n to avert this danger, though and numerous admoni spect us to rush forward and ue you from the fate you han Had they thus answered an call, could he have complain have been self condemned alled on him he would easy for the government oyalty of its people without gence, or exposing them to and loss. And as for supposlly approved of this conduc uch a libel on their good sens d. It is an example nere , and, commending the sta future, we now dismiss

Tions .- The following stan made in the New York Comn argued that the enormoutors would well enough ena

of one case in which work bad 00 which could be performed sewer which ought not to cost had been let on a contract

Ohronicle has made another

s of inconsistency in relation this attempt is even more rit, showing conclusively that n who may say with the Jew suaded, though thou Jost perhks that he gained a victory, score charges that he at first now does not pretend to mainr two. If to lose nine points uish, "P. Q." is a redoubt-h. But perhaps he claims a though vanquished he can n on this footing he gains noargument is a tissue of mere false assertions, false princi-uotations: we say dishonest, uotats part of our remarks on s others that would have diis assertions. And of the rereral sentences are also point He says indeed, that "there tion and absurdity in the pasrdity is all his own, and arises ple of making Mr. Bidwell ctions of other men, and speor the actions of the party of e the leader, committed since nection with politics. Of false several. "P. Q." says that

Ir. Bidwell never foresaw any we never did any such did or did not foresee we and have said nothing. What t he was not connected with ant of their proceedings. In 2." would make it appear that r. Bidwell of disloyalty, bebeen discovered in this neighs another specimen of his unwhat we said of actual rebels ong as he was engaged in peliat was contrary to law or to the ubject.

Q's." last epistle. We shall gh all his doublings, as there hod of ecosing his folly.e cannot cover up in a cloud maxim—Hear both sides; nor rejudice, refuse to allow Mr. of that maxim. This being ut the case in the strongest than even "P. Q." pretends Bidwell with being connected ead of having expressly denied rting his innocence would not because we had not then seen Nothing is more common believed guilty of a charge

st him only is heard, and yet pelieved and declared innocent known. Now up to the time ation of the U. E. Loyalist ds, we had seen nothing it neither explained nor proved therefore merely the opinion hen we had seen the defence, icious circumstance was satisand every thing obscure was which it was shown that the to support his charge, could to go to a jury, we should optible as "P.Q.", and the atriot, if we had refused to of the accused party. "P. stand that there is no incona man to be guilty before his; believing him to be innocent s, the accusers on their own rg. The veriest pettifogger ey cannot make out a case to

have nothing but suspicions, of prejudice, but not by one grounds of their suspici

So much for our incon-"P. Q." h s taken up new says that Mr. Bidwell was rancis Head. We think that nished, because Sir Francis uspicions, took occasion of the . Bidwell's fears by avowing rrant him protection either of If such an avowal had come r person, it would not have ht or importance; but coming ho, especially at such a time, a to give protection, it could st depressing effect, in fact But on this point we shall not fident that the government dene. It cannot be that a as nobly refused to punish mabeen engaged in the rebelwho has not, and against

w the ill-concealed motives ompters of "P.Q." and the not know that all their horgers to the government from uth, but a selfish regard 5 e should be surprised at the which they represent the

ernment, both as to its power and security .-If we did not know that all the outcry raised by the Chronicle and Patriot is a false alarm, we should think that we had gone back to the days of the "King-making. Warwick", and that the government was so weak, and so near tottering to its fall, and Mr. Bidwell was so powerful, another

Warwick, that he could overturn the state! In opposition to all these false and selfish alarms, we say, let the government know and exert its power. nd do that which is right to every man; and then, though there were a hundred Bidwells in the Province, and though each one were a hundred times more dangerous than even "P. Q." repre-sents him to be, still the government might defy them all. The only thing that can endanger or weaken the government is to refuse to do justice to every man, but of this we have no fear. They have exacted less than strict justice from others. and will not now reverse their own rule.

