MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

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

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible]

Post Office during the summer of 1831 [illegible]

Eastern Mail, by steamer, daily, at 3 A. M.
Western Mail, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', Toronto, and Colborne 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, Loughborough, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P. M.
Barrington, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M.
Wolf 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 2d. to the Lines. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½d. each to the Lines. Letters for delivery at Cape Vincent must be prepaid ten pence each.

Agents for the British Whig.

[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

[illegible] British Whig.

☞ No Sale this day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Cheerfully yet firmly Brave."

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1834.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

The Daily British Whig will be mailed to Subscribers during the ensuing Session of Parliament for Four Dollars, per annum. And the Weekly British Whig will be in the manner mailed for Half a Dollar.

Literary Notices.

Our table for the past fortnight has positively been overburthened with new publications, so many have been the kind gifts of the Booksellers—in fact, that we have scarcely found leisure to peruse more than their titlepages. Of them, two new works, "Pendennis"—completed, by Mr. Thackeray, and "The Heirs of Dreamwalder," by Mr. Blanchard, we must reserve our criticism till a future day; the others being of a more ephemeral nature, we must dispose of hastily.

The Foreign Review for April—American Reprint, by Leonard Scott & Co., New York; E. W. Palmer, Kingston. $3 per annum.

The contents of the present number are as follows, viz:

1. England in 1833
2. The Salmon Fisheries
3. Southey's Life and Correspondence.
4. Literature in Tribet and Turkey.
5. Cousin [Fulton's last writings.]
6. Spain and Spanish Politics.
7. Shall we retain our Colonies?
8. The Italian of Italy.
9. Uncomfortable Doctrine.

Orders, Post, Pattern, or Person. No. 4. W. Walker, Toronto; C. W. Andrews, Agent, Kingston.

The number which completes Part I. of this useful statistical work, is embellished with a map of the four counties of Halldimand, Welland, Haldimand and Wentworth. It also contains the introduction to the book, being a history of Canada up to the present period, well written and cleverly abbreviated. The work improves as it goes along, and its typography is now extremely good. We are happy to hear that the sale is becoming daily larger.

The Farmer's Guide, by H. Stephens, Esq. F.R.S. Nos 17, 18, 19. Leonard Scott & Co. New York; and E. W. Palmer, Kingston. 25 cents.

These numbers of this excellent periodical lie upon our table, uncut and unread. Their contents detail the labors of the farmer in all their variety, adapting them to the seasons of the year as they successively occur. Of one of the numbers before us, we find the following notice in the N.Y. Tribune:

"No. 18, contains Prof. Norton's Address to the patrons relating to Summer, and the original preface by Mr. Stephens. It is the intention of the publishers to complete the work before the first of July, going near 200 pages were then wanting to complete the Temperate. As the image on books published in numbers will be considered under the new law, it is important that persons intending to subscribe should forward their orders before the new arrangement goes into effect. We are glad to hear that this work, which is justly regarded as the most complete and satisfactory agricultural manual that has issued from the British press, has met with as great a degree of encouragement at its the present excellent American edition."

The Westminster Review for April. American Reprint, Leonard Scott & Co., N.Y.; E. W. Palmer, Kingston. $3 per annum.

This present number opens with an appreciative and discriminating article on "Modern Rolled Writers," in which justice is done to the merits of Wordsworth, Tennyson, Mrs. Hemans, Allan Cunningham, Hood, Professor Aytoun, and others in this department of poetry. Harriet Martineau's late work on "Man's Nature and Development," receives a severe castigation for its unrivalled superficiality, while it is commended for eight honesty and boldness with which unpopular thoughts are fearlessly subjoined in its pages." The remaining articles are on two important political articles, especially one on the Hungarian Revolution, which exhibits the noble character of Kossuth, and the atrocities of Austria in a clear and striking light.

Sketches Chiefly Ads, by James Robert Cowan, Esq. Judge of the County of Simcoe. Hugh Scobie, Toronto. One shilling and three pence.

This is a most valuable addition to the useful compendia of the day; being a commendious abstract of the new law for the collection of small debts, together with a variety of valuable information, because collected and placed in one view.

Sketches of the American Art Union—Series for 1833. No. 4 by Apollo. Pp. 24. Published by the American Art Union, 497 Broadway. John Duff, Agent, Kingston.

