ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP.

Arabia	April 22	For New York.
Niagara	April 13	For Boston.
Europa	May 26	For New York.
Caledonia	May 3	For Boston.
Africa	May 10	For New York.
Canada	May 17	For Boston.
Asia	May 24	For New York.
America	May 31	For Boston.

America	April 30	From Boston.
Asia	May 7	From New York.
Niagara	May 14	From Boston.
Europa	May 21	From New York.
Caledonia	May 28	From Boston.
Africa	June 4	From New York.
Canada	June 11	From Boston.
Asia	June 18	From New York.
America	June 25	From Boston.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal ..... R. Cochran & Co., Booksellers.
Bytown ..... R. Harris & Co., Booksellers.
Cobourg ..... Thos. Rigney, Esq.
Toronto ..... Mr. Thos. Dalton, Bookseller.
Hamilton ..... John Brown, Esq.
New York ..... D. S. Polock, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N. Y. ..... Mr. S. Jones.

And Post masters generally in the Colonial Dominions.

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

Post Office Closing during the Summer of 1831.

Mails Close.

Eastern Mail, by steamboat, daily, at 3 A. M.
Western, East, Tuesday, Post Days, on the Arrival of the Eastern and Lower West of Toronto, by Steamboat, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M.
Western Mail, by Land, Office between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P. M.
Prince Edward District, daily (Saturday excepted) at 4 P. M.
Amherst Island, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
Cobourg Post, Brighton, Newburgh, and Wellers, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P. M.
Stonegate, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Wolf Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 A. M.
Usher's Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 A. M.

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 2½ sh to the Lines. The Inland Postage on papers via the United States must be paid 3½ sh to the Lines. Letters for delivery at Cape Verdent must be prepaid, one penny each.

MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Kingston Post Office on Friday, 2nd May, at 5 o'clock A. M.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible]

☞ No Sale this day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quelque soit Dieu, Dieu Roi."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1831.

☞ Lewis & King's Panorama.—We are credibly informed that at the Exhibition last night, three young children, a poor lame girl, and a very old woman, were crushed to death in the crowd, owing to the immense attraction. It is to be hoped that at the Exhibition to-night, the very last of the season, no such deplorable events will be the result. With this, we are happy to state that gentlemen Lewis & King have defrayed the whole expenses of the interment of the deceased, and generously returned to their friends the price of their entrance tickets.

For the British Whig.

Kingston and Portland Macadamized Road.

A public meeting was held, pursuant to notice, at Mr. Walker's Tavern, in the 5th concession of the Township of Kingston, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday the 26th April, 1831, to concert measures to Macadamize the Road from Harper's Corners, in the fifth concession of Kingston, to Sylte's Corners, in the Township of Portland, by a Joint Stock Company, on or as near as may be to the present Road between the above named places; when it was moved and seconded, that John Flanigan, Esq., do take the Chair, and Mr. Thomas Burrowes do act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a speech of some length, dwelt on the great advantages of the proposed measure to the community in general, and especially to those residing in the vicinity of the Road, and consequently having the greatest interest therein; he stated that a most cordial and gratifying co-operation had been offered by the sister Townships—he explained the great advantages now enjoyed by the people of this Province by the facilities afforded by the provisions of the Statute of 1829 (12th Vic. cap. 34.) which enables Joint Stock Companies to be formed in a simple and expeditious manner, without the tedious and often vexatious delays and expenses incident to obtaining a Charter of Incorporation from the Legislature which formerly prevailed;—he adverted to the very gratifying progress and signal success which had already attended two similar undertakings in the Township of Kingston, to wit: the "Kingston and Bath Road," the whole of the stock of which was taken up and operation commenced; and the "Kingston and Stoneington Road," the stock for which, in less than ten days, had been nearly all taken up; he trusted to see a similar result attend the present project, as the time had arrived when every member of the community was alive to the necessity of having good Roads. The Capital Stock it was proposed should be £2000.

In reply to some questions put by Mr. Wm. Moore and several others, Mr. Thomas Burrowes explained the provisions of the law as now in force in regard to Joint Stock Companies; mode of calling in the instalments on stock subscribed, and the operations of the Companies generally; length of time the Companies' Charter would remain in undisturbed operation, &c.; he also remarked on the gratifying results of the endeavors of a few influential gentlemen with whom he had the honor to act in getting up the stock for Macadamizing the Kingston and Stoneington Road, in which between the 17th and 28th of the present month nearly £2000 had been taken out of the proposed Capital Stock of £2000.

