MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

DEPARTURE FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia	April 12...For New York
Niagara	April 19...For Boston.
Europa	April 26...For New York
Cambria	May 3...For Boston.
Alps	May 10...For New York
Canada	May 17...For Boston.
Asia	May 24...For New York
America	May 31...For Boston.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

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

Post Office during the summer of 1851

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Mail, by steamer, daily, at 5 A. M.

Western Mail, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', Toronto, and Offices West of Toronto, by Steamer, 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.

Camden East, Loughborough, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday & Friday, at 4 P. M.

Bevington, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.

Wolf Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a. m.

United States, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a. m.

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 2½ to the Lines. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid ½d. each to the Lines. Letters for delivery at Cape Vincent must be prepaid one penny each.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal.....B. Chamberlin & Co., Exchange
Belleville.....Mr. Michael Neills, Antigonish
Cobourg.....Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto.....Mr Thos. McLean, Bookseller
Hamilton.....John Brown, Esq.
New York.....C. B. Pulsifer, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jenningis.

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 unavailable communications.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

As advertised in the British Whig.

☞ No Sale this day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitis est Optimus Bonum."

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1851.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The *Daily British Whig* will be mailed to Subscribers during the ensuing Session of Parliament for One Dollar, pre-payment. And the *Weekly British Whig* will be in the same manner mailed for Half a Dollar.

The Concert,

The Krollman's gave their first Concert last evening, at the Court House, to a highly delighted audience. Madame Krollman is, indeed, a charming singer, and fully sustained her already well-earned reputation, in many of the excellent pieces which went to form the Programme. Her Scottish Melodies are decidedly the best; for, notwithstanding that the famous Jenny Lind Song, "By the Sad Sea Waves," and the beautiful Aria, "When the Moon on the Lake is beaming," were very prettily sung, and well received; yet her "John Anderson," and "McGregor's Gathering," were decidedly the most admired. The former, was sung with much sweetness and pathos, and the force and skill infused into the latter, contrasted somewhat strangely with the petite figure of Madam. Mons. Krollman is a very skillful Violinist, of the Paganini School. He has perfect control over the instrument, producing either deep interest or laughter in his audience, at will; although in the more affective pieces he may not betray that extreme delicacy of refinement, and depth of feeling, for which Burke is so deservedly celebrated. Several of the songs, and violin performances were rapturously encored. The audience were much indebted to Madam K. for the impressive manner in which she sang the "National Anthem," assisted by Mons. K. on the violin.

The Programme for to-night should draw a jumper house; we hope it may.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, May 26.

