MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

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

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal.....B. Chapman & Co., Bookseller.
Belleville.....Mr. Michael Notley, Auctioneer.
Cobourg.....Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto.....Mr Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton.....John Brown, Esq.
New York.....V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jenks.

And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Auction Sales This Day.

As Advertised in the British Whig.

☞ No Sale This Day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitter par Optam Diem."

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, '51.

☞ THE GREAT RAILROAD.—It should be observed, that altho' the City Council have only voted £25,000 in Debentures, toward the Western Road to Toronto, yet they are pledged to vote other £25,000 toward the Eastern Road to Montreal, thus making up the full sum of £50,000 originally promised. It might have been better to have voted the whole sum to the Western Road, and to have allowed the Montreal people to find the money for the Eastern.

The subjoined official account of the movements of the ministerial personages, and their interviews with Queen Victoria, will convey some idea of the negotiations which have been pending, and of the difficulties encountered in the formation of a ministry:—

SATURDAY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived at Buckingham Palace from Lansdowne House, on Saturday morning, and had an interview with her Majesty. Lord John Russell arrived at the palace shortly after the Marquis, and had also an interview.

At half-past two o'clock, almost immediately after the departure of the Marquis and Lord John, her Majesty wrote a letter to Lord Stanley, commanding his immediate attendance at the palace. The letter was forwarded by a special messenger to the residence of the noble Lord.

Lord Stanley arrived at the palace at three [illegible] and had an interview with her Majesty, with whom his lordship remained in conference for more than an hour. After Lord Stanley had left the palace, her Majesty wrote a second letter to the noble lord, who had not reached home when the royal missive reached his residence in St. James's square.

Lord John Russell returned to his official residence in Downing street, at three o'clock. During the afternoon his lordship had interviews with Viscount Palmerston, and other members of the cabinet.

At five o'clock a letter was addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, requesting his lordship's immediate attendance at the palace. Lord Aberdeen was not at home when the letter reached Argyle House, his lordship having left town for Blackheath at two o'clock. The noble earl returned to town at six, and immediately replied to the note.

At half-past five, a "private and immediate" communication was forwarded to all the members of the retiring ministry by Lord J. Russell.

At six, Lord John proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to have a second interview with the Queen, with whom his lordship remained in conference for nearly two hours.

Immediately after the departure of Lord J. Russell, a despatch arrived at the palace from Lord Stanley, in reply to her Majesty's second communication to that noble Lord.

At half-past nine, the Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the palace. The noble earl had an interview with her Majesty and the Prince consort, and remained at the palace until nearly midnight.

On Saturday afternoon a communication was received at the residence of the right hon. W. E. Gladstone, in Carlton Gardens, from Lord Stanley. In the evening a special courier left town with despatches for the right hon gentleman, who was to have arrived at Paris on Friday last. Mr. Gladstone is expected in town this morning.

A ministerial despatch was forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon, at the Viceregal Lodge, on Friday night.

Yesterday morning, the Marquis of Lansdowne received visits from Lord John Russell and the Earl of Carlisle, at Lansdowne House.

Sir James Graham paid a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, at an early hour yesterday morning, at Argyle House.

The Earl of Aberdeen visited Lord John Russell yesterday morning. The noble earl was accompanied by Sir J. Graham.

At the later period of the day the Earl of Aberdeen visited Lord Stanley, at his residence.

At five o'clock last evening, a letter was addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen, by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, requesting the noble earl's presence at Buckingham Palace. Lord Aberdeen arrived at the Palace, by appointment, at nine o'clock last evening, and had an audience with her Majesty and the Prince consort.

MONDAY.

Lord John Russell received Viscount Palmerston, and other members of the late cabinet at an early hour Monday morning, at his lordship's private residence, in Chesham place. Lord John Russell subsequently proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and had an interview with her Majesty.

The Marquis of Clanricarde had an interview with Viscount Palmerston.

Lord Stanley received visits in the course of the day from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Forbes, Mackenzie, and other leading members of the protectionist party.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer visited Earl Grey, at his mansion, on Carlton House Terrace. The three ex-ministers had a long consultation.