After some desultory remarks from James Spike, Esq.—Dennis, Esq., in which various propositions were mooted to extend the Road some three miles further than contemplated originally—on motion of Mr. Spike to extend the Road from Spike's Corners to Dennison's School House, in Portland, and that the Capital Stock be increased by £700; it was agreed that if the increased sum of £700 be subscribed by persons residing in that locality or beyond it, the proposition would meet due attention and consideration by the Stockholders at the next meeting.

Stock to the amount of £2013 was taken up at the meeting, when it was agreed that the Stock Book be placed in the hands of James Spike, Esq., who will take up stock, &c. The meeting then adjourned until 3 P.M., on Tuesday the 12th May, at the same place.

Moved and seconded, that the Chairman do leave the Chair, that J. Spike, Esq., do take the same; when the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to J. Flanigan, Esq., for his able and gentlemanly conduct in the Chair.

JOHN FLANIGAN, Chairman.
THOS. BURROWES, Secretary.

We have been favored with a prospectus of the Trust and Loan Company which we publish for the information of the public, as we feel certain it will be generally interesting:—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

CAPITAL £200,000.

In Shares of £20 each, with power to Increase the Capital to One Million Two and a Half.

TRUSTEES:—Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.; George Cant Glyn, Esq., M. P.

DIRECTORS:—Sir Rudolph I. Routh, K. C. B., President; John Ashlin, Esq.; Robert S. Atchison, Esq.; Peter Buchanan, Esq.; William Chapman, Esq.; William Gordon Thompson, Esq.; Merrill Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS:—W. Hamersley Farmiloe, Esq.; Michael Seward, Esq.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. Crowder and Maynard.

BANKERS:—Messrs. Fryn, Halifax, Mills, and Co.

Statement of the Objects of the Company, and of the terms of Subscription for the unallotted Shares.

The object of this Company is to apply to Canada a principle which has been acted on with great success elsewhere—namely, that of rendering the difference between the lower rate of interest on capital in a country where capital is abundant, and the higher rate obtainable in a country, where it is deficient, beneficial mutually to the capitalists in the former, and to the Agricultural and Industrial classes in the latter.

No attempt, until the present time, has been made to extend the application of this principle to Canada, although the inducements to the British capitalist to employ his money there are unquestionable, and the benefits that would result to this valuable and prosperous dependency of the British Crown are obvious.

Proceeding on the principle above referred to, this Company is empowered by law, to receive on the credit of a large subscribed capital, money on deposit or loan, at a moderate rate of interest, and to employ it in Canada, at a higher rate in loans for entire improvements on the security of rates, tolls, or assessments, and on approved mortgages of real estate.

Public Registries of Deeds relating to Lands are established in both sections of Canada—[illegible] by means the easy means exist [illegible] necessary to investigate, and of procuring official evidence of current selling prices, at once stamp real property with a bona fide marketable value; while the advancing state of agriculture and commerce, and the rapid progression in Canada of population and wealth are a security against depreciation, and a guarantee of increasing value.

The General Municipal Act for Upper Canada (2 Vic. c. 81,—1842) contains the most stringent provisions for enforcing the payment of municipal liabilities, by compulsory assessment imposed under the supervision of the Provincial Government, and levied by the most speedy and inexpensive process,—thus rendering the holder of municipal securities against the possibility of loss.

The rate of Eight per cent. interest is allowed to be charged by the Company by an Act of the Provincial Parliament passed in the Session of 1830.

The Company's loans on mortgages of real estate will in no case exceed half the marketable value of the property, assigned as a security; and an especial provision of the Parliament of Canada in the Company's favour, requiring payment of the interest in advance, secures the greatest punctuality in its receipt.

The Company's privileges and powers are derived from an Act of the Parliament of Canada, the provisions of which have been enlarged by subsequent Acts—they are further secured by a Royal Charter of Incorporation granted to this country, and the Company is regulated by a deed of Settlement, approved by the Board of Trade.

These Instruments strictly limit the liability of each Shareholder, to the extent of his Subscription.

To the Shareholders at their General Meeting, is given the power of choosing Directors—of declaring dividends, and of increasing the Capital to £1,500,000 by the creation of new shares. But, with these exceptions, the whole management of the Company's affairs is vested in the Board of Directors in this country; to whom is also secured, by the Royal Charter, perfect control over that part of the business which must necessarily be conducted in Canada.