This book is a welcome stranger to our table, that promises to visit us monthly. It is not published for general sale, but solely for the members of the Art Union, one of the most novel and successful undertakings of the age. Its letter press and getting up are of first class stamp, and the embellishments, four in number, are intrinsically of great value. They comprise "Mexican News," etched by Jones, from the original by Woodville; "A Scene from the Prairie," designed and etched by Dalley; "The Temple of the Sybill," engraved on wood by Bobbetts & Edmonds, from the original by Cropsley; "Parisian Artistes," by an American in Paris. The literary contents are multifarious, being as follows, viz:—The Bulletin for the year; a critical article on Sir David Wilkie; a dictionary of art; a letter from Paris; the Correspondence of the Bulletin; a Chronicle of Arts and Artists in America; the Affairs of the Association; and a full description of the institution.

The only way to obtain this work is to become a member of the Art Union. The Subscription annually of Five Dollars, entitles the member to a copy of the work; and also to the chance of obtaining, by lottery, a valuable painting or other work of art. And this is independent of a large and costly original engraving, from an American Painter, together with other similar works of art, which are delivered at the Institution in New York, or packed carefully, are forwarded to the address of the member. Thus by a subscription of five dollars, a certain return of the money is insured, and a probability exists of the receipt of a painting some hundred dollars in value. The business of the Association out of New York, is transacted with the Secretary, A. Warner, Esq., and the address is 497 Broadway. Mr. John Duff will undertake any Kingston Agency.

The Knickerbocker, for June, 1834. Stringer & Townsend, New York; John Duff, Kingston.

This number for the month, of this popular Magazine is embellished with a portrait of Frank Forrester, (Wm. H. Herbert, Esq., brother to Lt. Herbert, R.N., of the steamer Mohawk,) who has made himself so well known to every sportsman in either hemisphere. It is further adorned with views of Trenton Falls, and other vignettes. The literary merits are of the usual average, the book being filled to repletion with extracts from the very best English Periodicals, independent of two or three original articles, viz. those on "Authors and Books," and on the Fine Arts in another stage, as are "the Count of Monte Leone," and James' "Story without a name." "Great Men's Wives," by Eliza Cook, is well worthy of consideration, and we recommend for general perusal "Our Phantom Ship among the Ice," by Chas. Dickens.

The Port of Napanee.

We cheerfully transfer to our columns the following testimonial to the merits of Mr. Patrick Carberry; late Clerk in the Customs at Kingston, now Collector at Napanee. The eulogium is a little too much colour do run, but it sets on the right side. How useful Mr. C. may be at Napanee, we scarcely think, the Government will keep him long there—he'll get a lift downwards to the Surveyorship of a large port, the duties of which he would fill a marvellous:—

"The amount of Exports and Imports at this place, since it was proclaimed to be a port of entry, proves the legitimacy of its claims to that preeminence, and there can doubt but it will be an important town adjacent to assist this thriving village on its onward course. The port is conveniently situated for the American trade, is of easy access, and the rich agricultural country and valuable lumbering tracts around, will, without doubt, form the basis of a large trade with our neighbors, and draw a great many vessels to the port, so that we may look with confidence to a large increase in the business of the village during the coming summer. The Napanee are lucky in the selection which has been made in appointing Mr. Patrick Carberry (late of the Custom House here) to be the first Collector of that port, as his long experience in the department, his energy and business talents aptly qualify him for office, and the very celebrated manner in all its intricate business details, with all which he is so thoroughly conversant. We would suppose, however, that Mr. Carberry will not be allowed to remain long in Napanee—probably no longer than till he gets things in working order—so as to enable some less experienced hand to take hold of the office. It is not to be supposed that the Government could spare the services of one of the most active, energetic officers of the department for a small port like Napanee, when his services are required in more important stations. Besides, he can hardly suppose that the salary attached to the collectorship of Napanee can be at all equal to what the mediocre services of Mr. Carberry could lead to claim at the hands of the Government.—I yes.

OCCASIONAL TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

Dear Whig:—The Great Mice Bay war is after all like many other wars, likely to end in smoke. The Grand Jury of the County of York, came into Court yesterday, and requested to be discharged, as there was no business before them to do. Upon this the Hon. John Ross, Q. C., who, by the by, conducts the business for the Crown at the York Assizes, alleged that he expected the witnesses on the part of the Crown, to arrive today, and therefore would not consent to the Grand Jury being discharged. It appears that the trial was put off last fall because if the Crown witnesses were detained until the trial could be had, they would be forlorn indeed, and could not therefore reach their homes but fast. In the January Assizes, they could not get across Lake Huron, and now at the Spring Assizes, the Lake Huron Boat is not yet running regularly, and the chief Crown witnesses (with by the by are a parcel of Indians who are probably not at all in fever of the prosecution, i.e. the Mining Companies,) have not yet arrived. The Crown Officer begged a month's delay, to which the Judge (Macaulay C. J. C. P.) rather consented, as he would have other fish to fry in a month time. However he said he would consult the C. J. of U. C. and let the parties know tonight. The probability is, that the trial will again be put off till fall, when as last year the Crown can't detain the witnesses lest they may have to stay all winter at Toronto.

