MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Saturday, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock, A. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE NOW ENGAGED.

Arab	April 19 ... For New York
Niagara	April 19 ... For Boston
Europa	April 26 ... For New York
Cambria	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

SHIPS FOR QUEBEC ARRIVE.

Acadia	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
Africa	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 3 A. M.

Western Mail, Dundas, Port Hope, Peterboro', Toronto, and Offices West of Toronto, by Steamer, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M.

Western Mail by Land Offices 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, Tamworth, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P. M.

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

Wolfe Island, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 a. m.

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

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 2½ to the Lines. The United States postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½ each to the Lines. Letters for the West Indies must be prepaid one penny each.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal	R. Charlesson & Co., Rue Notre Dame
Belleville	Mr. Michael Neilon, Auctioneer
Cobourg	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto	Mr. Thos. McLean, Rochester-St.
Hamilton	John Brown, Esq.
New York	C. B. Pelton, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y.	Mr. G. S. Jewett

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.

Correspondents desirous to have answers communicated, must pay postage.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

As advertised in this morning's British Whig.

☞ No Sale this day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Christian and Gentleman."

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1851

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

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

☞ VISIT TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—On Monday next, our valued and much respected fellow-townsman, Richard Scobell, accompanied by Mrs. Scobell, and part of his family, will leave Kingston for his fatherland, on a visit to the World's Fair. All who have the pleasure of Mr. Scobell's acquaintance will rejoice that circumstances permit him, one of the most hard-working men of his day, thus to enjoy himself; and all will be rejoiced to hear of his safe arrival in England and happy return to Canada. It was Mr. Scobell's original intention to have taken with him to the Liverpool Market, the produce of his winter's packing, viz: some two thousand barrels of pork and certain other articles in that line; but having recently accepted an advantageous offer for his pork, he goes without it. But he will still carry with him a tolerable sample of what this part of Canada affords, in the shape & form of 112 tierces of Cheese, the produce of Mr. Gilbert's Dairy, on Simcoe Island, together with a multitude of packages of Mess Beef, Hams, Cheeses, Bacon, and Lard, small of which, being in prime condition, he expects to realize some extra handsome profits. May he prosper.

Toronto Correspondence.

TORONTO, May 28, 1851.

DEAR WHIG,—Since last I wrote to you many things worth to be noted have transpired in our good city, which will shortly be deprived of many privileges which she now enjoys, and the inconvenience arising from which she must patiently bear for the next four years, until the collected wisdom of the Province once more take up its abode among us. But I venture to predict, that during that period changes will take place which will prevent the Parliament from assembling again in this city, and I can assure you I am not alone in this opinion. Time, however, in the bosom of which the secrets of the future are closed up, will unravel all; but having no claims to Divine inspiration, I cannot with any certainty vouch for the verification of the prediction.