There are some other points in "P. Q.'s" re-marks which might be noticed if they deserved it, but we pass them by, merely observing; that he calls our reference to the time when our opposition to Sir Francis Head commenced, "a quibble a-bout time"! and says that he kept no record of our "lucubrations." He oright to have kept some record before he made a false charge respecting them. In his recapitulation too, "P. Q." misrepresents the facts. Mr. Bidwell was not alarmed for his safety until Sir Francis Head alarmed him by stating that he could not warrant him proection, and when the Representative of Her Maesty thus avowed his want of will or power, or both, to give protection, Mr. B. had some cause for alarm. We may observe farther, that the Chronicle and the Patriot are the only papers n either Province, so far as we have seen, that have not the heart to do justice to an opponent .-

have not the heart to do justice to an opponent.—
Our readers will perceive that we have passed lightly over the production of "P.Q." for, in truth, we could hardly be been considered as the latest and the same of the prates about our stupidity, though he is himself so stupid as to be unable to understand the question at issue, or so dishonest as to be unfit to state and argue it rightly. He has shifted the question, and argues as if the subject of debate were Mr. Bidwell's character, instead of his rights. On these he has not said any thing, but labours with all his little might to show that Mr. B. is a dangerous character, and that we have said the same. If we character, and that we have said the same. If we had, what has that to do with the question? The question is, has Mr. Bidwell been in any way con-nected with the rebellion, or has he done any thing to forfeit his rights as a British Subject? This we have always denied, and have affirmed his inno-cence, and until "P Q," can quote from us an admission that Mr. Bidwell was concerned in the rebellion, he will never be able to convince us of

inconsistency.

And cannot the purblind moles who are assailing
Mr. Bidwell's character see that their charges
recoil on Sir F. Head? All that the former was or recoil on Sir F. Head? All that the former was or had done was known to the latter when he would have appointed him a Judge, so that if Mr. B. was such a dangerous man as they now assert, what are we to think of Sir F. Head who would have given him office? If we wished to scatter every prücle of respect for the late Executive, his blind defenders have given us ample materials and a full opportunity for doing so. And "PQ," ventures to impus nour motives toe. If we was to tures to impugn our motives too. If we were to adopt his factics, and show up the motives of the chief actors on his side of the question, they would cut a sorry figure. We spare them as yet, but may not do it always. We waive several things were the great them. things worthy of note thus readily, because we are satisfied that the small souled men of the Chronicle and the Patriot, will find before long, that they have not only been ungenerous and unjust, but also that they have committed a blunder, which in Tallers and the committed a blunder, which in Talleyrand's estimation, is the worst thing that a politician can commit.

We copy the following remarks from the Montre-Courier, observing that the opponents of Mr. Bidwell are taking the very course to create a reaction in the public mind, by maintaining that a

action in the public mind, by maintaining that a man may be banished for his political opinions.

"We have met with the assertion in print, that Mr. Bidwell's continuance in exile is a proof of his consciousness of guilt; because there is no law to preyent his return! It is true there is no law to bind him; but there is that which must bind him; if he he an honest man, whice own palete. law to bind him; but there is that which must bind him, if he be an honest man,—his own pledge. From this, Sir F. B. Head refused to release him.—Is he the guilty man, who deserves banishment? The pledge, in that case, is no bond. If crafty enough in his guilt to escape detection, he would take the first opportunity to set aside his pledge, A scribe of Saturday's Chronicle promises a no-like of a United Empire Loyalist. If the Chronicle enough in his guilt to escape detection. he would take the first opportunity to set aside his pledge, as one exterded by force or fear, and to return in triumph to the scene of his successful villainy. If so far committed as to feel such a return unsafe, the pledge would serve his turn as an excuse for shrinking from exposure and punishment. It is only on the supposition that he is a high minded man, guiltless, nay, incapable of the crime, laid to his charge, that the pledge exacted from him cam be supposed to have any value. To be binding upon him, the pledge must be unjust to him is it just or politic to insist upon it? Ought not the Executive, on every account, to release him from its obligations; so that, if guilty, he may not be favoured with its as an excuse,—nor, if incorent, injured by it as an undeserved sentence of condemnation?

This is a subject upon which it behoves the press of these Colonies to speak plainly. The new forms the first stated it, I am persuaded it will appear appear doubly so when I shall have examined the defence of Sir Francis which has been set up, and weighed the arguments for and against Mr. Bid-

To the Editor of the U. C. Herald.

It is not the object of my present remarks to enter into any discussion of the vitally important question in permission, I will do at large in next week's Herald.