Sir James Graham visited the Earl of Aberdeen, at noon, and remained in consultation with the noble earl for more than two hours.

At five o'clock, her Majesty addressed a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, commanding his lordship's attendance at the Palace, at 9 o'clock. This was the first letter written by her Majesty to the noble earl since the resignation of Lord John Russell, the former communications to his lordship having been written by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

At nine o'clock, the Earl of Aberdeen proceeded to the palace, to have an interview with her Majesty.

Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham arrived at the Palace about the same time, and joined the noble earl at the conference with the Sovereign.

TUESDAY.

This morning, at half-past ten o'clock her Majesty commanded the attendance of Lord Stanley at Buckingham Palace.

The noble lord arrived at the palace at 11 o'clock, and was immediately admitted to an audience by the sovereign, with whom his lordship remained in conference for more than an hour.

On leaving the palace, Lord Stanley proceeded to Grosvenor-gate, and had an interview with Mr. Disraeli.

Lord Stanley subsequently visited Viscount Canning, at his residence in Grosvenor square.

The Earl of Aberdeen had an interview with Lord Stanley.

Viscount Canning visited Lord Stanley in the course of the afternoon, and had an interview with his lordship.

Her Majesty the Queen addressed a second communication to Lord Stanley in the evening, to which the noble lord immediately replied.

Sir James Graham had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen.

WEDNESDAY.

The excitement which has prevailed, during the past three or four days, on the subject of the ministry was in no degree diminished. The summons received by Lord Stanley, to attend her Majesty at Buckingham palace at an early hour in the morning, and the arrival of Mr. Gladstone in London from Paris, rather tended to increase the anxiety naturally felt as to the arrangements in progress; and the saloons of the Carlton and the Reform were thronged during the day, and up to a late hour in the evening, by groups of eager inquirers, all anxious to obtain the "latest intelligence" from head-quarters on the all absorbing question.

Lord Stanley, in obedience to her Majesty's command, proceeded to Buckingham palace, at an early hour in the morning, and had an audience with the Queen. The noble lord returned to his residence, in St. James's square, at 12 o'clock.

The Right Hon. E. W. Gladstone arrived at his residence, in Carlton Gardens, shortly after noon, from Paris. Immediately after his arrival, the hon. gentleman waited upon Lord Stanley, at his lordship's residence, in St. James's square.

The interview between Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone was of a very short duration.

Mr. Gladstone subsequently proceeded to Argyle House, to pay a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, with whom the right honorable gentleman had a long conference.

The Earl of Aberdeen received visits in the morning from the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Canning, and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice. After the levee, the noble earl was visited by Sir James Graham, who remained closeted with his lordship for more than two hours.

Lord Stanley attended the levee held to-day.

Viscount Canning paid a visit to Lord Stanley after the levee.

Lord John Russell received a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen in the morning.

The Earl of Ellenborough received a communication from Lord Stanley during the day.

It is said that Mr. Disraeli has been so closely engaged during the last three days at his mansion in Park lane, that no other person than Lord Stanley has been admitted to an interview with the honorable member.

The heads of the protectionist party dined with the Earl and Countess of Glengall, this evening, at their mansion in Grosvenor street. Lord and Lady Stanley, the Earl of Lonsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, and Viscount Canterbury, were among the guests.

THURSDAY.

Another day of intense excitement has closed with the resignation, by Lord Stanley, of the charge, entrusted to the noble lord by her Majesty, of forming a cabinet.

At five o'clock, Lord Stanley proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and, at an audience of the Queen, expressed his inability, at the present moment, to form an administration. This proceeding is understood to have resulted from the pourparlers of Mr. Gladstone and Viscount Canning to agree to certain arrangements, under which Lord Stanley proposed to carry on the government.

Sir James Graham called upon Mr. Gladstone yesterday, and had an interview with the right hon. gentleman.

After Lord Stanley had placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen, a despatch, written by his Royal Highness Prince Albert was forwarded to Lord John Russell, at the noble lord's private residence, in Chesham place.

At eight o'clock last night, a communication from Sir James Graham, addressed to her Majesty, was received at Buckingham Palace. The right honorable baronet shortly afterwards received a communication from her Majesty.