Among the things which first deservedly claim my attention, is the U.C. College Concert, which took place on the evening of Friday, 23d instant, at which I was present, and I candidly confess that never did I enjoy a concert more heartily; never did I experience more satisfaction from any performance than on the occasion to which I now allude. Immediately on the approach of His Excellency the Governor General and suite, the National Anthem pealed forth from 130 voices, ranging from the age of nine to nineteen, which left in my mind an impression that will not be easily removed. The instrumental pieces, I was informed by persons sufficiently competent to form an opinion, were very satisfactorily performed, and deserve commendation. Nor can I omit to mention the name of Master J. W. Smith, whose performance on the flute, from the opera of Norma, elicited marked and deserved applause; his junior brother Frederick, also creditably acquitted himself on the piano, much to the satisfaction of his parents, who seemed, or rather, to regard the proceedings. Much praise is due to the Principal, Mr. Hunt, for the admirable which he invariably evinces for the welfare of the Institution over which he presides; and not content with storing the minds of the pupils with sound classical learning, he wishes them also to possess a knowledge of music—"that which has charms to soothe the savage breast"—indeed, we are told that Orpheus, by his sweet art, caused the woods and rocks to follow him! You must bear in mind, good Whig, that I am not, in any way connected with the U.C.C. Never did I receive instruction within its walls; never have I been employed in it as a teacher. Nevertheless, I am bound to render justice where justice is due; and I boldly state, there is no institution in Canada (I have been in all,) where boys are more thoroughly grounded in the Latin language, where qualities are more scrupulously observed; and, then, when the foundation is well laid, the superstructure will be easily formed. There are in it masters, 1st—for Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Writing and Geography. One man is not bound to teach every branch; and he who has the temerity to impose upon himself this intolerable burden, will fall beneath its weight. My dear Whig, twenty-four years of my life have been spent both in acquiring and imparting to others a knowledge of languages, and I do declare, I have much still to learn. The trouble of acquiring is truly harassing; the pleasure of feeding on those inexhaustible provisions, stored up in early life, is exquisite, and hence it is, I would strongly urge upon my young friends the necessity of sedulous attention to their studies, by which they will be enabled in after life, to discharge those duties which may, sooner or later, devolve upon them. Many have I known, whose good conduct and position rendered them worthy objects of promotion, but want of education hurled them from the position to which their other good qualities had raised them. I fear I have trespassed. Concerning the concert—it went off admirably well. About 12 o'clock the College bell tolled, and a board on which was painted "God save the Queen" having been removed, the eye rested upon a brilliant crown lighted up with gas, on the right side of which was V. and on the left A. Immediately afterwards, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen—the concert was ended—and now the dancing commenced, and then was ushered in her Majesty's holiday. Young and old ringed themselves in order, nor did they give over until gray dawn gradually found its way through the windows. Present on the occasion there could not have been less than 1300, who occupied every inch of the great St. Lawrence Hall, which was found too small on this occasion. It strongly reminded me of the great ball given by the Officers of the United Service to Sir Charles Bagot, in Kingston, at which your Editor and I were present, together with some 300 persons. Then it was found necessary to build a large room for the occasion, Kingston not affording a place sufficiently large for the purpose.

The 71st regt., under Col. Sir H. Dalrymple, who is deservedly popular in this city; the turned out in full force, on the 24th, fired a "feu de joie," and afterwards went through a field day. The "feu de joie" was not at all what I was led to expect. Front and rear ranks were blazing away at the same time; whereas, it should be down the front rank and up the rear rank. The line retired very heavily I must own, so much so, that on halting, the Col. was obliged to order the right wing to close to the left. However, some evolutions were very well performed; and the imperfections which I observed may be attributed to the ground, which was not very smooth.

In the evening a great crowd collected in front of the Parliament House, where something indescribable was erected by a Hungarian rejoicing in the name of Dr. Gaber Naphegi, on which was a picture of our gracious Queen, and a poor Hungarian, bearded all round the chin and lips (very like the Dr. himself,) chained to the spot, and the Lion of England unloosing him from his bonds. The Lion of England need not go to Hungary for objects upon which to exercise his generous disposition—they will be found nearer home. The famine stricken Irish millions, who afford to the civilized world a spectacle of the most Christian resignation, under the most unparalleled suffering, claim his protection. Seven hundred years ago and upwards, this Lion, unsolicited on their part, became their protector. How he has discharged his duties history can tell. But to return to my purpose, the fireworks were a failure; and I felt, sorry that I had gone out of my way to see so little, more especially as I was suffering from corns, upon which a soldier placed his foot not in the gentlest manner.

Over the signature of "Visitor" my last communication appeared. In it I promised to make a Mr. ——— who by some good fortune enjoys a salary of £300 per annum, with chances of retirement, the subject of a letter. I, by no means, envy this man; but I am sorry that like many others he knows not how to bear his good fortune—his conduct to his subordinates is harsh, tyrannical, uncourteous and extremely annoying. He has been instrumental in causing the dismissal of several subordinates since his appointment as Customs; and I am sorry to say, that he is strongly tainted with religious bigotry the unerring concomitant of uncultivated minds. He has, I fear, irretrievably injured one whom you highly esteem, and who never did him injury. In a future number, I will tender to him some friendly advice, which I hope he will follow. And he should bear in mind that "Totus illo non est quem omnes oderunt." He is not safe whom all men hate. C.