Mr. McKenzie then moved the first reading of the Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company's Act. He said that a law had lately been passed to enable a company in Upper Canada to lend money at interest greater than six per cent.—He understood that the intention of the Company was to borrow money in London at 5 per cent., and lend it again at 8 per cent.—That was one part of the intention—the other was to make money in the way in which many persons had made a great deal of money in this country. That was, when a farmer wanted to borrow money, to inform him that the capitalist could make more than 6 per cent.; but to allow him to be told by a third party that he might mortgage his property and sell that mortgage. In that way it was true the borrower got his loan; but the mortgage was sold at such a price that the lender got 15 per cent. on his money before hand, so that the borrower had to pay 6 per cent on £85 instead of on £100. The bill he said was passed by the member for Kingston, and the Inspector General, at the tag end of the session, when no one knew what was being done. It was absurd then to refuse persons the liberty of lending money at 6 per cent, if they came into the country; but at the same time to allow a Company in London to receive 8 per cent. After some allusion to the failure of similar companies in New York, he expressed his particular surprise at the conduct of the Attorney General Baldwin, who vehemently opposing the usury laws, had permitted a bill of this kind to be passed. He then went into the discussion of the general principle of the usury laws. He began by mentioning the changes which had taken place in England, by permitting interest to be taken to any extent except on mortgage; and then stated that in France the usury laws had been once repealed but again imposed; and that in the United States the same laws had been enforced throughout. He was in favor of repealing these laws, for to give a check unless the rein must be held tight, and so must be usury. It was the lenders who wanted a repeal these laws; but the farmers kept them on. The bible pronounced the heaviest curses against usurers, and so did the Evangelical Father O'Callaghan, & the Catholic Church, for a whole series of centuries. France, and most Catholic countries were opposed to usury; and if Protestant countries were referred to, it would be found that Alabama had once no usury laws; but that the people at length had to put on the chain again. After citing the example of Jacob, who bought his brother's birth-right for a mess of pottage, which he thought would be followed by all the bankers of Upper Canada, if permitted, he displayed his address to the electors of Haldimand, and read the paragraph relating to the usury laws. He pinpointed a cite from the act with a view of showing that it allowed the taking of unlawful interest. The shareholders were allowed to borrow $2,000,000; he did not know who they were; but on enquiry was ever made into their affairs. In New York in 1846, when 186 men met in a convention, the subject of usury was brought before them, but they refused even to make a report, upon the subject of its abolition. And in Albany in 1851, a bill for abolishing it was thrown out, the members being convinced that it was not needed by their constituents. The member went on to show that there were usury laws in Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware, Indiana, and other States of the Union; and to contend that our neighbors knew business as well as we do, and that their example in this respect was worth copying. This law was the best contrived of all others to diminish the number of Freeholders, just as the number of freeholders had been gradually reduced in Ireland, till, at present, the mass of the people had no more interest in the soil than he had in the house that he might rent. He then pointed out the manner in which the bill had been passed at the end of the session, and especially remarked upon the fact that it was not printed with the public acts, on purpose, as he said, to keep the matter secret, just as Clergymen of one denomination got grants which were not published—and members of other denominations, and companies obtained privileges, which were kept from the knowledge of rival companies. One of the most considerable causes for the enactment of the many laws was the monopoly of the Banks of England & France, which brought about pecuniary crashes, and increased the rate of interest to an extent perfectly astonishing. He then reverted to the interest on the debt paid to England, which he did not like; and quoted Mr. Merritt's speech with a view of proving that no government in the world was more corrupt than that of Canada; that gentleman had been behind the scene, as Mr Cameron had been behind the scene, and the former told the House this year, what the latter told them, the year before. Yes, Mr. Merritt having voted with the government on every occasion for some years past, now said, just about the time of a new election, that this very government was the most corrupt in the world. People now made their investments in the United States, because they could do so safely, which could not be done in Canada, where there were rebellions one day and riots another. What the country wanted was not more interest, but the abolition of the Clergy Reserves and the dominant Church. He then drew a glowing picture of the happiness of Sparta for seven hundred years, and called on the House to strive to imitate the virtues and prosperity of that ancient State.

Col. Prince after requesting the member for Haldimand, hereafter to be shorter in moving the first reading of his bills, remarked that the member's speech had convinced him, though not easily convinced, that his bill ought not to pass. The member had talked about many things which should not have been introduced at all, as the Clergy Reserves, &c. &c.; but he (Col. Prince) objected to the bill because the present law had induced persons in England to invest their capital, and to repeal the loan, now, would be to break faith with a creditor. Besides, he was not so much in favour of the Usury Laws as the member for Haldimand. As to farmers borrowing money, he held that they could not afford to borrow at any price—even at 6 per cent. It was not the farmers who would or could borrow; but in this young country the farmers were not the only classes to be consulted, and unless he had more arguments against the repeal of the Usury Laws than those of the hon. member, he would vote as he had before voted for their repeal. He was generally in favour of the first reading of bills; but he had now heard all the arguments in favour of it. He did not feel inclined to give the member much credit for the statement that it was not for popularity that he sought to bring in this bill; for he (Col. P.) did not know anything more popular than such an attack upon a chartered company. He did not see any reason why a man might not borrow money from such a company, as he might sometimes save his property from the hammer by such means at Sheriff's sales.

Mr. McDonald, (Kingston,) was nearly inaudible in the reporters' gallery. He was understood to contend that objections generally urged against the repeal of the Usury Laws did not apply to the present law, and that some companies in Lower Canada are allowed to take as high a rate of interest. He considered it out of all question for the House to allow this bill to be introduced, as it would destroy Canadian credit in England.

Mr. Hincks believed the repeal of the Usury laws, this year or next year, was a matter of no consequence whatever, compared with the necessity of keeping faith with those affected by Canadian legislation. If the law were repealed, what faith could hereafter be placed in Canadian charters? He had proposed this measure to parties interested in England, because he had understood that the great objection to Usury Laws was to be found in the fact that if they were repealed, it might ruin persons already indebted. It was, indeed absurd to suppose that English capitalists would lend money at 6 per cent. in Canada, when the expenses of bringing it out here would reduce that percentage above the five per cent., which they could get at their own doors. In the state of New York too, which had been referred to, it was well known that money was lent at 7 per cent; and he did not think there was a railway built in the United States on which the money had been obtained at less than 7 per cent. This law would certainly have the effect of bringing money into the market, and so in the long run reducing the rate of interest. No one would be compelled to borrow money unless he found it to his advantage.