And speaking of a Crown prosecution puts me in mind of a very serious deficiency in our Criminal Administration, namely, the want of a County Prosecuting Attorney to prosecute offenders at the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each County. At present the indictment is drawn up by the Clerk of the Peace who in many of the Counties is not a professional man at all, and then the Chairman of the Sessions has to be Judge and Crown Officer and in case of the absence or sickness of the Judge, some Justice of the Peace has to do the duty and the consequence is that with scarcely an exception all those prisoners who can raise a counsel fee get clear. It was supposed that the Government intended to make Legislative provisions for the prosecution of criminals at the Quarter Sessions during the present session of Parliament, but Mr. Baldwin publicly stated in the House a day or two ago in reply to a question put to him on the subject, "that the government had no intentions to bring in such an act during the present session of Parliament. So that question is disposed of probably for the next two years.

The only other case of any interest at the Assizes yesterday was the Queen against Robert Stanton, formerly Collector of Customs at Toronto. The action was brought on the Bond which he gave for the due performance of his official duties and after a trial which lasted the whole day, and in which many of the leading merchants of this city were examined, resulted in a verdict for the crown on all the issues.

The civil business of the Assizes will be brought to a close to-day, as Easter Term commences on Monday next. If there should be any criminals yet untried, and I believe there are one or two—they can be tried during Term, if one of the Judges can be spared long enough to try them.

The House met at 3 P. M. yesterday, and staid in session about three hours, during which time Mr. McKenzie and the Ministry had a regular set to. Circumstances and recriminations followed each other in quick succession, which was very amusing to the spectators. Baldwin, Hincks, Price, and Lafontaine, on one side, assisted occasionally by Messrs. Ross and Sherwood of Toronto, and W. L. McKenzie alone on the other. The little man held his own very well and made several writhing speeches. The whole affair arose about a letter published in the Examiner over the signature of W. L. McKenzie, and it was really amusing to observe the savage look of Mr. Lafontaine towards Mr. McKenzie. The former almost burst with rage, the latter kept perfectly cool, though his attempt to laugh off the attacks of the Ministry appeared to be a failure. There is one thing, however, which I cannot but regard as very unparliamentary, or I to give it any harder name, and that is that some member or members of Her Majesty's regular opposition (not any of the Clear Grits) several times interrupted Mr. McKenzie, by making a noise as great as they possibly could, like owls crying in the woods. As soon as the quarrel was over, the House adjourned till Monday next, and so do I.

Toronto, May 31, 1834.

Jonathan Redivivus.

"Jonathan," that old and much valued contributor to the "British Whig," has turned up after a long silence. Staying at Toronto, he has favored us with two of his letters, pregnant with wit, satire and sarcasm. "Jonathan" is the same hard case he ever was, and lashes his quondam associates, the present Ministry, with as much causticity as ever.—The times change, and men change with them. Just now, when Jonathan discovers, for the fourth time, that the Ministry are all that is bad and infamous, we have begun to think them a very amiable set of gentlemanly fellows. Perhaps, we are both wrong. Were we prudent journalists, paying a proper regard to the loaves and fishes, we should put "Jonathan's" letters into the Balaam Box; but as prudence is a sin for which the "British Whig" will not have to suffer in the next world, we shall give them to an admiring public:—

LETTER I.

Toronto, 29th May, 1834.

My Dear Whig:—Here I am, in Toronto, where I had hoped to have the great pleasure of meeting your Whigship, and have what we Yankees call "a nice little time of it." Being disappointed in this, however, I assume the pen to convey to you some strong thoughts and observations on the "sayings and doings" of my old friends, the Reformers of former days. I mean more particularly the firm of Baldwin, Hincks & Co.