FRIDAY.

Lord John is once more endeavoring to form a ministry.

The present state of affairs looks as if Lord Aberdeen would take office, with Sir James Graham, Lord Clarendon, Mr. Cardwell, Duke of Newcastle, Sidney Herbert, and others of the Peel-Liberal school, or free trade conservatives.

When the ministry, whatever it may be, is in power, it will have a difficult task to perform.

Lord Stanley's government would have been composed as follows:—

Stanley, Premier.
Disraeli, or Canning, Foreign Affairs.
Baillie, Colonies.
Lord Lonsdale, Home Office.
Lord Ellenborough, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Lord Salisbury, Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
Newdegate, Board of Trade.
Sir E. Sugden, Lord Chancellor.

Disraeli seems to have been a stumbling block in the formation of a cabinet by Stanley.

So matters rest for the present, and I do not think that a ministry will be formed before the steamer sails.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.—We are quite happy to record another instance of Canadian generosity, and friendship, as exhibited in the following circumstances brought to our notice:—

Mr. Hiram English, of Depeyster, in this County, returning homeward a few weeks since, from Syracuse, with the avails of a load of grass seed in his pocket, had about one hundred and twenty dollars stolen from his drawers' pocket, while asleep at Watertown, by a young man who lodged with him by the name of Peter Q Fauchee who decamped in the night, making tracks for Canada. The thief was pursued for several days, and although nearly overtaken at times, he eluded pursuit. We are now informed that through the vigilance of the authorities and people of Kingston and Napanee, C. W., the scoundrel has been arrested, and most of the money found upon him. We are authorized to say that much credit is due to our Canadian brethren, and especially to Alderman O'Reilly, of Kingston, and officer William Rumby, of Napanee, for their active and disinterested exertions, without fee or reward, in this behalf, and replacing again in the hands of Mr. English $92,77 of his money.—Ogdensburgh Sentinel.

DREADFUL MURDER.

Nempnett, Somersetshire, Feb. 12.

A most cruel and cold-blooded murder has been discovered to have been perpetrated at this village, which lies about eleven miles from Bristol, on the Bridgewater road, under the following circumstances:—

For many years past the village shop at Nempnett has been kept by an aged couple, Wm. and Sarah Wilkins, husband and wife, being each of them above seventy years of age. About ten o'clock on Saturday morning last, two men, one named John Wiles, a blacksmith, about fifty-six years of age, and who has recently worked in the village, and the other named John Smith, a labourer, about forty years of age, called at the shop, and Wiles asked to be supplied with a loaf of bread. Mrs. Wilkins was in the act of reaching it for him, when the ruffian, without any other reason than apparently the gratification of a murderous disposition, struck her a violent blow on the head with a thick stick, about 18 inches long, and welded at the ends with iron, which he had taken into the shop with him. The poor old woman immediately fell to the earth insensible. Wiles then rushed at the husband, who was eating his breakfast in a settle at the upper end of the shop, and dealt him several heavy blows with the same weapon, and having reduced him to a state of insensibility, caught up a spade that was lying near, and continued to beat him with it on the head until life appeared to be extinct. Smith all the time stood at the door, for the purpose, it is supposed, of giving the alarm should any person approach the spot. Having thus rendered his victims incapable of interrupting him, Wiles proceeded to plunder them, and from the pocket of the old woman, which he cut from her dress, he took 8s. in silver, a half crown piece, and a knife. At this juncture, it is probable they were disturbed, as the only further depredation they committed before making off was to take a few papers of tobacco and a loaf of bread from the shop. Some neighbors entering about half an hour afterwards, were horrified at discovering the old couple lying weltering in their blood, and the place in confusion. An outcry was of course instantly raised, and a messenger despatched for medical assistance. Mr. Jackson, surgeon of Compton Martin, speedily arrived, and pronounced the old man to be still alive. The old man's skull was fractured and his body covered with bruises and wounds, and the injuries his wife had sustained were nearly equal in their extent and character. The most skilful treatment was resorted to, but without success, as he expired about ten o'clock the same evening. Mrs. Wilkins, however, manifested symptoms of consciousness during the day, and partially recovered, but she lies in a very precarious state. The two prisoners were apprehended at Blagdon with some of the property in their pockets. The circumstances were investigated yesterday before H. J. Addington, Esq., and all doubt that might have arisen as to the identity of the prisoners was dispelled by the confession of Smith and the deposition of Mrs. Wilkins, before whom the prisoners were taken. They were committed to take their trial at the next assizes.