Mr. Holmes was not in favor of rejecting the first reading of the bill; but hoped this would be rejected, because the mere reading of it once would tend to destroy the confidence of capitalists in the good faith of the country. He thought the arguments of the member were excellent for the repeal of the usury laws. That gentleman had shown many examples of the evil of usury under the present system. The sooner then that system was done away with the better. He did not think the shrewd yeomanry of Upper Canada could be led away by clap-trap speeches, to suppose that any one would be compelled to go and borrow money of the company, or to think themselves injured by having the opportunity to borrow or let it alone as they pleased.

Mr. Tache supported it because he was opposed to the system of usury. Last session he had not resisted the bill, and therefore had not opposed it. He did not wish to withdraw the privileges granted without compensation, but thought it possible to arrange with the shareholders.

Mr. Drummond, said, that the member for Haldimand had referred to the United States but he might have found a better example in the usurious statutes of New York, from which it appeared that there, the only way to set aside the charter of a public company, was to direct the Attorney General to bring an action before the Courts and get it set aside on account of its having been obtained by fraud or force.

Mr. Baldwin expressed himself still opposed to the repeal of the usury laws, and would have voted against the bill had he been in the House when it passed. It was a very different thing, however, to repeal the law, now that it was passed, and so destroy all confidence in the legislation of the country. He then pointed out the propriety of rejecting bills on the first reading when a large majority of members had made up their minds beforehand against them.

Mr. Cameron was opposed to rejecting bills on the first reading; but thought there might be exceptions—unconstitutional measures like that to repeal part of the Union Act of last year, by the member for Norfolk—or like this bill, which would bring manifest discredit on the House. He confessed that he was indignant when this bill passed, because he had voted against the repeal of the usury laws throughout the session, and this was in fact a repeal of those laws. He had been told when this act passed that he was caught.

Mr. Cameron was glad of the respect now shown to acts of Parliament, and hoped that when other acts came up he might congratulate great men opposite on being as tender about touching them.

Mr. W. Boulton taunted Mr. Baldwin with having, last session, contended that the present system of government must be maintained in order that there might be a set of responsible ministers to watch over the safety of the people. It was clear that the member, however, had not watched the bill, or he would have voted against it. He desired to maintain the credit of the country, but at the time, thought the welfare of the people was of still higher consequence, and it was certainly absurd to give permission to a foreign company to obtain an interest that no person in the country could receive. He suggested a bill, or some other measure, to modify the character. But if the present bill were passed in its present shape, much against his will, he would vote against it.

Mr. DeWitt had always been against the repeal of the usury laws; and would vote against every measure for that purpose. He asked how it had happened that a majority of this house had voted against a repeal of the usury laws, and yet allowed this monopoly to pass? The House was to have been prorogued on the 8th of August. Was it kept in session one day longer for the passage of this bill? He did not know how the bill was got through the House at all. To confine other institutions to a rate of 6 per cent of interest, and allow this to receive a greater, was doing an injustice to them. If faith was pledged he could not make a breach of it; but we should like to see an amendment made to the act.

Mr. Ross found the bill was introduced on the 6th of July, and read a second time on the 19th of the same month. He was surprised, in the face of a fact like that, that members should get up and make the assertion that the bill was passed through at the heel of the session. Sufficient notice of the bill had been given, and members had sufficient time to examine it. If the motion of the member for Haldimand were allowed to carry, it would be the commencement of repudiation in Canada.

Mr. Smith (Durham) admitted that it was impossible to repeal the present law; but, he thought that members from Lower Canada who opposed it, would find themselves in an anomalous position when the question of the repeal of the Usury Laws comes up. He did not know how the Attorney-General for Upper Canada could give an explanation to his constituents for voting against the introduction of the present bill, and also against the repeal of the Usury Laws. He (Mr. S.) should vote against the introduction of this bill, because he believed it would be breaking the public faith. He did not believe the act of last session was passed through in a hurry; he had voted for it, because he held to its principles as an instalment towards the repeal of the Usury Laws.