How pitiable I find the condition of these men now—fallen, fallen—oh, how fallen from their high estate of other times! You will recollect the popularity they enjoyed when arrayed in opposition to the centralizing schemes of my Lord of Sydenham, and when I lent them in Kingston what little aid I could to make that opposition efficient. Baldwin was then esteemed the very pink of honesty—Price, sitter and Hincks, if he had but little conscience, had practical talent, which made the Reformers wink at his occasional political greediness, and his ungovernable temper.—Now, I find one and all of them, so degraded in public estimation, "that there are none so lowly as do them reverence." Mr. Baldwin's ideas of reform have become petrified into musty precedents—from the days of Boadicea and her war chariot, down to this the noon of the nineteenth century. Mr. Price, with his perpetual threats of retiring into the shades of private life, and still sticking like a leech to the crib, has become a byeword, pacified by the emphatic disyllable hunkey; and as for my friend Hincks, he is the most unscrupulous supporter of the most arrant bigotive tactics, (vide his reply to Mr. McKenzie the other night.) Mr. McK., in his letter to his constituents in Lincoln Examiner, pities Mr. Price; as for me, I pity the whole bunch of them; only my pity is mingled with not a little contempt.

That they are politically damned for ever to all intents and purposes, is impossible to doubt. Of the batch, I am most sorry for Mr. Baldwin, for I still look upon him as the most honest and best intentioned among them. He sees from the want of courage and the prejudices of education and social position, and not, in my opinion, from a grasping ambition to maintain their power "come weal, come woe." Such is not his nature—but it is his nature to be led, and not to lead; and I have no doubt that his sensitive and kindly disposition feels most poignantly the loss of that immense popularity he once enjoyed, as the head and front of the reformers in Canada.

Whatever thoughts Hincks may profess, you and every body knows that he has no fixed principle whatever. He is an instrument of mischief in such a fiend trampling in red blood. He cannot restrain at all his ugly temper, and he makes, in consequence, perfectly and needlessly, a host of enemies. Apart from personal intercourse, he lacks that admirable quality, he is alike wanting in it in his legislative and political capacity. In fact, he is the most mal-adroit of all political men I ever came across. For example, take his action on Mr. Henry John Boulton's motion, on which the Minority were defeated in the first division of the session. He voted at the very first reading of the Bill of the member for Norfolk; and would not even permit the House to know what he desired to introduce; and that, too, in a manner most dictatorial, and with the thorough air of a master. Was ever tyranny in a representative government equal to this? Was there ever such a miserable lack of tact? And he would have succeeded too, had it not been for the mauling he got from McKenzie. Mac applied the lash to his back most unmercifully, but most deservedly, using the argument of his own election for Halldimand, in the teeth of the Government's most determined opposition, with much adroitness and effect.

Let me recall to your memory a reminiscence or two. In 1833, I wrote a letter in Kingston to McKenzie, then in New York, describing, for his amusement, the position of men and things in the Parliament assembled. Hincks was then on the bench with Draper and a member of his administration. You published the letter in an extra, and I really wish you would re-publish it, to revive the sweet memories of those days. It would afford—vanity apart—excellent sport; and give besides, good food for reflection on the ever changing phases of mortal affairs ago.—Then McKenzie in exile and poverty—Hincks a Tory minister—McKenzie now returned to the home of his affections and the land of his manhood's early struggles and occupying, as of yore, with all the natural ease possible, his old seat in the House, where he fought so many trying battles in the cause of honest government. The Ministry—the Reform Ministry, forsooth, enjoying the fruits thereof. Is it not funny—all very funny, to say the least of it?

We live in a marvellous world, and in a still more marvellous century. All kinds of revolutions come and go like the ever changing phases of a Kaleidescope. Of all things on the sun, moon and stars, I never expected to see my old friend Mac back in his old place, doing battle as hardly as if nothing had happened, during the—to him at least—dread interval. I thought the thing probable, if you Canucks were ever so fortunate, as to become a part and parcel of Yankeedom, but certainly not before. Yet, there he is, large as life, and notwithstanding his age and manifold trials, lively and active as a kitten. Let me tell you, my dear Whig, that I rejoice in this revolution most especially; and I rejoice the more, because I hope to see him worry to death those snarps of the biggest kind, called a Reform Ministry.

Knowing your Conservative instincts I suppose you will be compelled to give them a kick or support in the trying times that are fast coming, but you will waste your ammunition. You—and no doubt you are a host—with all the moderate Tories at your back, cannot save them. Beauty can't save them.

McKenzie has already introduced, and will continue to introduce motions of measures of a most desirable character for the interests of the humbler of the Colony. The Ministry, will, of course, resist; and before the next general election, even if they were not doomed already, material will be thus accumulated to crush them, if they were giants instead of being pigmies in their way of governing.