Pretty much all the light that can be thrown upon the cried this week, when I shall review the whole mathabakes put forth in the form of objections. I am tunional mathabakes put forth in the form of objections. I am tunional mathabakes put forth in the form of objections. I am tunional mathabakes put forth in the form of objections. I am tunional mathabakes are, as might have been and in some instances ably advocate all that I desire in most respectable to the pleasure of learning that the from which I have heard, as well as many in Kingston, and in some instances ably advocate all that I desire in most respectable to the pleasure of learning that the from which I have heard, as well as many in Kingston, and in the affair—true to themselves, to British Chrostie that affair—true to themselves, to British Chrostie that affair—true to themselves, to British Chrostie and vaporing Patriot are exceptions—being of principle,—the "bread and butter" navigators of Sir Prancis' boat, and not the advocates of Prancis' boat, and not the intelligent debaters of British hours and law,—the mobocratic scavenger of political filth, and not the intelligent debaters of ble exceptions, must also be included as few of the in one of the same towards.

By several Editors have expressed a wish that I had given my real name as a voucher for the accuracy of my statements and extracts of the two cheers and extracts of the two Provinces with the desire to ascertain the truth of the matter. They have perhaps overlooked the voucher of the Herald for the accuracy of my statements of the extracts were taken; and I thought it proper under all the circumstances to withhold my real name, believing that the object of my statement would be better promoted under the voucher for the Editor, as otherwise motives might be attributed which would perhaps be

they could do for themselves. It has, however, been found that Sir Francis' "character" would soon sink any boat on the Canadian waters, and nearly all hands have abandoned her for the British Ship Constitution of a part of the sinking boat, and are therefore dancing to the tune of the Chronicle and are therefore dancing to the tune of the Chronicle and are therefore dancing to the tune of the Chronicle and Logalist. But it is not improbable, from sphearances, that the better part of even these few will soon come to themselves, and leave the Chronicle and Patriot sole admiral, captain and crew of Sir Francis' boat. In my present remarks, I have nothing further in view but an explanatory observation or two, and a word for the Chronicle.

I have been represented as advocating Mr. Bidwell's

to themselves, and leave the Chronicle and Patriot sols admiral, captain and crew of Sir Francis' beat.

In my present remarks, I have nothing further in view but an explanatory observation or two, and a word for the Chronicle.

I have been represented as advocating Mr. Bidwell's return to this Province for party objects. In the first place I have no party objects to promote, and in nine cases out of ten I have riewed party objects as contemptible in themselves. In the second place, I have not, directly nor indirectly, advocated Mr. Bidwell's return to this Province. I have not said whether Mi. B's return to or absence from this Province would be more beneficial to himself or to the country. That is a question which forms indeed the burden of the Chronicle's columns, and is the theme of the small politicians of the Bond Head school of expediency, but has nothing whatever to do with the case under consideration. The entire of what I have advocated is the repeal of Sir Francis Head's unconstitutional cf. in expelling Mr. Bidwell from the Province. I intimated last week that the course pursued by the party of the Chronicle would inevitably bring Mr. Bidwell back to the Province, if the popular voice would do it, and even clevate him to the highest situation in the gift of the popule. But so far from advocating such an object, I deprecated their course of proceeding that would inevitably lead to it. If I wished Mr. Bidwell's return to Canada noter any circumstances; I have not seen a line or heard a word from him that indeates the slightest feeling or wish on the subject, or any other expectation than that of making the United States his home. I might indeed, in perfect accordance with constitutional principles and feelings, wish the return of any man who had been unlawfully excluded from the country. If Mr. Attorney General Hagerman expressed regret said emotion at parting with Mr. B. I might have expressed a wish to see him back again. But I expressed we principles and feelings, wish the return of Amagination on

containing the very essence of the \*\*Backenzie temper and spirit—as subgravive of the Englishman's boast or Briton's glory—

"Their doctri:es are a public scourge, Their mildest physic is a farrier's purge."