Mr. G. Sherwood showed that Mr. DeWitt was was well acquainted with the passage of the act of last session, though all its stages. He spoke against the introduction of Mr. McKenzie's bill, and in favor of the repeal of the Usury Laws.

Mr Price spoke against breaking the public faith with the Trust and Loan Company; and defended the Ministry for their share in the passage of the act.

After a few more remarks, the motion was put, and lost. Messrs. DeWitt, Mackenzie, Tache, and Letellier, only voting in its favor, 4; the nays were 47.

THE GREAT LONDON EXHIBITION.

Description of the Apartments—Dot-meubled Introduced.

LONDON, May 13, 1851.

Truly the Exhibition is a marvellous exposition of civilization. The opening scene was glorious in its assemblage of in object, grace, beauty, elegance, and the gorgeous waves of masterpieces of art; and now, after the lapse of several days' careful examination and critical investigation, I must candidly confess that there are gems of surpassing merit so lavishly spread forth, that the combination surpasses the most extravagant dreams of the imagination. There is a fascinating charm in wandering beside the crystal fountain—the fragrant exotics, the balmy air, kisses the cheek; and eye and ear are captivated with sights and sounds redolent of poetry and music. And to-day, especially, was one of those exquisite days which blow even the most reluctant abroad. The sun above was unclouded—the wind whispering words of spring and flowers—you raise the mural palace, and above your head waves the ancient elm, stamped with the impress of generations. The transept is before you, rising aloft until it seems to kiss the blue firmament; and under its ample canopy are groups of statuary, crimson colored seats, fragrant exotics, sparkling fountains; and then, such loveliness of form and feature, framed and set off in graceful furniture, that one is swayed with deep emotion, and recalls the fevered dreams of youth, when first he pondered over the tales of the genii. My previous letter conveyed an outline of the inaugurating ceremony, and the disposition of the various products there exposed.

The few days that have elapsed have been diligently improved by those contributors who were unable to complete their arrangements by the prescribed day; and even yet Russia is almost a blank, save a few exquisite vases, and specimens of arms and armor from the Caucasus—a power stronger than the Autocrat's, chains us to frozen retreats the products of Northern Europe. America, of all foreign nations, may boast of having furnished within the time, the most complete branch of the exhibition. It is signalized for the perfect order and classification which prevails, and is only open to one obj ction, namely, that, with the abundant stores so profusely scattered throughout the wide-spread regions of the repository, emulating every and good clime, the specimens of art and nature were so limited. There is yet time to rectify the omission, and relieve the American department from this reproach. France has yet much to perform, though, even now, one is fascinated with the jewelries—diamonds, br cades, robines, Sevres porcelain, and porcelain so lavishly displayed. One wreath of diamonds, valued at many thousands, draws many a female eye; but the diamond par excellence is the famous Koh-i-nung—the Mountain of Light. It is placed on an iron pedestal, near the transept. It is covered by a small glass shade, and the shade is covered with a lofty cage of golden colored bars, while a policeman stands sentinel to guard the precious gem. The great value of this diamond demanded extraordinary precautions, and these were secured by introducing mechanism within the pedestal, whereby, should any one seize the bars of the cage to force them open, the Koh-i-nor would instantly disappear, sinking down into the metal shaft.