Let me notice another marvel, and I will close for to-day; though the last, it is not the least.—It makes one wonder what the d——l the world is coming to—as for French revolutions, why, they are more every day occurrences in comparison to Col. John Prince—the Prince of loyal English gentlemen—consenting and sustaining a petition from John Montgomery, for payment of his Rebellion losses. Here's a chance for you, most dizzy for the times. I long to hear what the Ministry will say to this. Depend upon it they will never allow it to be received, or I am no prophet. But if I go on, I fear I shall weary your readers; so I remain, dear Whig, yours as ever,

JONATHAN.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, May 30.

Mr. H. Sherwood presented a Memorial from certain inhabitants of Toronto, in favour of a line of Railroad from Lake Superior to the Pacific, asking for a charter for such an enterprise, with power to obtain the surrender of lands from the various Indian tribes occupying lands on the route. The memorialists pointed out the vast commercial advantages that would be conferred on Canada and the British Empire generally, by the construction of the proposed railroad, which would divert the traffic between Europe and Asia from its present channels, and open for settlement a tract of country which will otherwise remain unavailable for a very long period. They proposed to bear the whole expenses of survey, &c., and only sought at the hands of government to obtain certain portions of the lands immediately adjoining the line of railway, at [we understand] the same price which the Government payed the Indians for its surrender.

Mr. Mackenzie gave notice of a motion for a return—in continuation of one made in 1829—of all receipts and expenditure in connection with the Clergy Reserve fund.

Sir A. McNab gave notice of motions for the production of documents relating to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad—for an act to extend the provisions of the act relating to the offence of arson—for an act to exempt from personal liability those who may undertake the duty of constructing the Rock monument, and to provide for the future care of the same—and for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate sundry persons under the name of Trinity College, and to enable them to hold real and personal property for the purposes of the said college.

Mr. H. Sherwood gave notice of an inquiry relating to the Commissions appointed to report on the losses sustained by Lower Canada, during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and to the payment of claims preferred before the commissioners.

Mr. Prince gave notice of a bill to enable foreigners to hold land in fee simple in this Province.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. Mackenzie, in moving for an Address to his Excellency, for certain returns relative to the Court of Chancery, blamed the Government for having neglected to furnish returns on this subject, which were moved for last Session by the member for Kent, and were then ordered by the House. The matter is one of deep importance to a large body of suitors, and no reluctance ought to be shown to the presentation of such information as he and others desired to obtain.

Mr. Smith (Wentworth) seconded the motion.

Mr. LaFontaine corrected some of the statements of the member for Halldimand, and recommended him to confine his remarks more strictly to the subject of his Motion.

Mr. Mackenzie repeated some of his observations—having reference to land-jobbing—and maintained that they were perfectly relevant.

Mr. Price vindicated the Crown Land Department from imputations that the member for Halldimand had cast upon it, and declared that a letter published in a certain newspaper, with the signature of W. L. Mackenzie, was untrue in every respect—untrue in its quotations of his (Mr. Price's) words, and untrue in its conclusions. The member should recollect that if he persist, day after day, in perpetrating falsehoods, no respect whatever can be paid to his speeches or motions on any subject. The present motion involved some points that could not be attended to, others that would be of no use whatever; and would entail upon the Province a large and useless expenditure.

Mr. Mackenzie said he got his information from a Clerk in the Land Office.

Mr. Price—Name him.

Mr. Prince thought it highly improper that a member should be called upon to name any Government Clerk from whom confidential information had been derived.

F. Hincks said if a Clerk gave false information, his name ought to be given.

Mr. Mackenzie said he was unacquainted with the name of the Clerk from whom he obtained his information.

Mr. Ross read a passage from Mr. Mackenzie's letter in the Examiner of Wednesday last, and characterized its statements as wholly contrary to truth.

It was stated incidentally by the member for Halldimand, that a person who had been employed 13 weeks in the preparation of returns, had not been paid for his labour.

R. Baldwin explained that the person alluded to was told that the labour in question was optional, and that he would not be paid if the House did not call for the returns. The gentleman went on to express the readiness of Government to furnish all information that is available and useful, but objected to the expenditure of public money in mere useless labour. With regard to the motion before the House, he made no objection to it, provided it were amended in some respects, which he pointed out.

Mr. Hincks said the member for Halldimand was disappointed at finding that his motion would not be opposed by the Government, and had therefore made sweeping charges, which were altogether unfounded. The gentleman read a passage from Mr. Mackenzie's letter in the Examiner, relating to Mr. Merritt, and reminded the House that during the debate on Monday night, that gentleman contradicted a similar statement. It was circumstances to any man to publish what he had previously been assured was altogether untrue.