MR. MERRITT'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Merritt does not possess a very happy facility of making a point clear to the public apprehension. If he has not made the best of his own case, he has given a fair view of the causes that led to his resignation. Mr. Merritt's successors in the ministry are a coalition to the extent of taking in one member whose views on the financial policy of the government were unanimously opposed to those of his colleagues. At the time of his acceptance of office, there was a sort of notion in the public mind that he had agreed to forego those peculiar crotchets, as Mr. Hincks used to call them, for which he had become so famous.—That such was not the case. The government accepted him as he was, with a full knowledge of what his opinions were. If they are convinced, as they now profess to be, of the unsuitableness of those opinions, why was Mr. Merritt taken into the government at all; when it is clear that a difference of opinion must lead to action such as eventually ensued in an open rupture? If it had been made a bond fide of Mr. Merritt's acceptance into the Cabinet, that he should keep his sentiments on the subject, there would then have been consistency in accepting of his services. But no objection appears to have been made on this score on his entrance into the government, to "whom he stated his opinions in a letter addressed to Mr. Lafontaine. If these opinions were obnoxious to the government, that would have been the time to object, and either to withdraw the offer of the Presidency of the Council, or to require as a condition on which he could be allowed to become one of the members that he should keep his opinions to himself. They did neither; but by accepting him as he was, encouraged the idea that the written declarations of his opinions on the policy of the country contained nothing to which they had any serious, certainly no insuperable objections. But when he came to press those opinions they objected, and his resignation became inevitable. The first blunder was in accepting Mr. Merritt at all, without a better understanding on those questions on which it was known that a difference of opinion existed to have him and them. The foundation of a rupture was laid the moment Mr. Merritt entered the cabinet. In due course of time the antagonism developed itself.

Mr. Merritt's chief complaint against his late colleagues is, that in his opinion, they were determined to foist fraudulent misrepresentations respecting the affairs of the Province on the home Government. He says he did not agree to this and to that statement; why not? Because he held it to be an untrue representation of the case. It he had said in so many words, "I refused to endorse what I conceive to be the misstatements of my colleagues, and tendered my resignation," he would have stated the facts, which he has confusedly conveyed, in a much more intelligible form. Some of the questions, on which he differed from his colleagues, were matters rather of opinion than of fact. He thinks the land system requires reformation—they think not. Mr. Merritt draws his evidence of that necessity rather from a state of things that has passed away, than from the present actual condition. It is useless to talk of the Scrip system with reference to the future, for that system is at an end. If there is any prospect that, under the altered condition of things, the existing land system will swallow up all, or nearly all the proceeds, it is clear that some change is necessary; but whether the change Mr. Merritt proposes be the best, we shall not now undertake to discuss. The question of retrenchment is not confined to a choice between Mr. Merritt's scheme and the views of the Government on the matter.—Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1851.—Dreadful Steamboat Accident and Loss of Life.—The steamer Ohio, from Newcastle, with about 100 passengers on board, was run into near Greenwich point, landing, below Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock at night, by the steamer Commodore Stockton. The Ohio was sunk and the upper deck covered in twenty minutes. Terrible consternation prevailed. Many swam ashore, amongst whom were John Wills, the telegraph agent at Baltimore, Mr. Stump, Mr. Dorsey, and others. A large number of ladies and children were on board, and many were taken off in small boats. The consternation was so great, all the lights being extinguished by the water, that it was impossible to tell the extent of the accident. Two or three are known to be drowned, and it is apprehended that many others found a watery grave. Nearly all the baggage floated off and was lost. The Ohio was completely stove. The Commodore Stockton was also seriously damaged, but did not sink. The concussion was terrific. Mr. Wills, from whom we have this account, could not gather all the particulars. There were several Baltimoreans, Philadelphians, and Southerners on board.