One provision is made for a Reserve or Guarantee Fund.

The Directors are empowered to receive from Shareholders the whole or any portion of their subscriptions, which they may desire to pay in anticipation of calls; allowing them such rate of interest on the anticipated payments as may be agreed upon. To Shareholders, therefore, desiring to invest a larger sum than calls on their subscription will require, this provision will be found particularly eligible, as the Directors will be enabled to allow a rate of interest higher than that yielded by the public funds, or than that generally obtained on Mortgage or other Security in this country.

The payment of £1 per share is required on executing the Deed of settlement, and a further sum of £1 per share will be required, by calls not exceeding £2 each, at an interval of not less than three months between each call. By just the sum of £5 per share, it will not be necessary to make any further calls on the Shareholders.

On careful inquiry it has been ascertained that investments can be safely and easily obtained in Canada, at the rate of eight per cent. to amounts not exceeding the Capital and the sufficiency of the Company. The Shareholders will therefore receive a highly remunerative dividend on their paid up shares in a safe and speculation unexciting, with the advantage of a strength united holding; while the remittances to loan and deposit at the English rate, and hence the Canadian rate, will prove a very lucrative source for their profit.

A Company of this description has been in operation for a period in the adjoining state of New York, since the year 1826, with a capital of one million of dollars. Its capital is now fully vested in mortgages, at the rate of seven per cent. interest, and as these are paid off, other mortgages are obtained. Since its establishment, the New York Company has paid on average annual dividends of seven per cent., and occasional dividends in the nature of a bonus, amounting to fifty per cent. on the paid up capital, besides the accumulation of an ample Reserve or Guarantee Fund—and the stock at this time commands a premium of 25 per cent.

Canada presents as ample and secure a field for profitable investment as the neighbouring state, and as the Canadian Trust and Loan Company have secured the right of lending at a higher rate of interest, than that allowed in New York, it is beyond doubt that its operations will be attended by effects as favorable to the Canadian Public.

The facility of communication with Canada, now so rapid and certain, renders the opportunity of writing weekly from the offices in Canada, and receiving, and of obtaining a reply in a month, at the same time, that any order sent from the Directors in London, would reach its destination in twelve days. This affords a complete control in London of all operations of the Company on that side—an important consideration in regard to the security which the Shareholders and depositors would naturally wish to have in the investment of their funds.

A large portion of the shares have been already subscribed for, and the shares hitherto available will be disposed of in allotments of not less than five shares.

A limited number of shares, however, in excess of the subscription, is available whenever the results on the time seven months of the subscription shall be paid up, and that the subscriber shall receive interest at the rate of five per cent. on such part of the sum so paid, as shall exceed the amount paid for calls by the general body of the Shareholders.

The arrangement is designed to meet the wants of a numerous class of persons, who experience difficulty in finding safe and remunerative investments for sums exceeding the amount permitted by the regulations of the Savings' Banks, to be [illegible] therein, and who want the security of an [illegible] who have friends already settled in Canada, and are desirous of promoting an undertaking of vital importance to its industrial and agricultural development.

Application for shares must be filled up be the up-coast in his character and surname in full, and dated, and must be transmitted with cover, pre-paid, addressed to "The Directors of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 63, Moorgate Street, London," or to Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Fox-court Hall, Founders' Court, London.

The deposit of £1 per share must be paid to the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills & Co., on notice of the acceptance of the application, or, in default thereof, the Directors will not be bound thereby.

63, Moorgate Street, London,
28th January, 1831.

THE LATEST ANTI-OUTRAGE.

April 27th.

The attorney of Mr. Van Rensselaer had secured the services, during two or three months past, of a very worthy and respectable man in Rensselaerville, who had served process in several cases. The anti-renters determined to make an example of him. He had been appointed by the Surrogate a commissioner, with two other persons, to lay off a widow's dower in a farm in the town of Berne. On Wednesday last, he warned for by one of his associate commissioners, residing in Berne, and notified that they were ready to proceed to the adjustment. He accordingly went to the farm that was to be measured, about seven miles from Rensselaerville, and commenced the survey.

While thus engaged carrying the chain with one of the commissioners, and the third having the compass, upon turning the corner of a piece of woods he discovered a band of 20 or 30 "Indians" in ambush, who immediately sprung upon him. The cowardly assailants, who were completely disguised, armed with rifles, tomahawks, &c., bound his hands painfully tight with a rope, bandaged his eyes, and then commenced their preparations for tarring and feathering him.