But would I therefore have the \*\*Chronicle\* and \*\*Patriot\* banished or imprisoned, after Sir F. Head's example in regard to Mr. Bidwell ? No, I would defend their rights—because their rights are my rights—against such an unconstitutional aggression, nor would I reproach them for their principles while I was advocating their rights, how much soever I might contemn them in my own mind—

The \*\*Chronicle\* has taken the \*\*Herald\* I have nothing to do—I never saw one of his articles before they were given to the printer—nor did I ever confer with him on the subject of one of them—The \*\*Herald\*, unlike the \*\*Chronicle\*, can take care of himself, and has no need to beg the help of correspondents, or to borrow materials from the coloums of the \*\*Patriot\* with which to blacken the character of a political opponent in order to justify the robbery of his rights; but as \*\*A United Empire Loyalist is coupled with the \*\*Herald\* in this instance, I may make a single remark without intruding upon ground which I know can be occupied by the Editor of the Herald with sucqualled ability—at least in this Province. The \*\*Chronicle\* has, is yet, attempted no reply to my remarks of last week upon the comparative consistency. The burden of the \*\*Chronicle\* has, is yet, attempted no reply to my remarks of last week upon the comparative consistency of the \*\*Chronicle\* has, is yet, attempted no reply to my remarks of last week upon the comparative consistency. The burden of the \*\*Chronicle\* has, is yet, attempted no reply to my remarks of last week upon the comparative consistency of the \*\*Chronicle\* has, is yet, and the Herald. I will add another to the catalogue of his examples of consistency. The burden of the \*\*Chronicle\* theme now is, that the acts of Sir Francis ought not to be animadverted upon as he has left the Province; but

when I first stated it, I am persuaded it will app-ar appear doubly so when I shall have examined the defence of Sir Francis which has been set up, and weighed the arguments for and against Mr. Bidwell's rights in the question at issue.

I think it is also due to myself to remark, that I not appear doubly so when I shall have examined the defence of Sir Francis which has been set up, and weighed the arguments for and against Mr. Bidwell's rights in the question at issue.

I think it is also due to myself to remark, that I not principle, which is here involved. The warmest opponent of Mr. Bidwell, as a politician, is bound to do him justice as a man.

To descend to a consideration of mere policy. Supposing (which we do not) that the advice of a certain school of would-be-politicians, were followed, and that Mr. Bidwell were kept in exile, not as a man prove I and admitted to be guilty, but as an able man, respected by friends and emerica, and therefore, in some men's view, damould his exile serve? The unprincipled refuges, scattered up and down the Union, who might—nay, must—often be ristaken by the many, for honest men and patriots, if it be once consecded that a man may be banished from Canada, without trial, for supposed political opinions, and the extent of his personal influence, are to render his ever receiving justice at the hands of an English Colonial Governor.—If such a result be desirable, we have no more to say.?

To the Editor of the U. C. Herald.

When I first stated it, I am persuaded the defence of Sir Francis which has been set up, and the defence of Sir Francis which has been set up, and well's rights in the question at issue.

I think it is also due to myself to remark, that I think it is also due to myself to remark, that I think it is also due to myself to remark, that I think it is also due to myself to remark, that I think it is also due to myself to remark, that I think it is also due to myself to remark, that I think it is also due to myself to remark the well's nights in the question at

P. S. Several Editors have expressed a wish

any opinion we chuse on any subject, and at any time we think proper, without waiting for his voice or any other issue. He gives an obscure hint that ne may at some time or other take us to task for the course we have lately pursued, but he may spare himself the trouble, as we care not one straw for any thing he can say. If indeed, he thinks that he can gain an extra slice of "bread and butter" by it, do it by all means; for it makes no manner of difference to us. He must edit a very different paper from his present one be-fore we shall heed either his censures or his

We would make a remark on the short article n the Chronicle of Wednesday, but in sheer pity we will not send him begging again for so much trash. The ass in the same paper who signs himself "Kingston," is informed that he might have found another fable much more applicable to the case of the person whose hard fate he bewails.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur and suite left Toronto last Thursday for Niagara, and are expected in this Town to-morrow. Invitations have been issued by His Excellency for a large party to dine with him at Macdonald's Hotel on

Province. The general conduct of the men has been highly creditable to them, both in their behaviour and in their attention to their duties.

We understand that the wheat crops in this District have been greatly improved by the late fine weather. Many fields which seemed to be nearly a total loss a short time ago, are now doing well. In the States too the young wheat crops

om the discussions and meetings of the abolition ists, which resulted in the destruction of Pensylva nia Hall, a large new building in which the abolitionists held their meeting. The mob broke into he Hall, and set it on fire.

pardon and forearance to many, who will in consequence be still suffered to continue inhabitants of the Colony.