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTION OF THE CANADIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Our readers will be interested with the following extract from a letter. We believe it is no secret that it is from the pen of our worthy fellow-townsman, Mr. Perry, whose unrivalled Fire Engine was so much admired previous to its being sent to London:—

This morning at eight o'clock, the head Superintendent informed me, that it was Her Majesty's intention to visit the Canada Division, before the doors were opened to the public, (10 o'clock.) I had no time in preparing to receive Her Majesty, by having every thing easily accessible to her and her suite. Her Majesty in an early case, and I knew I had to stir myself, before she could arrive. Accordingly at nine o'clock it was announced that the Queen was in the Palace, and would immediately pay a visit to Canada. In a few moments she arrived, accompanied by H. R. H. the Prince of Prussia, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, supporting the Princess of Prussia. The Prince of Wales and the Royal Children were along with them, and a few high officers of the Royal household. They were soon in our Division, and immediately began examining our productions. As I was the only one present at the time, who had any interest in the Exhibition, I had the honor of exhibiting to our distinguished visitors the several articles. The double sleigh of Mr. C'Meara, and the single sleighs of Mr. Sawin, of Quebec, and McLean and Wright, Montreal, and the beautiful robes of Mr. Henderson, were the first things that attracted their attention, and the Queen, as well as the Prince of Prussia, appeared to take great interest in the carriage, and on my explaining its use, and our mode of winter driving, she expressed her admiration of the perfection of the article, and of the beauty of the robes.—The Fossil from Beauharnois brought on a geological discourse among the Royal party, and the rarity of the specimen was duly dwelt upon.

The Fire Engine was the next article that attracted their notice, & they examined it most minutely. They desired me to put it in working order, that they might see it complete.—To do this, Prince Albert most kindly gave me his assistance. We detached the hose reel, and showed the Queen its use, and she inspected the whole machine with great curiosity and condescension. When they had satisfied their curiosity, the Queen seemed highly pleased, and expressed herself highly gratified that Canada could produce a machine so elegant in finish, and compact in build. In this praise the other distinguished personages heartily joined, and Prince Albert, by the way he examined and spoke of the various lots, appeared to be a good judge of the article. The young Prince of Wales was delighted with the views of Montreal, painted on its sides, which I assured him and Her Majesty, who also took notice of them, that they were very correct. They admired the views, and spoke well of them as paintings. You are aware that they were designed by Mr. Duncan the artist. The Queen then took notice of the Walnut Sofas and Centre Tables, (from Messrs. Hilton and Reed and Meakins,) and Walnut Chairs, and Cabinets and other articles of furniture, the invention of Messrs. Hilton, &c. The Prince examined attentively the double harness, by Mr. Moore, and the hunting saddle of Mr. Sullivan, of Hamilton, and spoke of them like a man at home on such matters.

The Chairs for Her Majesty came also under review. I had them labelled, "For England's Queen, Presented by the Ladies of Montreal." When Her Majesty read this, she whispered him—if—Colonel Grey, is a of the 71st. Regt. I did not hear the remark made, but he replied "yes;" when Her Majesty smiled, and called the attention of Prince Albert and the Princess of Prussia to them. Mr. Hilton's black walnut furniture, and Mr. Meakins's black walnut bedstead next attracted the notice of the Royal party. Her Majesty honored me by inquiring the name of the wood, and where it grew. I informed her as to both, and took the liberty to add, that Canada in sending them, did not expect to be able to beat England in furniture, but that we had sent it, to show the state of the arts among us, and chiefly to introduce the wood to the notice of Her Majesty, and of the English nation, and stated that Canada could supply any quantity of it, at a reasonable price, and I showed them the specimens in rough. Prince Albert remarked that it was an excellent wood for gun stocks, and they all expressed their high opinion of the wood. After examining several other articles, the Royal party retired, much satisfied with the Canada productions. As they left, Her Majesty and party were pleased to make me acknowledgments of their satisfaction with my exhibit. This was what I did not expect, as I was only sorry that to no one more competent than I, was not present to receive Her Majesty with honor, and to speak to her in much better style than I could pretend to.—The condescension of the Queen and easy manners of the Prince made us feel less embarrassed than I might have been, and I feel that they took in good part my humble efforts to assist them in the examination they wished to make.