[illegible] and he was body, even his hair and face, covered with the tar and feathered. The several articles of his apparel were then taired on the inside and put upon him, and again tarred on the outside and coated feathers. In this plight he was marched around the neighborhood for some hours, the scoundrels who had him in charge being fed and treated by the inhabitants.

It was about sunset when he was seized, and about ten o'clock he was escorted homeward. Two miles from his house, another five was built, more tar watered and poured over him and additional feathers. After this, when they had in vain endeavored to extort from him a promise to leave no more papers, he was permitted to go to his home, which he reached about midnight.

Upon reaching his house, he endeavored to prevent his wife from being alarmed, by assuring her he was uninjured, and advising her of the sight he presented. But when she came to behold him, she fainted. He was conducted, also, lest his children should behold the father they respected, in the plight to which the miscreants had reduced him. With much difficulty he restored his wife, and in the course of the night was able to remove the pitch from his body, having burnt up his clothes.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

It is stated that the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry have resolved to recommend that the American mail steamers call at Holy Head, for the purpose of receiving and landing mails.

The schism in the established church is widening. The Bishop of Exeter requires the convening of a Diocesan Synod. The Gotham question is at the bottom of the difficulty.

The great exhibition is to be opened (as previously stated in the *Herald*) by Her Majesty, in state, on the 1st of May; but the public are to be excluded until the ceremony is over, when those holding tickets will be admitted. There will be 30,000 within five miles of Hyde Park on this occasion.

It is stated that Lady Franklin is again acting on the Prince Albert (as previously mentioned in the *Herald*) for a voyage to the Arctic, in search of the missing expedition.

It is understood that the steamer Great Britain, when her strings are completed, will be entered for the New York trade. [It has been stated in the *Herald* that she would be ready on the 1st of next September.]

Nothing of interest has occurred in Parliament, previous to the adjournment for the holidays. On the motion for going in a Committee on the bill for the Assessed taxes, Mr. Duncell moved the resolution of which he had given notice, "That, in any relief to be granted by the remission of the adjustment of taxation, due regard should be paid to the depressed condition of the owners and occupants of lands in the United Kingdom." He commented with great severity on the course pursued by government during the present session, with reference to the agricultural interest; inveighing against their conduct, in refusing to relieve the distress which they acknowledged to exist, and disappointing hopes which the farmers had been led to entertain by the expression in the royal speech. He intimated, before he sat down, to agree to the repeal of the window tax; not to oppose, to the utmost, the imposition of any kind of income-tax on farmers. The speech was received with loud cheers from the Protectionists.

Mr. Labouchere replied, and stated that relief affected to the agricultural classes, by the repeal of the Window and [illegible] of the income tax, would be greater than would result from measures originally proposed with that object, or than would be given by the repeal of the income tax, as recommended by Mr. Hume.

Lord John Russell complained of the derision practised out of the country by those nations, which, when brought forward in Parliament, distinctly declared any intention of changing the free trade policy, but the wish of the divisions on which are paraded to the country as proof of the partiality of the House.

On the vote, there were for the motion 232; against it, 253—being a majority of 13 against it.

A petition had been presented by Lord Stanley in the House, from the inhabitants of British Guiana, praying for an entire alteration of the representative system.

Earl Grey agreed with the noble lord, in thinking that Guiana should have free institutions as soon as it was fit to receive them.

The Reform bill will be read a second time when Parliament re-assembles on the 28th.

RULES OF THE ORDER OF JESUITS.

[*From the Sun.*]

It may be interesting to our readers to peruse the following extract from "The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits," which are given in a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to the Lord Bishop of London on the Promulgation of the Recent Papal Bull." It shows the mode in which the members of the Society are to act towards those when it is desirable to foreign into a convert. They are informed.

"How widows' children are to be treated to make them embrace a religious life:—

Mothers must press upon their daughters the difficulties of the marriage state, with the miseries they have endured themselves, and when they are growing up and refuse them all that is attractive in dress, promising them considerable portions if they become nuns.—Let them persevere in the discipline, that the children, tired of leading such a life at home, may enter upon a religious life.