Mr. Mackenzie said he would write what he pleased. He had been expelled from the House five times for doing so. If he chose to write anything that was unjust or unfair, either towards the Government or any individual member of the House, he and the newspaper publishing what he wrote might be prosecuted. But the House had no control over any newspaper or letter that he chose to write; and if the Government and the House were wise, they would not attempt to revive a censorship which existed 20 years ago, but would not be tolerated in the present day.

Mr. Sherwood conceived that the expulsion of a member only tended to impart him with improper importance; but he (Mr. S.) nevertheless maintained the right of the House to express an opinion as to the propriety of the conduct of any of its members. He thought that the Government had acted very improperly in withholding the returns that were ordered last session, on the motion of the member for Essex.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hincks respectively replied to this accusation, showing that a certain portion of the information desired was furnished, and that other portions were withheld last session simply because it was impossible within a short period to prepare them.

Mr. Prince exonerated the Government from any imputation of improperly, and explained that the returns he wanted for last session were sought for with a view to compare his motion for the abolition of the Court of Chancery; and when that motion was negatived very decisively, he thought that it was unnecessary and wrong to press for returns which would entail upon the country considerable expense.

The motion as amended by Mr. Baldwin, was then agreed to.

THE RECTORIES.

Mr. Mackenzie rose and moved for an address to his Excellency, for certain returns respecting the Rectories; said, in doing so, he wished upon the necessity of putting an end to corporation monopolies, in order to allay the feeling of indignation and jealousy which pervades the Province. He was aware that Chancellor Harington, and perhaps the man who not two years ago had his very life's blood sent in this city, indicated of public treason. The accusation came with 10 grace from the Member for the first Riding of York, who for the other day was an adept in the art of political agitation. Before getting into office, the hon. and learned Attorney General for Canada West, and the Inspector General, denounced in the strongest terms the whole system of Rectories and Reserves; but having attained possession of the sweets and honours of office, they changed their tactics, and now used hon. honour in good earnest. The canny Scotchman who styled himself "John Bishop of Toronto" had done second the revival of the agitation on the Clergy Reserves, but he (Mr. Black-ness) paid little heed to what who in his correspondence with the Hon. P. B. De Blacquiere had displayed such a want of courtesy and gentlemanly feeling. The bishops, archdeacons, rectors, professors, and gentlemen, constituted the Committee of the University in terms that would do no discredit to Bolingbroke. Surely, then, he [Mr. Mackenzie] might not be expected to be perfect in his manners or language. He was, however, unfettered, and should adhere to a straightforward course, notwithstanding all the opposition that might be presented to him.

Mr. Henry Sherwood said that a return of a similar nature to that asked for by the hon. member for Halldimand was made in 1826, and would be found in the Journals. That return gave a list of the Rectories—the legal opinions of the law officers concerning the establishment of them—the names of the vicars parties holding them, and the lands forming those rectories; and he was not aware that any new rectories had been made in addition to the 57. He had no objection, however, that Government should give the information sought for.

Mr. Morrison stated that as one of the Commissioners of the University he had done his utmost for the last fifteen minutes to get a return from the Commissioners of the Senate. But the Government herein refused to give that information; it resolved entirely upon the Senate, and they had hitherto stifled all attempts to get any information of their proceedings.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council brought down a message from that Honorable body, intimating the Government that they (the Senate) had agreed to a concurrent Address to the Queen, on the subject of the Tonnage Duties, and also an Address to His Excellency, requesting him to transmit the same to the Secretary for the Colonies.

NEW BILLS.

The following Bills were then read a first time:

Mr. H. Sherwood—Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. H. Sherwood—Bill to alter and amend the Usury Laws in Upper Canada; to be read a second time on Monday, 9th June.

Mr. Prince—Bill to confirm decrees and orders and the proceedings of Chancery in Upper Canada, in cases in which the seal is lacking; to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. George Sherwood—Bill to enforce the attendance of witnesses on road cases in this Province.

Hon. Mr. LaFontaine—Bill to amend the 8th section of the Act creating the present Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada.

The bill to facilitate the leasing of lands and tenements, introduced by Mr. H. Sherwood, was read a third time.

The bill to make compulsory the judgments of Commission Courts in Lower Canada, introduced by Mr. Lafontaine, was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes past six o'clock.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

ARRIVAL OF THE

WASHINGTON.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 2—4½ P.M.

The steamship Washington arrived at 4 o'clock, with 170 passengers.

Cotton at Liverpool more active. Trade in the manufacturing districts is improving. Flour was lower as well as Corn.

