

Wednesday, April 10.

Linderman vs. Childfield.—This was an action for slander, said to be written by the defendant about three years ago.—The writing was proved, and went to state that the plaintiff had been guilty of perjury in a former transaction. In the defence it was attempted to be proved, that the action was brought with a malicious intention, in consequence of certain law suits which were pending between the parties, and also that the allegations were true. Verdict for Plaintiff £25.

John Applegarth vs. Duke Wellington Hopkins, Pathmaster. Trespass. Verdict for Plaintiff, £4 10 0

The Queen vs. Thomas McGullen.—The prisoner was indicted on a charge of rape on a young woman named Anne Wilner, on the 22d Dec. last, about 9 miles from Brantford. The case was fully proven, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box.

John Applegarth vs. Duke Wellington Hopkins and J. Crickmore Trespass.

This case was something similar to the former one between the same parties.—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Thursday, April 11.—Patterson against Armstrong. This was a civil bill suit for monies claimed by Mr. Patterson for monies received by the defendant who was for some time in his employment as teamster. The defendant proved a set off of £34 15. Verdict for Plaintiff £7 6s 3d.

Luce Ansley v. Peter Coghlan.—Mr. Sherwood Queen's Counsel, stated the case; the prisoner stood charged with stealing a sheep. Mr. Caprian missed a sheep on the morning of the 2d Jan.—Found the entrance to the barn opened, and marks of feet on the snow outside;—sent his man down the road, who informed him of prisoner and another man being in the neighborhood; saw the marks of blood on the road; went to a Magistrate and procured a warrant. The sheep was found under a bed, covered with a cloth, in the house of the prisoner's mother. Guilty.

Friday, April 12.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Sarah McBride, vs. James Howard.—It appeared that the parties were to have been married on the 19th Dec. last, when from some cause, neither party appeared. The Defendant was taken upon the Plaintiff and her mother, and offered as a recompence, land to the value of \$100, which was agreed to and the Deed made out, but subsequently refused, suggesting instead, cash to the same amount. Verdict for the Plaintiff, £2 10 0!

N. Hughson, vs. Hopkins!—Trespass.—3d suit.—Verdict for Plaintiff by agreement. £5.

Wat. Lovatt, vs. John Gage, Saltfleet. This was an action brought to recover damages for not fulfilling the covenant of a lease in not repairing a house, completing a barn and stable, and not supplying a sufficient number of rails for fencing, by which the cattle of his neighbours got into Plaintiff's field and destroyed his crops. Plaintiff's family also suffered during the winter from cold and wet in consequence of the very bad state of the dwelling house, which the defendant was bound to repair previous to Sept. 1842.—Verdict for the Plaintiff, £37 10 0.

Hannah Turnbull, Anne O'Brien and John Boyle were placed at the bar charged with having on the 24th March last, at an early hour, forcibly entered the house of Mr. Applegarth, and stealing therefrom sundry cloths, razors, knives, books, &c. The indictment only charged them with the larceny. Verdict Guilty.

Daniel Gorman, an old offender, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a saddle, the property of Dr. Mitchell of Dundas, and disposing of the same to a Mr Kemp. The prisoner had been an inmate of the Penitentiary in 1839, and again in 1840. Guilty.

Bucknell vs. The Executors of the late Allan Macdonnell others.—An writ of Provisory, note and interest—£482 14s—Verdict for the Plaintiff.

King's College vs. Campbell. An action for the recovery of certain lands.—Verdict by consent.

Saturday, April 13.

Whitler vs. M'Kee.—An ejectment to recover certain lots of land in the township of Beverly, under a patent of 1767. Verdict for plaintiff 1s. damages.

Forgery.—Edward Louismore, late of Paris, was arraigned, but in consequence of one of his principal witnesses being ill, the Crown allowed it to stand over to next assizes.

Strathey vs. Crooks.—This was a new trial granted by the Courts below. It will be in the recollection of our readers that at our last Assizes Mr. Strathey obtained a verdict against the Hon. James Crooks, for the large sum of £1700.

This case being called in Court, and in consequence of counsel not appearing for the plaintiff, was struck out of the Judges list. Mr. Sullivan mentioned that he could not move in the action, for want of certain papers in Toronto, which could not be forwarded in time.

Morris Jackson, a colored man, was placed at the bar, charged with having received some hens and geese, knowing same to have been stolen from the yard of Mr. Hislop.—Not Guilty.