Thus ended the Queen's private visit to the Canada Division, and I only wished that Her Majesty would take her steam yacht, and visit the great country, and great lots of wood, that as yet own her sway in America, from which the productions she was admiring had come. It would tell better I thought, in favor of the empire, than all the visits she has ever paid to foreign countries, and no people would receive her with greater enthusiasm than the Canadians.—Montreal Gazette.

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH.—At the soiree held on Wednesday evening, at the Russell Institution, Professor Anstead, of King's College, gave a lecture on the supply of water to large towns, illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams, which was listened to with great attention; after which Foucault's recent experiment, affording a palpable demonstration of the rotation of the earth was exhibited, and was conducted in a manner similar to the experiment at the Pantheon at Paris. The wire, which suspended a weight of 28 pounds, was of the size of the middle C string of a piano. It was thirty feet long, and vibrated over a graduated table fixed to the floor. The rotation of the table, implying that of the earth on which it rested, was visible in about five minutes, and the wonderful spectacle was presented of the rotation of the room round the pendulum. The experiment excited the admiration of every beholder, and many eminent scientific gentlemen who were present expressed their great delight in witnessing a phenomenon which they considered the most satisfactory they had witnessed in the whole course of their lives. We believe this is the first time that the experiment has been verified in this country.—Times, 12th ult.

YOUTHFUL ELOPEMENT.—Master Tommy Cotter, a boy of fourteen, residing in Kilkenny, Ireland, has eloped with Miss Eliza J——, a girl aged thirteen, the servant girl who managed the affair as confidante being between fifteen and sixteen years old. The juvenile fugitive took with her £14 belonging to her mother, and the boy and girl have proceeded to America together.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Mr. Wm. H. Boulton has printed and submitted to the House of Assembly a series of resolutions on the working of the Legislative Union, between Upper and Lower Canada.—It is therein alleged, that the seat of government was stipulated at the union to remain in Upper Canada, and that this stipulation has been disregarded; that the great object of the union was to assimilate the Canadian government to that of Great Britain, by "the use of the same laws and the English language," but that on the contrary "the system is gradually obtaining of legislating separately for Eastern and Western Canada, as two distinct and separate Provinces." The Resolutions also allege that much "jealousy and bitter feeling has been engendered" between the Upper and Lower Provinces; and in short that from the difference in Municipal Institutions, Judicial system, tenure of land, social customs &c., "each day's experience shows more clearly the impracticability of carrying out the scheme of the Union, under its original conditions." The conclusion of the whole is, that Her Majesty be memorialized to take the matter into her most gracious consideration, and act accordingly. The Resolutions are to come up on the 23th June next.—Globe.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—Saturday's Gazette contains an advertisement from the Chancellor of the Toronto University, declaring the Professorship of Agriculture to be at present vacant. The duties are defined—and the salary stated to be £250 per annum, "and it is probable there will be other emoluments." Candidates are desired to send their applications, &c., to the Bursar's office by the 1st of August next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, May 27.

The following bills were read a first time: Mr. McKenzie, to establish Courts of Arbitration; of Mr. Prince, to provide for a better system of discipline, and for a more economical management of Gaols, and for the erection and maintenance of a House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders; of Mr. Lafontaine to amend the Act of last Session, chap. 37, relative to the Salaries of certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada; of Mr. Scott, (Two Mountains,) to prevent depredations by the Raftmen; of Mr. Lafontaine, to amend the Montreal Trinity House Act; of Mr. Hincks to make certain alterations in the Territorial Divisions of Upper Canada; of Mr. Richards to prevent cruelty to Animals; of Mr. Sanborn, to provide a more effectual process to acquire possession of Real Property illegally detained in Lower Canada; and of Mr. Sanborn to render Executory Judgments of the late Court for the Inferior District of St. Francis, and for the removal of the said Court into the Circuit Court at Sherbrooke.