The Parthi arrived out in 9 days and 19 hours.

The Queen gave a grand State ball at Buckingham Palace on the 13th ult. Many American officers were present.

A frightful accident had occurred in London, by the falling of a building in process of construction. Several persons were killed and many dangerously wounded.—The same day a conflagration took place near the lower Thames street—several persons lost their lives.

Dublin.—A royal amnesty was published on the 14th ult. at Pierstorph to the persons engaged in the revolt of the Dublins except 38 persons specially named.

France.—We are informed that the determination of the Kings to oppose Louis Napoleon has excited much attention.

The Overland India Mail reached London 13th May. India generally tranquil. The import and export trade was very brisk. Accounts from Manilla state, that on the 28th January an attack had been made upon the fleets of Soulos, which resulted in their capturing 150 pieces of artillery and other munitions of war. Two Americans had been attacked and robbed near Canton.

Provincial Parliament.

Toronto, June 2.

The petition of the Quebec Bar was referred to a Select Committee, on the petition of the Pilots below Quebec.

The petition of John Young and others, for the incorporation of the Montreal and Kingston Railway Company, was referred to the standing Committee on Railways.

Mr. Holmes presented the first report of the Committee on Printing, with reference by the House of the subject of printing an extra number of copies of the Journals and Appendices for the purpose of being distributed gratis among the Municipalities and Newspaper Editors. The report, after going into detail of the expenses, recommended that the Journals be distributed among the County and Township Municipalities.

On motion of Mr. Lutellier an Address was ordered to be presented to the Governor, for copies of all Correspondence relative to leases by the Government to the Hudsons Bay Company since 1828.

A Bill of Mr. Chauvea, to facilitate the execution of judgments in Lower Canada, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next, with the understanding that it be referred to a Select Committee.

On motion, Mr. McKenzie obtained an order to be made by the Speaker on the several Banks, Insurance Companies, &c., directing them to make returns of their affairs as required by law.

Mr. McCaunl introduced a Bill to attach the effects of debtors about to leave the Province, for sums under £20.

Mr. Scott, of Two Mountains, introduced a Bill to prevent intemperate within any building dedicated to public worship.

A debate is now going on, on motion of Mr. McKenzie, for details of items of expenditure in the public accounts. Mr. McKenzie spoke for some time, making a general attack upon the Ministry, and reading extracts from the Examiner and the language of the House.

Mr. Hincks replied that the extracts by Mr. Kenzie were irrevelant to the question.

New York, June 2.

Ashes.—Market steady, a fair demand at 3 for Pots and 3.50 for Pearls.

Flour.—For Western and State fair demand; for trade and export, a limited demand. Canadian nearly and inactive, 4.62 in bond; 500 bbls. Ohio sold at 3.62½ a 3.75 for No. 2 superfine, 4 a 4.06 for common to street main, 3.87 a 4.06 for Michigan and Indiana; 4.37 a 4.56 for pure Genesee.

Grain.—Good request for Wheat, prices nominal, 97 a 99 for Michigan and Indiana, 1.06 a 1.10 for Genesee. Corn lower with free sales; duty secured; sales 25,000 bush. 57 a 3.29 for Western in store 6 for round yellow.

Provisions.—New Pork dull with a downward tendency; Mess held at 15 for Prime. Old Mess sales at 14.37 a 14.44 and Prime do., at 12.37.—Beef in good supply; small sales at 8.56 a 11.50 for Prime.

BUFFALO MARKETS, JUNE 2.

Flour.—Market dull and heavy at 3.50 a 3.56 for good and straight brands Southern Ohio.—We hear of no sales of superfine.—Ingots offer 3.50, and holders ask 3.56 a 3.62.

Grain.—Business changed for Wheat generally at prices so much below the views of holders to prevent sales. About 2,000 bushels sold at 72 for Ohio afloat; 38 for Upper Lake Springs; 88 for White Michigan. Corn in moderate request and prices lower; sales 2,000 bushels at 46 afloat for Western mixed. Oats in fair request, with sales 13,000 bushels afloat, and to be delivered soon.

Whisky market steady at 20 a 21.

Freights unchanged.

Flour to-day 44; Corn 9.

☞ Watches Repaired.—By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that Mr. T. C. Goodrich has established himself in the Watch Business, at the Village of Waterloo, where he will shortly be prepared to comply with orders for every description of Fruit and Ornamental Trees that may be required. Mr. G. has lately received a very large supply from the Orange Nursery; and he has also on hand at the McLean Garden, Lot No. 28, (above the new Catholic Cathedral,) an extensive assortment of Cherry, Pear, and Ornamental Trees, which intending purchasers would do well to examine.