Secretary's Office.

Kingston, 6th April, 1844.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

William Salmon, of Simcoe, Barrister at Law, to be Commissioner of Bankrupts, in and for the District of Talbot, and John Prince, of Sandwich, Barrister at Law, to be Commissioner of Bankrupts, in and for the Western District, under 7th Victoria, Chap. 10. George Malloch, Andrew Norton Buell, and David B. O. Ford, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Customs, in and for the District of Johnstown.

James Dallas, of the Township of Orillia, Esquire, to be Warden of the Simcoe District in place of the Hon. J. E. Irving, resigned. George Fraser, of Goderich, Esq, to be a Coroner, in and for the Huron District.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant licenses to Michael Mc Dermott, of Bytown, Gentleman, and John D. Lamell, of Toronto, Gentleman, to practice the art of Land Surveying, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—We learn that the Public Offices here will close on the 15th and will be open in the City of Montreal about the 20th of May next.

It is rumoured that Col. Bullock, Adjutant General of Militia, as well as Col. Jarvis, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, will remove to Toronto, and that Anthony B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, will remain in Kingston.—Kingston Chronicle.

DISTRICT OF SIMCOE.—We this day give the proceedings of a late meeting of the Reformers in this District, to take measures to ensure the return to Parliament of one who will represent their interests, in place of Captain Steele, who, long ago, forfeited their confidence. After the powerful influence which was employed to emancipate the county of Simcoe from the thraldom of the old Compact, at the last general Election, there can be little doubt that the Reform interest, which, since then, acquired strength, will be again successful, if it be not divided in the choice of a Candidate.

The vacillating and devious parliamentary course of the Member for Simcoe has frequently been the subject of public observation; and this impression has not been lessened by the publication of his late opinions, in his late speech as Chairman of the meeting at Barrie, particularly when viewed in connexion with his vote in the House, in support of Mr. Price's motion. But, however consistent he might have been in his Parliamentary course, there is one vital question, his known opposition to which unfits him to represent the wishes of the people.—we mean, THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Any man who is known to be in opposition to this, or a similar measure, should be scouted by every intelligent constituency from the hustings, as the enemy of religious liberty and equality—the foe of clerical and usurped power. We are told, that while the Gallant Captain has not gained by his policy a single vote from the ranks of the Tories, he has lost almost the entire votes of the Reformers, and to a moral certainty will not again represent Simcoe in Parliament. We hope that there will be in this District, as well as in all others, a perfect understanding among the Reformers, in support of a Liberal Candidate. "United, we stand;—Divided, we fall."—Examiner.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Saturday. One Day Later from London.

The Packet ship Montreal, Tinker, arrived this morning from London, whence she sailed on the 6th of March. Capt. Tinker has kindly sent us the London Times of the 5th, being a little later than those by the steamer.

The London papers announce the death of Mr. S. Bompas, an eminent lawyer, whose name is familiar to us from his appearance in almost every criminal case of magnitude.

The House of Commons was discussing on the 4th, the army estimates, with the usual prompt rejection of all cut-downs to reduce them. The force proposed was 29,677 regular troops, 10,000 enrolled pensioners, 8811 Artillery and Engineers, 6000 marines on shore and 9000 Irish police; in all 162,433.—The money estimate was for £6,225,000.

Mr. Sharman Crawford moved a resolution declaring the maintenance of so large a standing army unconstitutional, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, but only 8 voted for it, against 87.

LATE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The Gibraltar Chronicle, of March 5, brought by the barque Douglass, Capt. Townsend, from Palermo and Gibraltar, contains a brief summary of the news by the overland mail, the advices from Bombay being to the 1st of February.

The principal intelligence is, that hostilities had broken out in Gwalior between the British and the natives (Mahrattas.) Three battles had been fought which were vigorously contested by the Mahrattas, and in which they were defeated, they inflicted severe loss on the British. The list gives 141 as the number of the latter killed, and 866 wounded. The Mahrattas are said to have between 4000 and 5000 killed and wounded.

The following English officers were killed, or died of their wounds:—General Churchill, Col. Sanders, Major Crommelin, Capt. Stewart, Magrath and Cobban, Lieuts. Newton and Leaths and Ensign Bray. Forty officers were wounded.

The Fort of Gwalior surrendered to the British, after the defeat of the Mahrattas, and several of the native chiefs made their submission.