With the sons, the members must conduct themselves, and if they appear suited for the order, they must introduce them into the college, showing whichever they think will attract and induce them to enter the society, such as the gardens, vineyards, farms, the country seats, where the members amuse themselves. Let them speak of their travels in various parts of the world, and everything likely to engage youth; remark upon the agreeable intercourse they have with each other, how easy the rules are, having the glory of God for the object, and the pre-eminence of our order above all others.

Compare the conduct of the persons engaged about poor Miss Talbot with these instructions, and can we wonder at the "disgust for fashionable life," the little happiness derived from the "charms of society," by the poor young lady? Might she not have been so "tired of leading such a life at home," as to be willing to embrace a religious life, and might not the unpleasing matrimonial proposals have been urged on her for the same motives? Miss Talbot was not to become a professed nun until after she had attained her full age. If we wish to know why so long a probation was enforced upon that young lady, we may learn it from the rule contained in chapter 2:—

"Never admit any one, except for very important reasons, to take his last degree while he is in expectation of being left an estate, unless he a younger brother in the society, for above everything the great exertions must be made to augment funds, "as funds known to be superior."

How is it possible to swallow a dose? By bolting it in course.

A Husband Wanted.—By a lady who can wash, cook, sew, sew, milk, sweep, spin, weave, hoe, (can't plough,) cut wood, make fires, tend the pigs, raise cockrels, rock the cradle, (old rocker, I thank you, sir,) saw plank, drive nails, &c. These are a few of "Long time ago," she went as far as Syntax, in Murray's Geography, and through two rules in Pike's Grammar. Could find six States on the Atlas. Could read, and you see she can write. Can—no, could—paint roses, butterflies, ships, &c.; could cute dance; can ride a horse, donkey, or oxen, heave a great many things too numerous to be named here. Oh! I hear you ask, can she bake? No, she can't, but is good for——

Now for her term: Her age is none of your business; she is neither handsome nor a fright; yet an old man need not apply, for any one who have not a little more education than she has, and a great deal more gold, for there must be $2,000 settled on her before she will bind herself to perform all the above; for a good washer and ironer, or seamstress alone, (of another color), vary from $1,000 to 1,500.

Address, with real name, to Dorothy Scraggs, Post Office, Marysville, post-paid.

Lord Elgin's Despatch is perhaps the most capable document that has ever issued from his pen on Canadian affairs, and we think that he has put the case very fairly before the Home Government. He does not agree with the opinion of his Executive Council, but as it is their opinion, he accepts it—according to the theory of Constitutional Government as understood in Canada, he must either have accepted it or asked for their resignation—but he still thinks it his duty, as the Queen's first Minister in Canada, to tell the Advisers of his Royal Mistress in England, that he does not agree with them on this matter. Lord Elgin has shown more spirit and discretion than from his antecedents we expected he would.

☞ The steamer *Forester* that runs to Peterboro and Rice Lake met with an accident last week that sunk her in eight feet of water. It is expected that it will be possible to raise her.

We hear that the Bank of Upper Canada has determined on establishing a branch at Belleville to go into operation immediately. Erastus Holden Kay, will be agent. There is a rumour also in circulation, that an Agency of the Bank of British North America, is to be opened in Belleville.

Dress of the British Army.—Great alterations will shortly take place in the dress of the army. It is in contemplation to supersede the scarlet shell jacket of the infantry by a frock coat of the same color, and the "belted" coats of the heavy cavalry by a full skirted one. The improvement will be too apparent to the greatest novice to require further comment. An order has been received to supersede the red stripes of the uniform of the dragoon guards by yellow ones; except in the case of the Carabiniers, who are to wear white.

Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 3rd May, 1831.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Appointments viz:

Mr. John Wandle, of Kingston, to be Clerk of the Peace, in and to the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, in place of James Nickalls, Esq., deceased.

Patrick Carberry, of Kingston, and William Alexander Stephens, of Queen's Island Gravelbottom, to be Coinkeepers of and in Her Majesty's Customs.

John Gray, of Kingston, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.

William McNabb, of Montreal, Gentleman, to be an Examining Warehouse Keeper and Assistant Appraiser in Her Majesty's Customs.

EVENING INSTRUCTION

FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN, AT MR. WAKEMAN'S ACADEMY, Bagot-Street.

By Magnetic Telegraph

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Quebec, May 5.

Arrived.—Ships Catharine, Reilly, Liverpool, to Gillespie & Co.; Duke of Manchester, Wedge, Dartmouth; Hudson, Lightfoot, London. Barques Asia, Sarantes, London; Kennangs, Glasgow. Brig Wilkinson, Burton, Limerick.