THE DISSENTERS AND THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—Yesterday Her Majesty was pleased to receive in the closet at Windsor Castle a deputation from the three denominations of dissenting ministers residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster, when they presented an address expressive of their conviction that we are indebted, under God, for our national prosperity and greatness, and especially for our civil religious liberty, to those principles of the Protestant reformation which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne. The address expressed the deep regret with which they viewed the recent Romish aggression, and the causes which have conducted to it, among which they specified the legislative patronage of Popery and the anti-Protestant teachings and practices in the established church. They stated their claim for the rights of conscience for themselves and for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. They did not consider that these rights would be impaired by Her Majesty's disallowence of territorial titles and jurisdiction conferred by the Pope. They prayed that the development of Popery should be only so far permitted as was compatible with the security of the throne and the liberty of the subject. To this address, with her usual dignity and condescension, Her Majesty returned the following reply:—

"I receive with much satisfaction your renewed assurances of loyalty and attachment to my person and Government. I fully appreciate the importance of a firm adherence to the principles of the Protestant reformation, and you may rely on my earnest desire, in asserting the just prerogatives of my Crown and the constitutional rights of my people, to maintain unimpaired the blessings of civil and religous liberty which are so justly dear to this country.

PRINTING OF STATUTES.—There is a despatch from Earl Grey, enclosing copies of certain resolutions passed by both Houses of Imperial Parliament. These establish a precedent that His Lordship thinks might be profitably followed in the Colonies. The effect of these resolutions is to discontinue the the ancient custom of engrossing the originals of Acts of Parliament, this process being found very expensive. Hereafter every bill, after amendment shall have been made, will be printed on vellum, and the document enclosed in the usual manner, with the royal assent. The form in which this impression will be taken will be the same that will serve for the ordinary printing of the Statutes.

The Brockville Recorder says that some of the leading inhabitants of Farmersville have started the project of a Railway from Brockville District to the Georgian Bay, with Prescott for a terminus. Although the project has been only a few days before the public, the Recorder says that the farmers along the proposed line take such and interest in it that stock to the amount of $43,000 has already been subscribed.

A LITTLE OUT.—Horace Walpole tells the following quaint story of an absent-minded person, which is as good anything we have lately seen—

A clergyman in Oxford, who was very nervous and absent, going to read prayers at St. Mary's heard a showman in High street who had an exhibition of wild beasts, repeat often—"Walk in without loss of time. All alive! all alive!" The sounds struck the absent man, and ran in his head so much, that when he began to read the service, and came to the words in the first verse—"and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive," he cried out with a louder voice—"Shall save his soul alive! All alive! alive! ho! to the astonishment of his hearers.

In the hyperbolean village of Shickbirg, on the western shore of Scotland, a lady appeared the other morning whose visit is likely to throw the sea serpent into the shade. It appears that a number of women had risen pretty early, as their custom is, to go for fuel to Gascain, when the attention of one was attracted by a number of sea mews which were hovering and screaming near the church.—On a further inspection she discovered a lady sitting on the rock, with a comb and glass in her hand, singing one of her madrigals in a plaintive voice, and duly pointed her out to the others, who all maintain that they saw the strange apparition. The probability is, that this mermaid was one of the Russay white seals, which are known to sit frequently on rocks during night, uttering plaintive sounds. But no superstitious are the fishers here that not a single boat has put to sea since.—Scotch paper.