The Governor General had declared that the country would not be occupied by the British, and that the requisitions of the Anglo-Indian Government would be limited to the establishment of a subsidiary force, to be officered solely by the English, but maintained by the Gwalior Government. The British troops were to retire immediately from the country.

There was nothing new from Scinde, or the Punjab.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

The Packet Ship Silvio de Grasse, Capt. Thompson, has just arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th of March. Our latest advices by the steamer was the 2nd.—The latest paper we have is the Paris Globe of the 4th.

Some arrests are said to have been made, of subscribers in one of the regiments forming the garrison of Paris, but no information is given of the cause.

Subscriptions were talked of, for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Admiral Duperre. The Ministerial papers ridicule the idea.

Accounts from Stockholm, of February 20, were that the King of Sweden was a little better, but his condition was still very precarious.

Advices from Algiers were to the 24th of February. Nothing of importance had occurred, the troops being merely employed in detachments, making razzias, or predatory expeditions.

Letters from Alicante, Feb. 20, say that the bombardment of the town was commenced partially on that day. Provisions were becoming scarce, the blockade being rigidly kept up, and it was thought that the insurgents would surrender before many days.

Letters from Genoa of the 24th of February, say that the Duke d'Angouleme had undergone another operation, the results of which were pleasing.

A rumor was current at Vienna, of an approaching marriage between the Archduke Stephen, and the Princess Olga, daughter of the Emperor of Russia.

Monsieur de Gaersonnaire, supposed to be the oldest man in Europe, reached his 116th

year on the 20th of February. His health was very good.

EATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Stevens, of the schooner Lyra, arrived this morning, in 25 days from Oporto, informs us that when he left, the mails had stopped for two weeks, and that the city was under martial law. There had been some fighting in the country, and an insurrection was expected to break out at Oporto.

It was reported that one of the Queen's Generals had been killed the day before, in an engagement with the rebels; and it was further bruted about that Don Miguel was in the country. The army was in good discipline.

The dates seem to forbid the idea that this is only an exaggerated version of the partial and quickly suppressed insurrection of which we had accounts by the last steamship.

FROM JAMAICA.

We are indebted to Captain Lawry, of the British schooner Joseph How, for Jamaica papers to the 24th of February. There is little news of importance. The 'Despatch' of the 23rd says:

The island continues tranquil, and the weather somewhat too dry, and the planters still languish for the want of the expected aid they so urgently require from the parent government—capital, machinery and cheap labor to develop their resources.

The Grand Court is sitting and the House of Assembly is bringing the business of the session to a close, while His Excellency, the Earl of Elgin continues to enjoy health, and to win golden opinions from all classes by his patronage of agricultural industry and general education.

Commerce we regret to add, is dull, from the impoverished and languishing condition of many of the finest sugar estates in the Island.

The yellow fever was prevailing to some extent. The Rev. Mr. Issachar was attacked on the 24th.—Tribune.

From the Cape Town (C. G. H.) Shipping and Commercial List of Feb. 2.

MOST IMPORTANT—ABOLITION OF THE PORT DUES.

We are happy to announce to the shipping interests all over the world, that the port anchorage and light-house dues, or any other description of port charges whatever, in every port of this colony, in respect of all vessels, whether British or foreign, are from this day abolished.

In addition to the annulment we have given above of the abolition of port dues, we are able to communicate to our commercial friends that an order of the Queen in Council has been passed, for removing the prohibitions which have existed since 1832, in respect of the importations of foreign oil, beef, pork and fish, which will be now admissible at the undermentioned moderate scale of duties, viz:

Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the production or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt. 3s.

Meat, salted or cured, of all sorts, being the production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cwt. 1s. 3d.

Oil, train and blubber, the produce of fish, or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, the ton, imperial measure, £3.

Oil, sperm, of foreign fishing, the tun, imperial measure, £7 10s.

Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every £100, of the value thereof, £12.

It is impossible to overrate the favorable results which may be anticipated by the combined operation of these two measures; they will induce a great resort of foreign shipping, particularly American whalers, to our bays, and a wholesome check will be placed upon the prices of provisions for shipping at our ports, by the admission of foreign provisions at the moderate duties exacted.

From Bermuda.—By the brig Falcon, Capt. Pitt, we have Bermuda papers to the 23d inst.

The royal mail steamer, Thames, arrived there on the 22nd, from St. Thomas, with \$20,000 in specie on board. It was immediately transferred to the Dec, which left for England on the following day. The Thames sailed on the 25th for Havanna.