May 6.

Arrived—Ships Alma, Sommerville, Greenock; St. Andrew, Arthur, Liverpool; Anna, M'Garry, Liverpool; Ann Cooper, Morton, Liverpool. Barques John Bull, Duffil, London; Home, Gray, Glasgow; Cormandel, Cowan, London; Victory, M'Leod, Plymouth; Olive Branch, Hudson, Liverpool; Orbin, Lord, Bordeaux; Helen, Hudson, London. Brigs Eliza Kirkbride, Gray, Bordeaux; Cyprus, Orchard, London; Peaks, Charters, Dumfries; Gibb, Thompson, Halifax. Brigantine Farro, Morrison, Halifax.

☞ No Report from New York.

Kingston Market Prices.

Friday, May 7, 1831.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour ⅌ cwt	0	10	6	to 0	11	3
Oats ⅌ bush.	0	1	4	... 0	1	6
Peas do	0	2	3	... 0	2	4
Potatoes do	0	1	6	... 0	2	6
Turnips do	0	0	10	... 0	1	0
Carrots & Beets do	0	2	6	... 0	0	0
Onions do	0	3	0	... 0	0	0
Butter ⅌ lb	0	0	6	... 0	0	9
Beef ⅌ cwt	0	18	3	... 0	22	3
Pork ⅌ do	0	23	3	... 0	28	9
Ham & Bacon ⅌ lb	0	0	4½	... 0	0	5
Mutton ⅌ lb	0	0	3	... 0	0	4
Veal ⅌ do	0	0	2½	... 0	0	3
Lard do	0	0	0	... 0	0	2½
Turkeys each	0	3	0	... 0	6	0
Geese each	0	2	0	... 0	2	6
Fowls ⅌ pair	0	2	6	... 0	3	0
Ducks ⅌ do	0	3	0	... 0	0	0
Apples ⅌ bush	0	2	4	... 0	2	6
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	6	... 0	2	0
Codfish ⅌ lb	0	0	3	... 0	0	4
Hay ⅌ ton	1	15	0	... 2	5	0
Twenty Seed bush	0	6	0	... 0	6	3
Potatoes ⅌ cwt	1	6	0	... 1	6	3
Wood ⅌ cord	0	10	0	... 0	0	0

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Friday, May 2, 1831—3 o'c.

Ashes—The current rate for Pots is 28s 3d, a shade more would in all likelihood be realized for heavy weights. Pearls 29s 6d.

Flour ⅌ Barrel—There have been several transactions this week at 20s 3d on the spot, No 1 Superfine. Flour appears now to be more freely offered than it was a short time ago.

Flour ⅌ Bag—Farina by quantity, 15s to 15s 3d per quintal.

Grain, Peas, &c.—In Wheat no sort of nothing doing—Canada West Spring is held at 4s 3d per 60 lbs, at which price there are no buyers—In other kinds of grain we have no change to notice nor transactions to advise.

Provisions.—We hear of nothing of importance doing in Pork. The prices, which we quoted, are as stated in our last report. Sales of Prime Mess Beef, in tierces, $84—in barrels at $8½—and Cows at $7—the market is firm. No 3 Butter varies in price from 5½ to 7½

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. H. HOUSE.

IMPORTS.

May 6th.

Sir Ray Stark, Ogdensburgh—2 puncheons, Brown & Rosty, 3 boxes under Poor & Dayton, [illegible] J. Fraser, [illegible] 40 bags [illegible]

Brig Bevan, Hamilton—141 pieces timber, Calvin & Cook, 28 pieces timber, 3 masts, 2050 pipe staves, W. J. Steven, do.

EXPORTS.

May 6th.

Sir Ray Stark, Ogdensburgh—passengers and baggage.

Steam James Morton, Oswego; 2035 bundles hoop poles.

7th.

Sir Ontario, Ogdensburgh; passengers and baggage.

ARRIVALS AT KENT'S BRITISH AMERICAN.

MAY 6th, 1831.

Wm Mathewson, Brockville—Mr. Whitemarsh, Montreal—John Cathy Rytson—Michael Pillon, Williamsburg—Rev. John Bell Warren, Smith's Falls—Rev. R. Moses, Merrickville—Thomas Macaulay, Marmora—John B. Reid, Toronto—A. S. L. Zigler, Montreal—Mr. W. Sandiman, Northumberland—G. W. Richmond River Trent—John Nobbs, Montreal—John J. Hess, New York—Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Colonel 71st Regt Toronto—Capt. Kenny 71st Regt, Toronto—John Ingersoll, Amherst Island—Ryan Thompson Jr. Chippewa—Revd. S. F. Cameron, Cornwall—Lieut. C. A. Hay, St. Andrews—Lt. 78 Regiment, Montreal—Rev. Mr. Pollard, Bytown.