It is absolutely impossible to convey even a brief sketch of the many articles of surpassing worth which strew your path on every side, though each country exhibits some specimen to which visitors throng—thus Italy furnishes two superb pictures in Mosaic, and they alone are worth a voyage from your shores. Austria boasts a marble figure vested, so delicately fashioned that you discern the features beneath the veil, and pause and wonder at the skill of the artist. There stands the lovely female figure, calm, cold and motionless; yet every outline of the face is clear and palpable, though over all is spread the transparent veil of marble. A suite of rooms, furnished after the Austrian fashion, with inlaid floors, richly decorated and painted ceilings, and furniture elaborately carved, are one of the attractions. When I passed through, the artist for the *Illustrated News* was busily engaged sketching the forms, to transfer them to the sheets of that journal, where you may soon see them, with many other marvels now in process of production. The workmen of Prussia, of Austria, and of France, dressed in their respective national costumes, are busily occupied preparing cases and frames to receive the yet unpacked goods. The contributions of the Zollverein are arranged together, and you wonder amid the ingenious productions of Dresden, Berlin, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden—specimens of stained glass, of rare merit, colored glass goblets, vases and urns, and those decorative ornaments for which the Zollverein are renowned. The meerschaum of Germany, not omitted, and samples are shown evincing the ingenuity of the artists. In meerschaums alone there must be many hundreds in the room of cases. Some of them are superb pieces, and are lavishly and expensively ornamented. I have been agreeably disappointed with respect to the crowds I anticipated. It is true that from the galleries you may look down upon moving thousands ranging through the different departments; but no pressure or inconvenience is experienced, and thus you can estimate the huge proportions of the palace. Yesterday, especially, being warm and balmy, and such a relief to the past cold weather, drew forth an unusual mass of visitors; yet no where was there the slightest stoppage or delay.—Early in the day in Duchesse d'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and la Duchesse de Nemours passed through the French department.—They were received with profound respect. The lines opened, a cortege was formed, and they hired nats saluted them. La Duchesse de Nemours is a very lovely woman, tall, rather thin, with marked features and a clear complexion. She wore a light white gauze bonnet, very much spread in front. The old Duke of Wellington is a constant attendant; dressed in his blue short coat, he goes peering and walking about and talking to himself. The Queen comes occasionally. She regrets Fancy, having excluded the exhibiters the first day, and now tries to make amends for a needless act of incivility. No one can explain why such apprehensions were felt about the peaceable inauguration. All sorts of rumors circulated, menacing every form of danger. Very many letters were sent to the Queen warning her not to attend. They were not delivered; but they influenced the ceremonial; for instead of proceeding in state she proceeded with but one pair of horses to her carriage. The precautions against an emeute or riot were very formidably—police literally swarm about the building, and bodies of troops are kept on hand in the vicinity.—A state ball was given the other evening, and then rang the grand assembly on the occasion including the elite of the English and foreign aristocracy. There are to be one or more levees and drawing rooms. An absurd incident took place at a previous levee. Lord Gough, the Indian soldier, was there. It was intimated to him that the Queen wished to speak to him. He was in night forward; she held out her hand, when the old man took it in his, instead of kissing. She was nettled with his stupidity, and remarked aloud: "Is it possible any one can be so ignorant of etiquette?" Talking of Gough reminds me of another Indian general—Sir H. Smith, now deep in the Kaffir war. He did not stand high in India, though he made a masterly movement when he joined Sir H. Littler in face of a superior Sikh force, losing all his baggage. The Kaffir war will be to England what Algeria is to France—an invaluable drawer of blood and gold. The Kaffirs fight well, and are l the whites in craft. They prowl about the camps, and often shoot down men within a hundred yards of the sentry.—An officer recently from the scene of operations, mentioned an anecdote to me, which will explain to you the character of the race. A quantity of cattle were guarded by sentries placed all round the enclosure; during the night, a Kaffir crawled in, and uttered one of their infernal screams—the cattle got infuriated, broke bounds, dashed away; the Kaffir clung to one of them and got clear. A party of dragoons instantly saddled and rode after them, yet the cattle had been hurried off fifteen miles before they were overtaken. The troops effect the service in South Africa, and Sir H. Smith is spoken off contemptuously.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—A city contemporary states that the Senate of the University has passed a statute authorizing the sale of land to the extent of £20,000 to provide funds for the erection of University buildings, but not on the plan already commenced. It is further stated that Dr. McCaul's salary has been increased £100; another proof that jobbing has not ceased under the existing system. Dr. McCaul will now receive a salary of £700 a year, besides fees. He could not have done better under the old regime. The Professor of Agriculture is to have a salary of £250 a year. The abandonment of the original plan of buildings stamps the existing pile as a monument of folly and reckless extravagance. Will the new plan be an improvement?