Writing Papers, Blank Books, and Fancy Stationery.

THE Subscriber is now receiving from London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, his usual extensive supply of Writing Papers and Fancy Stationery, to which will be found all the novelties.

A large lot of cheap Foolscap, Pott & Post, Plain and Ruled for sale, to Country Merchants at Wholesale prices.

Blank Books of all description made to order.

JOHN DUFF.

Kingston, June 3. 129

NEW BOOKS

ENGLISH EDITIONS.

A SUPPLY of Bohn's Standard Libraries.
Bohn's Antiquarian Library.
do. Illustrated Library.
do. Classical Library.
do. Shilling Series.
Burlidge's Hymn Book.
Just received from London.

JOHN DUFF.

June 3, 1834. 129

MAGNET.

CAPT. WYMAN.

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

June 3, 1834.

CHARLOTTE.

CAPT. WYMAN.

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for MONTREAL and intermediate ports, (through the Lake-Ont.) to-morrow morning at 3½ o'clock.

Kingston, June 3, 1834.

PRINCE ALBERT

CAPT. MYNES.

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

Kingston, June 3, 1834.

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE,

CAPT. CUMMINS.

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, June 3, 1834.

THE NEW AND FAST SAILING STEAMER

ST. LAWRENCE.

CAPT. THOMAS HOWARD.

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, touching at the intermediate ports, on Tuesday evening June 3, at 6 o'clock. Will arrive at Montreal early next day.

June 2, 1834.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

ONTARIO,

CAPT. THOMPSON,

DOWNWARDS

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

United States' Wharf, June 3, 1834.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO DAYS OF

ADAM & EVE,

W. B. KING, Agent of the celebrated and much admired paintings of the Temptation and Expulsion of Adam and Eve, in consequence of the numerous applications he has received has constructed to continue the exhibition

Two Days Longer,

Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd of June.

Persons paying 25 Cents, are entitled to as many visit as they please. The Exhibition will positively close Tuesday night, 10 o'clock.

2nd June, 1834.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has just received from London and Birmingham, an assortment of New Juvenile Books, in very handsome Bindings, and among them, Nelson's Sabbath Library for the Young; Nelson's Home Library for Little Children; and Chambers' Library for Young People.

JOHN DUFF.

June 3, 1834. 129

HORSES.

WANTED, for the Service of the Royal Artillery, a number of very superior geldings, both for the Saddle and Draught.

OFFICERS WILL ATTEND AT

Brockville,	June 17th and 18th,
Kingston,	" 19th and 20th,
Picton,	" 21st and 22nd,
Belleville,	" 24th and 25th,
Colborne,	" 26th and 27th,
Peterborough,	" 28th,
Toronto,	" 30th and 1st July,
Newmarket,	July 2nd and 3rd,
Hamilton,	" 5th and 6th,
Guelph,	" 7th and 8th,
Waterloo,	" 9th,
Galt,	" 10th and 11th,
Paris,	" 12th,
Brantford,	" 14th and 15th,
Woodstock,	" 16th and 17th,
London,	" 18th and 19th,
St. Thomas,	" 21st,
Chippawa,	" 24th and 25th,
Port Robinson,	" 26th,
Toronto,	" 28th and 29th,

May 20th, 1834. 128

ENDLESS CHAIN PUMP,

AND

WATER ELEVATOR MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber having located himself at Mill Creek, for the purpose of Manufacturing the above articles, would inform the Public generally, that having been engaged in the business in the United States for a number of years, and having provided himself with the best quality of Chain, he is prepared to offer to the people of Canada articles that they have long wished—a Pump that is durable, will work easily, keep the water good in the well, and not freeze up.

He would also state that, owing to the scarcity of money, and being anxious to get them thoroughly introduced, he has reduced the price, and now offers them at rates as low as, if not lower than they can be procured in Canada, or elsewhere.

All Pumps warranted to give satisfaction, or entirely forfeited.

Pumps repaired on short notice, and a liberal discount made.

The following persons have them now in use:—R. M. Ross, Kingston; Johnson Day, Waterloo; John Booth and John D. Davison, Mill Creek; Sidney Warner Esq., Wilton; Wm. Cornbury, Gentleman's Quarter Mills, Stream Falls; B. Pringle, Napanee; and many others.

All orders addressed to the undersigned at Mill Creek, will meet with prompt attention.

C. S. BONNEY.

Mill Creek, June 3, 1834.

BAD PRINT