ARRIVALS AT PERKINS' HOTEL.

May 2.—James Rathbun, Levi Appleby, Shannonville—C. J. Baxter, Belleville, H. Lewis, St. Lewis.

3d.—A. Crawford, Toronto—H. Green, Lord. 5th.—C. Williamson, Hamilton.

DIED.

At Kent's British American Hotel, yesterday, May 6th., Michael Biller, Esq., of East Williamsburgh, P. M. & Merchant. The deceased was taken ill on Monday about noon, and died within twenty-four hours after. His remains were taken below by the steamer Ottawa this morning.

At Clifton Lodge, Niagara Falls, Mrs. Zimmerman, after a few days' illness.

Suddenly at Rock Side, in the Township of Hope, Alexander Rundbick, Esq., late of Dunbar, Scotland, aged 70 years.

At Montreal on Saturday, the 3rd instant, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. John Ackman, Painter, of this city, aged 43 years. Mr. Ackman was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and had been connected with the office of the Montreal Gazette, since the year 1828.

Suddenly, from the rupture of a blood vessel, at the residence of J. Stoughton Dennis, Worcester, Reuben Sherwood, Esq., Provincial Land Surveyor, aged 16

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

AT the request of a number of families who have been unable to attend, the Proprietors will give

ONE MORE EXHIBITION

OF THE

PANORAMA OF THE

LOWER MISSISSIPPI,

When it will be removed to Montreal.

Open TO-NIGHT, MAY 7th.

MARBLE LIME.

A SUPERIOR article of Marble Lime for sale by the Subscriber. The above Lime is an entirely new article, and for profitable to any one before the public for the purposes for which lime is generally used. Also a quantity of white and variegated marble for building purposes.

A. C. ROSS.

Kingston, 5th May, 1831.

REMOVAL.

Hatter, Cap Maker, & Furrier,

Princess St. Kingston.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that in consequence of the destruction of his premises by the great fire of the 21st ult., he has removed to the Shop in Princess Street, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Walker, and recently by his widow, in the same line of business. Having made large purchases in the New York and Montreal markets, of the newest styles of Hats, &c. and having fortunately saved the greater part of his newest Stock at the fire, he is enabled to offer his Customers as fine an Assortment of Goods as can be found elsewhere, and hopes to be favored with a continuance of public patronage.

JAMES TAKEDELL.

Kingston, May 7th, 1831. 106

FOUND.

FOUND on the person of a prisoner a quantity of Ladies and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, some pieces marked M. Wright, & J. S. Hamilton. The owners can have them by applying at the Police Office.

Kingston, 6th May, 1831. 3t-106

BAY OF QUINTE.

PRINCE OF WALES.

A. MCMASTER, MASTER.

WILL leave the United States' Wharf, THIS DAY, (after the arrival of the River and American Boats) for Belleville and intermediate ports.

May 7th, 1831.

THE WELL KNOWN STEAMER,

CAPT. FARRINGTON,

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf, on Thursday morning, May 5th, at 8½ o'clock, for Montreal, calling at Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and other intermediate ports.

May 7, 1831.

PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. JAMES DICK.

WILL leave St. Lawrence wharf, (late McKenzie's,) for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at intermediate ports, weather permitting, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock.

Kingston, May 7, 1831.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

NORTHERNER.

CAPT. CHILDS.

WILL leave the United States' Wharf THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Prescott and Ogdensburgh, connecting at Ogdensburgh with the steamer for Montreal and intermediate ports.

BAY STATE.

CAPT. LEONARD.

WILL leave the United States' Wharf TO-MORROW at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Sacket's Harbor, Oswego and Lewiston, connecting at Lewiston with the steamers for Queenston and Hamilton.

United States' Wharf, May 7, 1831.

1831. 1831.

Ottawa Mail Steamers.

Through from Bytown to Quebec in 24 hours.

THE WELL KNOWN AND VERDANT STEAMERS

LADY SIMPSON, Capt. Shepard,

AND

PHOENIX, Capt. Patterson.