I do now, therefore, call upon all Her Majesty's good and faithful Subjects to unite with the Government in calming, as much as possible, those feelings of indignation and displeasure which the late wicked attempt has so naturally excated, and by the exercise of a kind and generous forbearance, to suffer their misguided fellow Subjects to return as speedily and entirely as may be to the peaceful and confident enjoyment of those blessings, which by their folly and misconduct they had endeavoured to destroy.

And it is earnestly hoped that ah who upon this occasion have experienced the merciful forgiveness of their Government, may hereafter so demean themselves as to shew their just and grateful sense of the Royal clemency—that they may imitate in future the loyal fidelity of those by whose brave and active exertio is the late Insurrection was no promptly suppressed; and that by their

tate in future the loyal fidelity of those by whose brave and active exertions the late Insurrection was so promptly suppressed; and that by their dutiful obedience to the Laws; and their orderly and inoffensive conduct, they may leave no occasion to their Government or to their fellow Subjects, to regret the lenient course which has been adopted towards them.

And I no increase assure all the good and worthy inhabitants of this Province, that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the excellent conduct which has so honourably distinguished them during the trials to which they have been exposed; and that if ever again their peace shall be disturbed by domestic or foreign enemies, they may rely upon receiving the ulmost support of their Sovereign and of the British Nation.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's Reign the first.

By Command of His Excellence.

By Command of His Excellency. C. A. HAGERMAN, ATTORNEY GENERAL, D. CAMERON, SECRETARY, KINGSTON CORPORATION.

The Mayor and Common Council have appointed the following Officers:

Treasurer W. R. Sanders, Esq. Clerk Mr. W. Dawe, Clerk of Market Mr. Chas. Thomas, Assessor Mr. Andrew Mayne, Street Surveyor and High Bailiff

Cullen,
Inspector of Chimn vs Mr. Timothy Donoghue,
Pound Keeper Mr. Miles Keegan.
By order of the Mayor and Council.
W. DAWE,

At a Court of the Mayor & Common Council held an Thursday the I7th of May, inst. the Committee populated to scrutinize the election of Edward toble for Alderman, and Walter McCuniffe, for

Noble for Alderman, and Walter McCuniffe, for Common Council Man, of Ward No. 3 in the said Town, presented their report as follows—
To the Worshipful the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council Men of the Town of Kingston.
The Committee elected at a Court of the Mayor and Common Council on Monday the 23rd day of April ult. to scrutinize and investigate the Election and return of Edward Noble as Alderman and Walter McCuniffe as Common Councilman of Ward No. 3 in the said Town, which return was made by John A. McDonald, Esq., returning officer, and protested against by Richard Scobel and others claiming to be electors for the said Ward, beg leave to report—

party to dine with him at Macdonald's Hotel on the 24th, the Queen's birth-day, on which Sir George will inspect the whole of the force at this garrison.

The Toronto Colonist of the 17th instant, says "a rumour has reached us on which we place some "Mance, that changes may soon be looked for in His Excell.ncy's councils, by which we trust the country will be benefitted."

The Court for the trial of the prisoners charged with high treason, met last Wednesday, and was adjourned for a fortnig! t. Several persons against twom no bills were found, were discharged op giving security for their good behaviour for three years.

Capt. Fraser's Company of the 2nd Lenox militia returned home last Thursday, and Capt. Graham's Company of Perth Volunteer Artillery last Saturday. Others of the militia have returned home, and more are about returning in other parts of the Province. The general conduct of the men has the suid capt. The court at the force at this garrison.

That jour committee met in the Court House in the said Town on Thursday the 26th of April last, sand on several subsequent dajournments.

That your committee met in the Court House in the said Town on Thursday the 26th of April last, sand on several subsequent dajournments.

That none of the parties who protested against by Richard Scobel and others to be leave to report.