AN INGENIOUS SCHEME.—Sir William Hankford had been a well-conducted man, but he was of a melancholy temperament, and he became tired of life, notwithstanding the high position which he occupied and the respect in which he was held. He wished to "shuffle off this mortal coil," but he was afraid to commit suicide in any vulgar way at the time when a verdict of *felo de se* always followed such an act, and the body of the supposed delinquent was buried in a cross-road, with a stake thrust through it. He at last resorted to this novel expedient, by which he hoped not only that the forfeiture of his goods would be saved, but that his family would escape the anguish and the shame arising from the belief that he had fallen by his own hand. Several of his deer having been stolen, he gave strict orders to his keeper to shoot any person he met with in or near the park at night who would not stand when challenged. He then in the dark night threw himself in the keeper's way, and refusing to stand when challenged, was shot dead on the spot.

Said the bed-bug to a mosquito, whom he chanced to meet, "How is it you extract so much more of life's current than myself, when I can bite as severely as you? How can you explain it?"

"For particulars see small bills," quoted the mosquito with dignity.

The new number of the "Quarterly Review" tells a story about George the Fourth very little to the credit of the king. The noble library of the Tuileries, which has hitherto been looked on as a gift to the British nation from his successor, turns out, after all, to be a purchase by the same. Itself George the Fourth, it is said, actually negotiated to sale to the Emperor of Russia to meet his necessities; and it was secured not its complete by Government on the representation of Mr. Hope, giving him out of the funds of the Admiralty the amount in sterling of the Russian rubles! If we are not mistaken, there is an inscription in the library announcing the gift of the books as from George the Fourth. We have rubbed out the lying inscription on the monument which snatched the fire of London to the Roman Catholics; why (if the "Quarterly's" story is true) should we not deface the lying inscription in the British Museum? Every should correct false attributes of praise as well as those of censure. The usurper in question, it is true, left few worthy records behind him; but we know not why the nation should be cated on to supply his deficiencies by a forgery in his favor. The story of the "Quarterly," needs confirmation.—Athenæum.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1851.

Major Andrew Jackson Donelson paced on the Union establishment for twenty thousand dollars. Armstrong, a prominent Tennessean, is said to be a partner in the purchase. Father Ritchie is to write, and, rumor says, that the new purchasers are expecting to be assisted by the Pennsylvanian, W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, who was the candidate for Vice President on the Cass ticket at the last election.

The President will accept the invitation to visit Boston.

The Clay men here, are asking what Secretary Webster meant in his letter to Mr. Hatch, by the declaration that President Fillmore would meet with assurances from the rather unencouraging spirit of a certain quarter.

President Fillmore has offered to restore Chas. H. Delavan, of New York, as commercial agent to St. Thomas. Mr. D. declines the post, the war received to agent is a friend of John M. Clayton, on the 3rd of July last—the day of General Taylor's death.

The intrigues to be placed upon the act regulating the importation of merchandise, is not yet decided by the treasury department. Well informed persons, however, believe that the Secretary will decide it to include the cost of freight, which will add fifty a dollar and a half to the duty on tea.

The following confirmations have taken place:—Thornton F. King, of Georgia, Charge to New Granada; Wm. S. Allen, of Missouri, Secretary to the Territory of New Mexico; Elias P. Wood, Attorney for New Mexico, John Pelham, District Attorney, and Geo. R. Kirk, Marshall for the Western District of Arkansas, John Joyce, Marshall for New Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7, 1851.

I rejoice to communicate the satisfactory intelligence that the Government has backed straight out from its malicious prosecutions against those who were indicted for aiding the Cuban revolution.

Mr. Hunton, the United States District Attorney, came on Court this morning and announced that a "Nolle Prosequi," be entered upon the indictments against all the participators against Spanish tyranny in Cuba, to which the Judge assented.

Gen. Henderson was accordingly discharged at once and General Quitman, Lopez, Sigur, and all counsel and, were acquitted without trial.

On the third trial of Gen. Henderson the Jury stood, eleven for acquittal and one a quitted. Thus ends the malicious governmental farce, in which the high servants of a Republican people, have carried on an unwarrantable persecution against a band of noble men who dared, openly, to give counsel and sympathy to the cause of liberty.

The news was received with universal satisfaction by the people of New Orleans and spread rapidly in every direction. The Cubans are particularly pleased.