KINGSTON AND TORONTO RAILWAY.—A meeting of representatives of the various towns and districts, interested in this line, was held on Wednesday, at the Mayor's office in this city. Besides his Worship and Ald. Robinson, there were present Francis M. Hill, Esq., Mayor of Kingston; Geo. Benjamin, Esq., Warden County Hastings; Wm. H Ponton, Esq., Mayor of Belleville; Wm. Weller, Esq., Mayor of Cobourg; Ash A. Burnham, Esq., Warden United Counties Northumberland and Durham; and James Smith, Esq., M.P.P., Mayor of Port Hope. The Hon. Francis Hincks attended, to hear the views of these gentlemen, and very courteously promised to give his best attention and assistance to the project. The survey is now rapidly approaching completion, and we feel sure that our Corporation will be justified by the public feelings, in granting the necessary pecuniary aid to this portion of the undertaking, in preference to the interest of the city debt. We perceive that the Globe intimates something like an intention on the part of Government to strengthen the hands of the directors, by authorizing banking institutions to invest money in Municipal Debentures. We hope this will prove something more than a surmise.—*Toronto Patriot.*

☞ It is said that a project is on foot at Naples to extinguish the fires of Mount Vesuvius, that have been burning for thousands of years! The plan is to dig a trench or canal from the sea to the crater, the bottom of the grand one being several thousands feet below the level of the sea. The expense will not exceed $2,000,000, and the lands thus to be reclaimed will be worth ten times that amount.

We have heard it intimated, that the Government have it under consideration, to pull down the present Government House, in this city, immediately after the removal of the Public Offices to Quebec, and to expend some twenty or thirty thousand pounds in erecting buildings upon its site, commensurate to the wants of the various departments. This is evidently intended as a tub to the whale, and is certainly an ingenious method of allaying opposition.—*Patriot.*

The low estimate placed by foreigners on the New York Press, is scarcely undeserved. Take their own testimony for truth, and there is not a viler lot of scamps outside of the State Prison. According to the Express, the editor of the Herald is "a viper." According to the Herald, George Wilkes of the Police Gazette, is "a felon." Col. Webb of the Courier says that Willis is a seducer, and "morally speaking," a murderer, while the Day Book charges Col. Webb with being a rogue and a rascal.

THE MORMONS.—A company of Mormon emigrants from England reached St. Louis from New Orleans a few days since en route for the Salt Lake. The St. Thomas *Republican* says:—We do not yet see the "beginning of the end" of the English Mormon emigration to this country. There are now in England and Wales from 800,000 to 1,000,000 persons of the Mormon persuasion, who are patiently biding their time and chance for a voyage to the Mormon home in Salt Lake Valley. They are aided in their efforts by well organized societies and agencies. They are mostly persons of limited means, however, and twenty years hence, probably, they will not all have reached our country. We are informed that the in-pouring during the coming fall will be unusually large.

LOST!

LAST EVENING, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, between the City of Kingston and Fitch's Tavern,

Two Deeds of Land, & other Papers

With District Debentures, amounting to £335. The numbers of Debentures are as follows:—

74	200	276	475
88	212	277	511
145	213	296	649
166	233	299	673
169	237	334	674
170	247	337	675
172	248	338	676
174	250	431	684
177	251	345	687
178	252	353	689
180	253	359	693
181	254	363	704
183	261	384	749
185	263	433	759
186	266	461	784
189	274	467	
198	275	472	

☞ *Payment of the same has been stopped.*☜

The public are hereby cautioned in not receiving the above. A suitable Reward will be given to the Finder, upon returning them to Wm. Ferguson, Esq., County Treasurer.

Kingston, 28th May, 1851. 126

DURHAM BULL
FOR SALE.

BY AUCTION, will be sold on Saturday next, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Market Square, City of Kingston, the Full Blooded Durham Bull

FREE TRADER,

That took the First Prize as a three-year old, last year, at the Provincial Exhibition at Niagara.

Pedigree and further particulars may be known by applying to the Secretary of the Society.

THOS. GLASSUP,
Sec'y A. S. U. C. F. L. & A.

Kingston, 28th May, 1851. 126

FOR ONE WEEK.

WILL OPEN FOR EXHIBITION AT THE

CITY HALL

On Monday, May 26th,

DUSCHE'S CELEBRATED PAINTING OF

ADAM & EVE,

In Paradise! Representing the Temptations and the Expulsion, painted for Charles X of France. These sublime works of art, which are acknowledged to be the finest specimens ever exhibited in the States, were exhibited in New York and other cities from 1832 to 1837 and the past 11 years in Europe, to the universal admiration of over two millions of persons.

Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening.

☞ Cards of admission at all times during the stay, 25 cents; children half price.

Schools admitted on the most liberal terms.

Each evening the Paintings brilliantly illuminated.

A description will be given every evening at half-past 8 o'clock.

Kingston, May 23rd, 1851. 129

MIDLAND DISTRICT
BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next Monthly Loan Meeting will take place at the Office of the Society, King Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 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 six o'clock.

