Subscriber's, saying, "he was desired to call for Dresses belonging to Mrs. Mallery, Gananoque," which were, without further enquiry, delivered to him, but which, it appears, have never gone to hand.—One of the Dresses was a black Satin, plainly made, with bows of Ribbon upon the cuffs, the lining of the skirt and waist of different colours. The other a calico of a dark ground and large Chintz flower.

Any one giving such information as may lead to the discovery of this person, or the recovery of the above Dresses will be handsomely rewarded by M. A. KENNEDY.

Kingston, Sept. 28, 1831.

A CARD.

MR. WOOD, being about to leave town for the present season, assures the ladies and gentlemen that he is truly grateful for the liberal proof they have given him of their confidence in his skill as a DENTIST. He intends to visit Kingston, the next season, when he hopes to receive the like liberal patronage.

Kingston, Sept. 28, 1831.

NOTICE. is hereby given that tenders will be received by the Subscriber until Monday the 3d of October next for the building of a wharf and removal and erection of the Store House on Water Lot No. 26 in the Town of Kingston—The Plan may be seen and other particulars known on application to

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT.

Kingston, 16th Sept 1831.

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber about three months ago, a red Cow, with white face and belly, and short tail. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

PATRICK DONNELLY.

Kingston, Sept. 24, 1831.

ELOPEMENT.

WHEREAS, my wife Susannah has left my bed and board without my consent, I do hereby forbid any person or persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD his mark YOUNG.

Fredericksburgh, 26th Sept. 1831. 1wp

THE PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

THE undersigned beg to inform the public that their Revised Edition of the Provincial Statutes will be ready for delivery on or about the 1st of November next. It will contain all the British Laws which relate particularly to the Canadas, the Ordinances of Quebec, proclamations issued by Lord Dochester, Governor Simcoe, and the whole of the Provincial Statutes now in force, from the year 1792 to 1831, inclusive, with such notes of reference as circumstances appeared to require, and a most copious Index.

In preparing the work for the Press the utmost attention has been paid to correctness, the paper is of the best quality, and the publishers trust that its Typographical execution will equal, if not surpass, that of any work ever published in Canada, none but the most competent Printers being engaged in the office from which it is to issue.

It may not be amiss to add, that all persons who subscribe for this Edition will be annually furnished with the succeeding Provincial enactments at a moderate price, and printed in the same form as the work now in the Press.

H. C. THOMSON.
JAMES MACFARLANE.

Kingston, June 14, 1831.

Public Record Office Reference: C.O. 47/57
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