The former between Lachine and Carillon, and the latter between Grenville and Bytown.

DURING the Season of Navigation 1831, it is intended that a TRAIN will leave the Railroad Terminus in Montreal, at Eight o'clock, A. M., Daily, (Sundays excepted,) with the PASSENGERS and MAILS for BYTOWN, arriving the same evening; and the Steamer *Phœnix* will leave BYTOWN, at Six o'clock, A. M., DAILY, (Sundays excepted) the Passengers and Mails reaching Montreal in time to proceed by the Quebec Steamer the same evening.

P. S.—Freight intended for the *Lady Simpson*, must be sent to the Railroad Depot in Montreal, before SIX o'clock the previous evening, to ensure its being forwarded.

Montreal, May 1, 1831. 103

NORTHERN RAILROAD, N. Y.

Ogdensburgh and Rouse's Point.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

HEREAFTER Trains will run as follows, until further notice:—

Leaves—Rouse's Point at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Arrives—At Ogdensburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Leaves—Ogdensburg at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Arrives—At Rouse's Point, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At Ogdensburgh, the Trains connect with Steamers for Brockville, Kingston, Sacket's Harbor, Oswego, Toronto, Lewiston, Niagara, Hamilton, and the Upper Lakes; and at Rouse's Point with Steamers for St. Johns, Montreal, Plattsburgh, Burlington, Whitehall, Saratoga, Troy, Albany, and New York.

At Rouse's Point trains also connect with the trains of the Vermont Central Railroad, running through the heart of New England to Boston; and it connects by means of Steamers to Burlington, with the Rutland and Burlington Railroad leading also through the New England States to Boston.

This is the most desirable route for either pleasure or business travel between New England and the Western States; and is the most expeditious route from Montreal to Western Canada.

CHARLES L. SCHLATTER,
Superintendent.

May 1. 104

MISS THOMPSON,

MILLINER and Dress Maker, (late of Queen Street), begs to notify the Public, that in consequence of having been burned out by the late Fire, she has removed to the house occupied by Mr. Patrick Lindsay, Colborne Street, where she will be happy to receive and attend to her customers as usual.

Kingston, 28th April, 1831. 99

PALE ALE.

LIVINGSTONS' PALE ALE can always be procured at the following places in Kingston:—Cornish's Saloon, Market square; Pollard's Hotel, do.; Phillip's Bowling Alley, Wellington St.; and Fenwick's Chequered Hotel, Ontario Street.

Kingston, April, 1831 1m-97

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IMPORTANT TO Founders, Mechanics, and Others.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th day of May, 1831, will be sold by Public Auction, on the Premises known as the TORONTO IRON FOUNDRY, situated on the Bay Shore, in the City of Toronto, the Following Valuable Property, seized under and by virtue of several writs of fieri facias, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench:—

1st Lot. The unexpired term of the Lease of Water Lot No. 38, being 100 feet frontage.

The above Lot is worthy the attention of the Wharfage or Merchant, on account of its proximity to the Custom House and Young Street Wharf, as well as being a Corner Lot.

2nd Lot. The unexpired term of the Leasehold Premises No. 38, on which is erected a Brick Building, used as a Foundry and Finishing Shop, and a Frame Building used as a Blacksmith Shop, together with the Steam Engine, Boiler, and Boring Machine.

Also which, in a variety of lots to suit purchasers, will be sold a quantity of Tools, Patterns, Nails, Boiler Plate, Iron, and Sundry Castings, also several pairs Bellows, Grindstones, Anvils, Lathes, Vices, and other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ To a person of small capital, wishing to commence business, such an opportunity as the above rarely offers, as the place is now doing a good business, and in complete operation.

Terms made known at time of Sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., Precisely.

W. B. JARVIS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Toronto, April 30, 1831. 104

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late James Nickalls, of Kingston, are requested to make payment to Mr. Cunliffe Owen, authorized on the part of the undersigned, and all to whom the said Estate is indebted will present their accounts to him duly authenticated for adjustment.

ANN LOUISA NICKALLS,
Executrix.

Dated the 3d day of May, 1831. 104

MIDLAND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next Monthly Loan Meeting will take place at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May at 7 o'clock, P. M., when the Directors will proceed to lend or advance

THE DISPOSABLE FUNDS

of the Society, in the usual manner.

The Secretary will be in attendance at 6 o'clock.

By order,

JOHN SHAW,
Sec