By order,

JOHN SHAW,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Kingston, 28th May, 1851.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED either in this City or any part of Canada, a situation as SALESMAN in a Grocery or Dry Goods Store, by a person well acquainted with general business.

Address A. D. office of this paper.

May 27, 1851. 3in-121

RECEIVED this day by the subscriber at his store, Ontario street, per Str. Ontario, from Montreal,

40 Boxes Tea,
5 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
2 Tierces Crushed Sugar,
10 hhds. Loaf sugar,
2 Tierces Rice,
6 Casks Vinegar,
5 hhds. Brandy,
2 Boxes Pickles, and
100 dozen Ropes. (from Canamore).

Per Steamer Highlander, Saturday, 24th inst.,
6 Casks Epsom Salts,
2 do Soda,
1 Tierce Tamarinds.

JNO. CARRUTHERS.

Kingston, May 26, 1851. 126

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Provincial Parliament.

TORONTO, May 29.

This day being the feast of the Ascension, a statute holiday, the House is not in session, and there is no report.

Last night, after the report left, Mr. Hincks stated in answer to Mr. Connell, that it was the intention of Government to amend the Temperance Act during the present session.

Mr. Hincks stated, in answer to Mr. H. J. Boulton, that the Government had hired Spencer Cove, Quebec, for £150 a year for four years, with the right to purchase the property at the end of one year for £8000. Mr. Hincks was understood to say, that about £3000 must be expended in its improvement.

A motion of Mr. H. Sherwood was carried to restrict the payment of witnesses before Select Committees, in accordance with the act of last session.

On motion of Mr. Egan, an address was ordered to be presented to his Excellency on the subject of effecting a reduction in the collection of Timber Duties, and the management of Slides on the Ottawa. Also, on motion of Mr. Egan, an address was unanimously ordered to be presented to the Queen, respecting the contemplated reduction of Protection on Canada Timber. The address goes into detail upon the state of the Lumber Trade, and alleges that the reduction of duties in England on foreign lumber, will bring ruin upon the Canada trade.

Mr. Hincks supported the motion; but feared there was little hope of the resolutions meeting an equalization of duties, and that it would be better to plead for more time, on one notice of the proposed changes.

A discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Hopkins, upon the subject of supplying copies of the Journals to the different municipalities and editors of newspapers.

Mr. Hincks objected to the free distribution, but had no objection to extra numbers being printed to sell at a low rate. The motion was referred to the Printing Committee.

A bill of Mr. Chauveau was read a second time, to amend the law of Lower Canada as regards the District in which rent and marked actions may be brought.

NEW YORK MARKETS—MAY 29.

ASHES.—Market steady at $5 for Pots, and Pearls $5 50c.

FLOUR.—Low grades of Western and State continue heavy and unsettled. Canadian heavy at $4 12c in bond. Sales of Domestic 200 bbls. at $3 62½c a $3 81c for No. 2 Superfine, $4 a 4 06c for common state, $3 94c a $4 12c for Michigan and Indiana, $4 50c a $4 58c for pure Genesee; Southern dull and heavy at $4 50c, sold at $4 50c a $4 62c for mixed and choice brands, $4 87c a $5 50c for fancy.

GRAIN.—Wheat firm; moderate enquiry for milling. Corn less active; good supply and less firmness; sales 12,000 bush. at 58c a 59½c for Western mixed, and 60c for round yellow.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull and unsettled; old mess $14 37½c, new do. $15; new prime $13 37½c, old do. $12 37½c.—Lard heavy, 8½c a 9½c for good to prime.

BUFFALO MARKETS—MAY 29.

FLOUR.—Market heavy and tendency downwards owing to the influence of news from New York; shippers doing nothing their views being below those of holders; sales 500 bbls. in small parcels at $3 62½c a $3 65c for good to straight brands Michigan; Southern Ohio held at $3 75c; sales of large lots can't be effected at these quotations.

GRAIN.—Wheat in limited request, held above buyers views; Ohio held at 81c, and upper lake spring at 60c. Sales 3000 bush. upper Ohio at 82c.—Corn in fair demand at prices below the views of most holders. We notice sales 12,500 bush.; 46½c a 47c for mixed from store, with a lot at 47c a 47½c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork steady at $14 25c a $14 50c for mess, with small sales.