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That none of the parties and mr. Alexander for McNabb, who were Candidates at the said Election for the offices of AldermanCom.Council man of the said Ward, leg was deared by their Council Henry Smith, Junr. Esq., and your Committee after consultation determined to hear Counsel for both parties, if they s

the Candidates, that he would wait half an hour for each party to produce a Voter, and after that period had elapsed without any vote being tendered for Messrs. Thirkeil and McNabb, or either of them, he closed the poll, and declared Messrs. Noble and McCuniffe duly elected.

That some persons for whose attendance as Witnesses, Subpoenas were issued on the part of Messrs. Thirkell and McNabb, did not attend before your Committee, and the Counsel for Messrs. Thirkell and McNabb applied to your Committee to issue attachments against them for contempt, which your committee, after maturely considering the Act of Incorporation, for the reasons hereing the Act of Incorporation, for the reasons hereing which your committee, after maturely considering the Act of Incorporation, for the reasons hereafter stated, entertained doubts of their Legal authority to do, and Mr Smith as Counsel for Messrs. Thirkell and McNabb delivered a written declaration to your committee that "as counsel "for the petitioners he could not proceed with the "scrutiny, the council not feeling themselves au"thrizzed to enforce the attendance of witnesses "subponend who had not attended."

That your committee beg here to observe that no petition was presented to them by Messrs. Thirkell and McNabb, or either of them—The scrutiny having been instituted in consequence of a request addressed to the Worshipful the Mayor, by certain electors of the said Ward, to which request Messrs. Thirkell and Mr-Nabb were neither

similar lail, a large now building in which the about beliation to be their meeting. The most broke into the hell, and set it on fire.

Be Hall, and set it

Chairman. Kingston, 16th May, 1838.

The Report having been read by the Clerk, it was resolved that the same be adopted—

At a Court of the Mayor & Common Council of the Town of Kingston, held at the Court House in the said Town on Thursday the 17th Day of May 1838. The Committee ap-pointed by the said Mayor and Common Coun cil to revise the By Laws of the said Town pre sented the following report

Second Report of the Committee to revise the

Second Report of the Committee to revise the By Laws.

That for the suppression of Nuisances and the good Government of the Town
It is resolved

1st. That any person who shall on Sunday do any servile work or labour (works of pity, charity, and necessity excepted,) or bring, or sell, or expose for sale, any goods wares or merchandize, shall forfeit the Sum of Twenty shillings for each offence, but it shall be lawful to sell Milk until nue o'clock in the morning, and after four o'clock in the afternoon.

the said Town, except the baggage of passengers, under a penalty of Five pounds for each offence; and the High Bailiff and all Constables of the said Town are strictly enjoined to carry this and the preceding clause into effect.

3rd. That any person who shall ride or drive any horse or horses or other beasts through any of the streets of the Town at an immoderate rate, shall forfeit for each offence the Sum of Ten Shillings; and any Proprietor or possessor of any Horse, Mare or Gelding, who shall suffer the same to run at large in any of the Streets of the Town, or shall suffer the same to stand in any Street without being sufficiently secured, or tied to prevent its running away, shall forfeit for each offence the Sum of Ten Shillings. And no person shall fasten any horse or horses in such a way as that the reins shall form an obstacle in the free use of the side walk, or keep any Carriage, Waggon, Sleigh or other vehicle standing upon any paved crossway for foot passengers over the said streets, under a penalty for each offence of ten shillings.

4th. That any person who shall lead, ride or drive any horse or carriage on any side walk, except at the entrance to a gateway, shall forfeit for each offence the sum of ten shillings.

5th. That it shall not be lawful for ary person to deposit or throw, or cause to be deposited or throw, a way any dung, manure, slops or filth of

5th. That it shall not be lawful for any person to deposit or throw, or cause to be deposited or throw a way any dung, manure, slops er filth of any description whatsoever in or upon any Street or wharves, into the harbour, or along the shore thereof, or upon the ice within the harbour, under a penalty for each offence of the sum of twenty shillings. And any person who shall suffer any stagnant water, or any putrio or unw tolesome substances to remain on his lot, in his house, cellar, yard, or any outbuilding, and shall, after notice from any of the officers of the said Town, neglect from so of the officers of the said Town, neglect from any of the officers of the said Town, neglect or each officer, or the said Town, neglect or each offence, forfeit the sum of twenty shillings, besides the expence of removing or abating such muisance.