Mr. Baldwin presented to the House a message of the Governor General, laying before the House despatches relative to the Clergy reserves, Civil List &c. They were ordered to be printed. Mr. Baldwin stated in answer to Mr. Smith (of Durham)—That it was not the intention of the Ministry to bring in any measure, during the present Session, for appointing Crown Attorneys for conducting the Criminal business of Upper Canada.

PAYMENT OF JURORS.

On the motion of Mr. Richards, the House went into Committee of the whole, upon a resolution on which to found a bill for the payment of Jurors in Canada. The Hon. member explained the object of his bill was to fund certain fees and fines now paid to Jurors in Upper Canada, and pay them a dollar a day in lieu thereof. The resolution was carried, and the Committee rose, and reported it to the House.

There being nothing further on the orders of the day, the House adjourned, at a quarter past four.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Provincial Parliament.

TORONTO, May 30.

Mr. R. Sherwood presented a petition, praying the incorporation of a company to construct a Railroad from Lake Superior to the ocean, with certain rights to take lands.

Upon Mr. McKenzie moving for certain Returns with reference to the Court of Chancery, a somewhat warm debate occurred, in which Mr. Price characterized the statements made in a newspaper letter recently published by Mr. McKenzie, as utterly false.—Messrs. Ross and Hincks made similar charges of other portions of the same letter, with respect to a statement to the effect that Mr. Merritt had declared the present government was corrupt.

Mr. McKenzie explained, that he had only said that Mr. Merritt had alleged the system was corrupt. The motion was carried.

Mr. Bagley gave notice of the following Address to the Queen, for Wednesday the 11th June:—"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, beg to assure your Majesty, that the system of mutual protection to Colonial products in the market of Great Britain which it formerly obtained under moderate exactions, to the chief source of prosperity to this Province; that the removal or prohibition from Canada of Wheat and Flour by recent legislation has reduced a serious check to agricultural industry and labor, and the contemplated removal of existing duties under the importation of foreign timber into the ports of Great Britain, therefore, tend still further to injure Canadian interests.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of a favorable market in Great Britain for Colonial products, and the serious disadvantages under which the latter, labors from the all but prohibitory duties imposed by the neighboring States on imports from Canada.

We, therefore, humbly and earnestly pray your Majesty to take the above facts into your favorable consideration, in order to compensate the advantages as yet retained by the Colonies in the British markets, and restore that protection generally to Canadian products which was formerly enjoyed by them; and arrest the injury which most inevitably ensues, should the boon now humbly sought be denied.

No further business was transacted up to the hour the report leaves.

NEW YORK, May 30.

ASHES.—Market steady and less active; sales 130 bbls. at $5 for Pots, 5.50 for Pearls.

FLOUR.—Some reaction in the market for the low grades, State and Western has depressed and more doing in market. The low prices has induced a better demand for the East and City trade and export. Canadian is moderate. Sales at 4,192 in bond; sales of Domestic 9,800 bbls. at 3.62½ a 3.75 for No. 2 superfine; 3.87½ a 4.62½ for Michigan and Indiana, 3.94 a 4.18 for Common to straight state, 4.37 a 4.63 for Genesee.

GRAIN.—Fair demand for wheat for milling and export; Canadian lower; domestic a shade easier, sales 3700 bbls. Genesee on private terms; 6000 do. white Michigan on private terms, 3600 do new Canadian at 98c. Oats more plenty and easier. Corn lower, and offered at 56 a 57½ for heated.

PROVISIONS.—Old Pork firm, but quiet; more is heavy. Sales at 14,37½ a 14,50 for old mess; 13,25 for new prime; Lard easier.

DIED.

At Lewisville, on the 18th inst. Lieut. Col. Wm. M'ore, late of the 37th Regt., aged 76 years.

On the 29th inst., in Hamilton, after a lingering painful illness, Mrs. Sarah McAthur, aged 38.