This idle and movement on the part of the government, has met with a proper rebuke, the government having been forced to a public acknowledgment of its error. It is believed that no President will ever again attempt to influence the true course of justice in New Orleans, by sending special orders to convict men, guiltless of any crime, as was done in this instance.

Maloney says the reason he don't get married is, that his house is too small to hold the consequences.

"I embrace the opportunity," as Don Juan said when he kissed the girl in the dark; "that we are all liable to deception," as he exclaimed when he discovered that she was a donkey.

A RARE SHOT.—"Where are you going?" said George Selwyn to an acquaintance. "To see a friend." "Well, I'll go with you, for I never saw one yet."

PHYSICAL DIFFICULTY.—Putting a stitch on a hedgehog.

Pickings From Punch.

"NOT ALLOWED TO BE DRUNK ON THE PREMISES."—No Spirits (with the exception, perhaps, of a glass of Cherry Brandy)—no Wine (excepting, probably, a taste of Antimonial)—no Beer (saving, always, the harmless Ginger,) are to be served in the Great Exhibition. After a long day's journey through its many streets of counters, we can imagine a thirsty countryman rushing up to the refreshment stall, and being told that they cannot possibly let him have anything to drink stronger than a glass of water. How disappointed, how enraged he will be! and we can imagine his looking round the Crystal Palace and giving vent to the following philippic: "Doing it? I must say the building is beautiful enough, but I tell you I should have admired your Glass a precious sight more if one could have had a drop of summat in it!"

THE MERMAIDEAN CRISIS.—Among the various current during during the days of the Ministerial Crisis, there was a large mixture of fiction and fact, but we saw no announcement of Mr. Punch having been sent for to Buckingham Palace. He, however, with his usual loyalty, presented himself at Court—by standing in the court-yard—expecting to be "called in" for the purpose of kissing hands upon the receipt of some important appointment; but feeling himself doomed to disappointment, he was satisfied with kissing hands to one of the Royal Children, who happened to be at one of the windows of the newly erected nursery.

THE GREATEST LEGAL REFORMER.—There is no doubt that the present Lord Chancellor is the greatest legal reformer of the age. He seems to be so thoroughly disgusted with the goings on in Chancery, that he is resolved there shall be no goings on at all, if he can help it. He appears to be of opinion that the proceedings in Chancery required to have a stop put to them,—and there is a regular stop put to them, at last.

A JOB FOR JULLIEN.—What is Jullien about, now that the Saints of the dark ages are so much the rage in Belgravian society, that he does not immediately set to work, and compose a "St. Vitus's Polka?"

PAVED WITH GOOD INTENTIONS.—The old proverb says, "Don't hollow till you're out of Wool." Regent Street, Oxford Street, and many other localities, do not set apparently upon this very sensible advice; for they are a long way from being "out of the Wood;" and yet, as every omnibus, cab, and carriage-horse knows, you are stopped at every second step by a most tremendous hollow.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Mr. Oswald, with a triumphant air, told Lord Russell that Cardinal Wiseman, contemptuous of all measures, "would snap his fingers." People generally do, when they have spent them.

A "SINGULAR IRISH VIEW."—Mr. Moore would vote for Disraeli against Russell, because Lord John "had excited the rancour and hate of a deluded people," against the benign fraternity of the Pope. Thus, Mr. Moore did not vote for a return to the Protection of the Corn Laws,—but for Protection of Pio Nono.—Not for taxed wheat; but for free trade scarlet stockings! Truly "a strictly Irish view."

VERY GOOD GENERALISHIP.—As another proof of the admirable generalship, which has always distinguished the career of General Hayman, we may mention that it is not his intention to visit London this year.

A CHEAP WAY OF ADVERTISING.—Writing a letter to a newspaper to contradict a rumour which you have invented yourself.

THE MINISTERIAL PUZZLE.—We always knew there was a serious difference between the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and some of his colleagues on the subject of the Budget. In a recent conversation with a member of the Cabinet, the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer observed musingly, "Never mind, the Budget will turn out very well after all." "Yes," was the reply, "I merely only afraid it will turn out too well—but a turn out just now is not exactly what we, as a Government, desire."