6th. That any person who shall wilfully and wantonly remove, injure or deface any Sign, Building, Spout, Fence or ornamental Tree; or who shall inscribe or draw any indecent word or figure upon any building, wall or fence in the saidTown, shall forfeit for each offence the sum

of Twenty shall forfeit for each offence the sum of Twenty shillings.

7. That any person who shall place or cause to be placed any Cask, Pakages, Furniture, waggons, Carts, or other Vehicles, wood, stone, Plank, Boerds or other Articles in any Street, or on any Side-walk, so as to incommode or obstruct the free passage or use thereof, and shall neglect or refuse to removed the same on receiving notice from the High Bailiff or other officer shall for each offence forfeit the sum of Twenty Snillings, and the decision of the Mayor or Alderman upon the question of obstruction shall be final.

the decision of the Mayor or Alderman upon the question of obstruction shall be final.

8th. That no persor shall-place or cause to be placed any materials for building on any side walk or pavement, nor shall any person be allowed to occupy more than half of the Street(and in case of two buildings being erected opposite to each other, not more than one third of the Street each) nor shall such materials for building be placed in front of any adjoining House, building or premises, but opposite the site of such building only nor with any materials, and then only during the time which may be indispensably necessary for erecting the building, under a penalty fore; ch offence of Twenty Shillings.

9th. That any person who in the excavation of

9th. That any person who in the excavation of any Cellar, Area, Drain, Pit or Well may deposit the Earth or rubbish excavated or dug therefrom in the street, shall remove the same within seven days after having received notice from the High Bailiff or other officer to that effect, and shall en-

Notice is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the said Town, that a Bill pursuant and conformable to the said report, will be read the first time at the Court of the said Mayor and Common Council, to be held at the Court House on Monday the 4th Day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Mayor & Common Council. W. DAWE, Clerk. Kingston, 17th May, 1838.

N E W G O O D S.

POR Sale by the Subscriber, just arrived, and will be sold low for cash,
50 Barriels bright Muscovado Sugar,
5 Tierces Rice, (hest Carolina,)
20 Kegs Tobacco,
20 Baskets best Sparkling Champagne,
Fox's Brand, No. 1.
10 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
Has also on hand, a good supply of TEAS,
CROCKERY, and a variety of other goods just receiving. NEW GOODS.

N. B. A quantity of OAK and PINE Timber on hand, and will be sold low.
Kingston, 21st May, 1838.

THE Subscriber very respectfully begs leave to acquaint his friends and the Public generally, that he has Leased the large and commodious Wharf and Warehouses at foot of Store Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Truax & Phillips, and known by the name of the COMMERCIAL WHARF. where he tenders his services to those who may be pleased to employ him in the Forwarding and Commission Business. The extent of the premises enabled him to let one half of the Wharf and Store Houses to the well known Firm of Messrs, Hooker and Henderson of Prescott, who are to carry on a branch of their forwarding business in this place; and also let to Mr. H. Fraser Agent for Messrs. A. H. Vuss & Co. of Montreal, a part of the spacious Stone Store House in rear of the wharf for the purpose of carrying on a

NOTICE.

WHOLESALE GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT. Thus the Commercial Wharf offers to the public the facility of buying or selling the goods and fransporting them to any part of the two Provinces or of the United States.

The subscriber at the solicitation of some of his friends has been induced to take out

AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE, for the purpose of disposing of such consignments as may be ordered to be sold by Public Auction, and has established a regular correspondence with respectable Mercantile Houses in several parts of the two Provinces, which will enable him to give the two Provinces, which will enable him to give correct information respecting the state of the different markets and the current prices of produce &c. Cord Wood for Steam Boats, and Town consumptions will be kept at all times on the warfand a commental person will constantly attend to Ship, or receive freight and passengers bagage, Store and wharfage on the most reasonable terms; freight & charges on goods left subject therto, will be collected on delivery, and goods punctually sold. Property on consignment will be taken charge of, free of Storage and Wharfage, if sold by.

Kingston, 21st May, 1838.

Kingston, 21st May, 1838.

HE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed Executors to the last will and testament of William Needbam, late of the Township of Kingston, hereby request all persons having demands against said estate to present them duly authenticated for adjustment, and all indebted to make immediate asymmetry.