In Darlington on the 17th inst. Mr. Michael Oyderman, aged 35 years.

In Darlington, on the 6th inst. the wife of Mr. A. M. Scott, aged 28 years.

On the 18th instant, at his residence in the Township of Otonabee, aged 75 years, Mr. Geo. Dawson; one of the oldest settlers of this township.

On the 25th inst. at Hall's Ann, 74 years, the beloved wife of Wm. Wharam, Esq., Ecclesiastic place.

Waterloo Nursery

C. T. GOODRICH having procured a suitable piece of ground at Waterloo (opposite the Pine Grove, on the Lobstown Road) for the Nursery Business, would intimate to his friends and the public, that he will be prepared the ensuing fall to supply all orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees that he may be favored with, having recently received some three thousand standard Trees from the Oswego Nurseries. He would also call the attention of the public to his beautiful stock of Cherry, and Pears, together with many choice Ornamentals, now in the McLean Garden, Lot 24, just above the Roman Catholic Seminary; there are some six kinds of Cherry and as many of Pears, all of the very best kinds.

The subscriber would also notice, that after this season he will be prepared to attend to all calls in the way of Grafting, Pruning and Setting trees, and hopes by personal attention to the interests of his customers, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

C. T. GOODRICH.

Kingston, 31st May, 1851. 127

LOST.

LAST Evening on the Steamer Gildersleeve, a note of hand for £12 13s. 3d, in favor of David Allison, Adolphustown. This is to caution all persons from purchasing said Note, as payment has been stopped.

Kingston, 31st May, 1851. 127

P. REDPATH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

MONTREAL.

Makes advances on produce consigned to him for sale.

Montreal, 28th May, 1851. 3m.-127

Writing School.

MR. LEWIS begs leave to announce to the Citizens of Kingston, that he will open a School for the purpose of giving Young Ladies and Gentlemen instruction in Practical Penmanship, on MONDAY next at the Daguerrean Gallery of Professor G. B. Evans, Lumkins House, Princess Street.

TERMS $2 for a course of 12 Lessons, from which a liberal deduction will be made for families, or for any who may pursue a second course.

N. B.—Satisfaction will be given or the money returned. First Class will meet on Monday at the hour of 6 P.M.

May 30th, 1851. 127

SKIFF BUILDING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to build Skiff of all sizes and kinds, either of Cedar or White Pine, on the most moderate terms.

☞ Two good Skiffs on hand.

RICHARD RYDER.

Township of Pittsburgh, May 31, 1851. 127-3m.

THE International Monthly Magazine for June.

Just received by

JOHN DUFF.

Kingston, May 31st, 1851. 127

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED and for sale at the City Book Store, Market Square, Kingston.

The Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1851; exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in Mechanics and the useful Arts; Natural Philosophy; Electricity; Chemistry; Geology and Botany; Geology & Geography; Meteorology & Astronomy, by John Timbs, Editor of "the Annals of Science and Art."

The Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1851. The Irish Confederation, and the Rebellion of 1798, by Henry M. Field.

The Warwick Woodlands; or, things as they were three twenty years ago, by Frank Forrester.

Home Influence, a Tale for Mothers and Daughters, by Grace Aguilar.

The Mother's Recompense; a sequel to "Home Influence," by Grace Aguilar.

The Women of Israel, by the same.

The Family Friend; a very useful and entertaining volume.

The Foot-Prints of the Creator; or, the Asterolepis of Stromness, by Hugh Miller, author of the "Old Red Sandstone."

The Old Red Sandstone; or, new walks in an old field, by Hugh Miller, author of "Foot-Prints of the Creator," &c., illustrated with numerous Engravings.

E. W. PALMER.

June 1, 1851. 127

Sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Scythes &c.

ON Monday morning, 24 June, at eleven o'clock will be sold,

Bleached and unbleached cotton, mariner Stripes and Ticks, Candle wick, Shoe thread, Pot and Post Paper.

Lobsters in tins, hermetically sealed direct from Halifax.

10 hhds. Crude Sugars, and on account of whom it may concern, Muscovado, Crushed, and Loaf Sugars.