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER AND THE PROTESTANT DUCK.—Schoolmaster. Now, Johnny, you quakeress, how do you spell Hot Mutton?

Johnny. "F.O.P.E."

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Last Night's Report.

NEW YORK, March 21.

MARKETS.

ASHES.—Market quiet; sales at $3,25c for Pots.

FLOUR.—Less doing in Western and State prices favor the buyer, and the announcement of early opening of canal has some effect on the market. Holders of low grades more disposed to press sales. Good Western and State brands are firm and in steady demand.

CORN more plenty; market easier; sales 11,000 bush.; 65½c a 66c for Southern yellow.

OATS more plenty and easier; 46c a 48c for Jersey.

PROVISIONS.—No change in Pork; sales at steady prices; some 320 bbls. sold at $12,00 for mess; $10,00c for prime old; $13,25c for mess; $13,00 for prime.

Lard steady; sales 250 bbls and tierces, 8¼ a 8¾.

☞ A QUEER RESIGNATION.—Mr. Councillor Chenet has tendered the resignation of his seat in the Council. Mr. Councillor Chenet who resigns on the score of extravagance in the Council, should bear in mind, that a new Election will put the City to the expense of Five Pounds! Our opinion therefore is, that the Council should accept Mr. Councillor Chenet's resignation, on the express condition that he himself defray the expense of a fresh election. Otherwise, most decidedly not.

ARRIVALS AT KEYS IN BRITISH AMERICAN.

March 18.—Mr Purdy, Toronto—Mr Fingleton, Bytown—Mr Harvey, do—Capt Ford, R. E., do—Lt Mansfield, R. E., do—E. Munro, Belleville, Capt Nourthby, do.

March 20.—Peter Ayres Aylmer, C. N. Russell, Waterloo.

March 21.—W. S. Lewis, N. York, J. Smith's, Express, T. J. Miller, do.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Welland Canal will be fully opened for navigation, on Wednesday 26th inst., on which day the new Aqueduct will be available, and the Light Houses connected with the Canal, lighted up. During the past winter, several works have been constructed along the line of Canal, which will be found materially to facilitate the passage of vessels through it.

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Toronto, 18th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

ALL Goods now in the various Warehouses at this Port, imported during the past season, and which have not already been entered for Warehouse, will be sold for payment of the duties and charges, unless such duties shall have been paid on or before the 5th of April next.

JAMES HOPKIRK,
Collector.
Custom House, Kingston,
22nd March, 1851. 68.

STRAYED COW.

STRAYED on Simcoe Island, on Wednesday last, a Cow. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take her away. Apply to the subscriber,

WILLIAM GARRETT.
Kingston, 21st March, 1851. 3in-68.

FOR SALE.

20 Bales 36 inch Sheetings,
25 bales Cotton Batts,
25 bales Cotton Wick.

WILLIAM WARE,
Agent.
Kingston, 22nd March, 1851. 6in-68.

FOR SALE.

50 Chests Hyson Tea.

WILLIAM WARE.
Kingston, 22nd March, 1851. 6in-68.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

THE Subscribers are manufacturing FANNING MILLS in Kingston, at the head of Princess Street, one Lot East of Messrs. John & Wm. Breden's, and would invite all those desirous of purchasing, or wishing to examine, to give them a call. They warrant their Mill to do good work, and feel satisfied that a fair trial will prove its superiority over others of a similar kind.

GOODRICH & WAGGONER.
Kingston, March 19, 1851. 68

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large assortment of English Field and Garden Seeds, warranted of the crop of 1850.

CHAS. BRENT,
Princess Street.
Kingston, March 20th, 1851. 67

NOTICE.

HAVING received instructions from Government to hire a Warehouse, conveniently situated on one of the Wharves, in which all goods not previously entered for Warehouse or Duty are to be stored, I hereby give notice that I will receive tenders for the renting of such Warehouse for Eight days from this date. The tenders must specify particularly the situation of the proposed Warehouse, and the rent.

JAMES HOPKIRK,
Custom House,
Kingston, March 20, 1851. 68