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Mr 26.—A. Perry, Chicago; M. and Mrs Jas. Simpson, Boston; Mess. and Mistress Kollman, Baltimore; Dep. Con. General Robinson, Montreal; Assistant Con. General Routh, do.; Mr. Perry, Cobourg; Samuel Ball, Belleville; David Robbin & Son, Napanee; Alexander Judd, Belleville; R. Ramsay, Picton; John Turnbull, Belleville; William Judd, Brockville; James Harrison, New York; M. Lewis, Picton, N. Y.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the City Book Store,

The Lorgnette, or Studies of the Town.
The International Magazine for June.
Farmer's Guide, No. 19.
Jenny Lind Songster, Vol. 1st, complete.
Louis Lavallieer. Conclusion.
Edinburgh Review for April,
&c. &c. &c.

E. W. PALMER.

May 30, 1851. 126

THE ARGUS
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner of Brock and King Streets,

KINGSTON,

Over H. J. Martin's Grocery Store,

☞ Entrance from Brock Street. ☜

ORDERS, for every description of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, are executed in superior style, and at moderate prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Business Cards, Funeral Cards, Address Cards, Show Bills, Concert Bills, Programmes, Steamboat Bills, Birth Lists, Steamboat Cards, Bank Checks, Notes of Hand, &c., and every other description of Letter Press Printing, including PRINTING IN COLOURS.

The Subscriber has just received from New York, a large assortment of New Jobbing Material, selected by himself, consisting of all the newest, most tasteful and fashionable styles both of letter and ornament; with this addition to his previously extensive office, supported by his long experience in Job Printing (five years printer to the British Whig) he feels justified in stating that he is prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental Printing in a style inferior to no other office in this Province, and on as moderate terms.

M. L. PENSE.

May 27, 1851. 123

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE "CANADA HOUSE"

WILL BE READY (AS USUAL) FOR THE *RECEPTION OF VISITORS,*

ON

MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

Every attention will be paid to the COMFORT of INVALIDS, or other VISITORS.

J. L. WILKINSON.

May 26. 123

MAGNET.

CAPT. SUTHERLAND.

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf (late M'Lennan's) THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P.M., for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at intermediate ports (weather permitting.)

May 30, 1851.

EUROPA.

CAPT. RYRIE.

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for MONTREAL, and intermediate ports, (through the same day,) to morrow morning, at ½ o'clock.

Kingston, May 30, 1851.

PRINCE ALBERT.

CAPT. M'NEIL.

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf THIS DAY at 3 o'clock P. M. for Bytown. Wharfage Free.

Kingston, May 30, 1851.

PRINCE OF WALES.

A. MCGOUTHY, MASTER.

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

May 30, 1851.

THE NEW AND FAST SAILING STEAMER

ST. LAWRENCE.

CAPT. THOMAS HOWARD,

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, touching at the intermediate ports, on Friday, evening May 30, at 6 o'clock. Will arrive at Montreal early next day.

May, 30, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

ONTARIO,

CAPT. THROOP,

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.

ONTARIO,

CAPT. THROOP.

WILL leave the United States' Wharf on Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Lewiston, connecting at Lewiston with the cars for Toronto and Hamilton.

United States' Wharf, May 30, 1851.

FIRE! FIRE!

CAPITAL, $200,000.

The St Lawrence Insurance Company Chartered in 1846 continues to insure at as cheap rates as any other sound Company in New York. It insures from fire to any amount, generally, and possesses the following advantages.

1st. Its total rates for five years do not exceed the rates of Stock Companies for two years on farm property.

2d. It does not insure buildings in blocks, nor extra hazardous risks, but ordinary and detached hazards only. In the several towns of Pattenburgh, Watertown, Canning, Port Hope, and Picton, lately destroyed, in each of which the Company had agencies, its total losses were less than $100,000.

Such Facts Speak.

3d. The Company is bound by the Survey of the agents; and this is printed on all policies.

4th. The total liability of the member is the note, and the company cannot assess beyond that sum, as is the case in most Companies of the State.

5th. The Capital of this Company is almost WHOLLY UNIMPAIRED, as it has laid but one small assessment in FIVE YEARS, and the cash balance in favor of the Company, October 1, over and above all liquidated liabilities was about

$12 000 00.

6th. The policy expires 5m from 12 o'clock, noon, the day the money is