WILLIAM BEAMISH. MICAJAH P. GUESS. Executors

Kingston, 18th May, 1838.

NOTICE. A LL persons are hereby cautioned against trust-ing any individual or individuals on my ac-count, as I will pay no debts after this date con-tracted without my written order.

HENRY CHRISTOPHER.

Kingston, 16th May, 1838. SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT. WILL BE SOLD at the Court House, in the Town of Kingston, on Saturday the 26th day of May next, the following Lands, belonging to Rufas Shorey, as Executor of Samuel Lewis, deceased; stized by virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Midland District, at the suit of Abraham Truax, viz: - West half of lot No 4, 7th Concession of Errest Town. Sale at 12 o'clock, noon.

All persons having claims against the above land or any part thereof, are requested to present the same to me on or before the day of sale.

JOHN McLEAN, Lafe Sheriff Mid Dist. Sheriff's Office, Kingston, February 20, 1838.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday the 23rd June inst. at the same hour and place. JOHN McLEAN, Late Sheriff, Mid. Dist. Sheriff's Office, Kingston, May 22d, 1838.

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP,
The reputation of which has now become established as the
most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for
INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTRIMA,
WHOOPING COUGH, SPITTING OF
BLOOD, AND ALL AFFECTIONS
OF THE LINGS. OF THE LUNGS.

OF THE LUNGS.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SQLE PROPRIETOR.

DANIEL GODDARD, No. 8 Gold St.

NEW-YORK.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the Proprietor is authorized by a Physicism, from whom the Recipe was considentially obtained, to state, that he has used it himself, and in his extensive, practice if it Pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect. The happy combination of vegetable substances, of which it is entirely composed, are pseuliarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach.

This medicine has been used very extensively, and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has fafied in giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended; even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the Lungs, and where all other remedies had fafied, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common cofes, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in asthma, hoarseness, whese-ing, and shortness of breath, it gives immediate reliefs, procuring tranguil rest and sleep. In whooping cough it is without a rival. It operates by genife expectoration, and may be given to infante with perfect safety.

The Proprietor would add, that he is constantly receiving numerous testimonials of the value and efficacy of this remedy, some certificates of which may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle. Any person using It will be sure to recommend it again.

N.B. The Cough Syrup and Tooth Wash are only to be had genuine at the Store of JOHN MEAGHER, Apothecary & Duggist, next door to Mrs. Tolkien's, and three doors below Mr. Foster's. Brock Street, Kingston, 15thMay, 1838.

S. DAVIS. AUCTIONERR, COMMISSION MERCHANT'S APPRAISER,

OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, STORESTRET, KINGSTON. AVING fitted up the premises on the North East corner of Store and Rear Streets, for the purposes of an AUCTION ROOM and COMMISSION STORE, he would respectfully advertise the public that he is now fully prepared to enter upon the above lines of business, having provided himself with extensive ware rooms and premises. As an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, he is determined to be punctual in his remittances; and will be faithful to his employers in every respect. He also continues the JEWin every respect. He also continues the JEW-ELRY BUSINESS at the same stand, where repairing will be done on the shortest notice. Old Gold and Silver bought.

Kingston, 10th May, 1838.

SALE AT AUCTION.



WILL be SOLD at AUCTION, on the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, at the Wharf of James Brown, Esq., City of Toronto, at the hour of TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Schooner SIR F. B. HEAD, Do. MONTREAL,
Thirty Shares Steamer COBOURG Stock,
Two Do. Do. WILLIAM IV, Do.
And a few Do. PORT CREDIT HARBOUR Do.
The above is sold by way of closing the business of the late Firm of Hooker, Henderson & Co., Presectt.

HOOKER & HENDERSON. Prescott, May 1, 1838.

any servile work or labour (works of pity, charity, and necessity excepted,) or bring, or selt, or expose for sale, any goods wares or merchandize, shall forfeit the Susr of Twenty shillings for each offence, but it shall be lawful to sell Mitk until nuc o'clock in the afternoon.

2nd. That no Steam Boat, Schooner, Barge, or other Vessel, shall receive any Freight or discharge any part of their Cargo on the Sabbath day, at or near any of the Wharves or Docks of Kingston, May 18th, 1838.

R. M. ROSE,

R. M.

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