WILLIAM WARE.

Kingston, 30th May, 1851. 127

Vinegar for Sale.

1500 GALLONS of excellent Vinegar for Sale by Wholesale, or Retailed at One Shilling per gallon.

J. MONTGOMERY.

Bridge House Saloon, May 31, 1851. 127-3w.

Positively the Last Night.

WILL OPEN FOR EXHIBITION AT THE CITY HALL,

On Monday, May 26th,

DUBOIS'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 day, 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. 120

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. 1

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. & C. F. L. & A.

Kingston, 28th May, 1851. 126

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

74	200	276	473
88	212	277	511
145	243	296	649
166	253	299	673
169	257	304	674
170	247	307	675
172	248	335	676
174	250	420	684
177	251	545	687
178	252	553	689
180	253	559	693
181	254	562	704
183	261	564	749
185	263	655	759
186	268	661	764
188	274	667	
189	275	672	

☞ 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

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 22, 1851. 3m-126

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 Cases Vinegar,
5 hhds. Brandy,
2 Boxes Pickles, and
100 dozen Raisins, (from Gananoque).

Per Steamer Highlander, Saturday, 24th inst.

6 Cases Epsom Salts,
2 do. Salts,
1 Tierce Tamarinds.

JAS. CARRUTHERS.

Kingston, May 26, 1851. 126

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE,

CAPT. GILDERSLEEVE,

WILL leave Kingston THIS DAY—at 4 o'clock, P.M., (after the arrival of the River and American Boats) for Bath, Picton and Belleville.

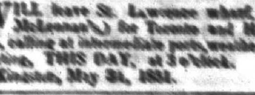
Kingston, May 31, 1851.

PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. JAMES DICK.

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

Kingston, May 31, 1851.



CAPT. PARLINGER,

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for Montreal and intermediate Ports, Tomorrow Morning, June 1st, at half-past 5 o'clock, through the same day.

Kingston, May 31, 1851.

MAGNAMOP,

CAPT. STEARNS,

WILL leave Kingston MONDAY morning June 2nd, at 5½ o'clock, for Montreal, calling at Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and other intermediate ports.

May 31, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

BAY STATE,

CAPT. LEONARD,

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 on Monday at 3 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 31, 1851.

FIRE! FIRE!

CAPITAL, $300,000.

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, 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 even hazardous risks, but ordinary and detached hazards only. In the several towns of Plattsburgh, Watertown, Canajoharie, Port Hope, and Picton, lately destroyed, in each of which the Company had agencies, its total losses were less than $100,000.

Stock 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 in the note, and the company cannot mean beyond that sum, as is the case in most Companies of the State.

5th. The Capital of this Company is always unimpaired, as it has had but one certain 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 less than 12 o'clock, noon, the day the money is paid in your office.

7th. The notes of the members of this Company are seven successives to secure assets, but a member can withdraw his note and cancel his policy when he may please, by paying his share of loss to that date.

8th. The capital of this money is from 5th, not put up to answer the requirements of the law of the State by taking common notes, on extremely hazardous property, but the notes are on more secure tenements.

This Company has twelve millions of Insurance—three hundred thousand dollars capital; the heavy surplus fund above stated—its risks are well and carefully chosen; and if prudent management, upon economy, small risks, and a large business can save the members from assessments it will be done. This Company regards its member, and an imposition in any instance, is a wrong to convenience in agents in procuring your custom to continue, but gives the facts, and patron must be their sole judges.

We consider the past a good guarantee for the future. During the past year the Company paid in losses $33,417 38, and its expenses were only $9,133 34 exclusive of the fees to the agents, it includes $500 paid to the Officers; about $400 for postages, and the balance was for printing and other incidental expenses.

N. B.—Agents have commissions signed by the Secretary, and parties paying money will require their production and receipts. The Company will not hold itself in any way responsible for the acts of any person not having been in its commission.

If the policy be not received, the party must send his receipt to the office to receive note, and the policy or cash will be returned