MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Arabia	April 22... For New York.
Niagara	April 29... For Boston.
Europa	April 29... For New York.
Canada	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.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Arabia	April 22... From Boston.
Asia	May 7... From New York.
Niagara	May 14... From Boston.
Europa	May 21... From New York.
Caledonia	May 28... From Boston.
Africa	June 4... From New York.
Canada	June 11... From Boston.
Asia	June 18... From New York.
America	June 25... From Boston.

Post Office during the Summer of 1851 with close.

Eastern Mail, by steamer, daily, at 3 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 Offices between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P. M.
Bay of Quinte 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.
Napanee, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Wolf Island, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.30 a. m.
Dates of Union, daily (Sunday excepted) at 8.30 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 1½ each to the Lines. Letters for delivery at Cape Vincent must be prepaid one penny each.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal ..... E. Chalmers & Co., Bookseller.
Belleville ..... M. Michael Neilis, Auctioneer.
Cobourg ..... Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto ..... Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton ..... Colin Stewart, Esq.
New York ..... F. B. Patrick, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y. ..... Mr. G. S. Hamilton.

And Postmasters generally of the Railroad Districts.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot find room for insertion 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.

Persons intending to write should remember Cobourg.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

As advertised in the British Whig.

☞ No Sale this day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Gather the Fragments."

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 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 usual manner for Half a Dollar.

OCCASIONAL TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

TORONTO, June 4th, 1851.

MY DEAR WHIG.—Presuming that your readers would, by way of change, prefer to peruse a few contracted paragraphs from the pen of an uninterested politician like myself, relative to affairs in this city (now the capital, once was the capital, and never will be the capital) I shall therefore commence with

PARLIAMENTARY SERIGHAS.

During the past fortnight, but very little business of any kind has been transacted, or attempted to be transacted, within the halls of the Legislature, both parties are equally to blame, and would lead one to suppose that there must be a reason for so-doing; and that reason, I verily believe is the thought of a coming general election, now near at hand. They (the members) are evidently playing a silent game, to that for this Session at least, their constituents will not have an opportunity of trusting them for reason, unjust, and unprincipled legislation. In the Assembly, Mr. Mackenzie seems to be the only one, who has a desire for work, and really he is striving hard with all his might, either to give the Ministry annoyance, or gain for himself some notoriety, or perhaps a little of his lost fame, if not with the public, at least from the Anti-British feelings of most of his constituents. His demeanor in the House has the appearance of an informer when arrayed against his fellow-criminal, whose only consolation is that he has the arm of the law to protect him; but still a keen observer, will at once perceive that the little intermeddler, consciously, is hard at work. His motion of Friday night last was, however, a good one, which was passed, viz: an Address to His Excellency to give instructions to Registrars, Clerks, Receivers, &c. of the Court of Chancery, to furnish the House with a return of the aggregate amount of funds in the said Court, and the amount invested in loans, mortgages, &c., and also to give all the names of estates, heirs, claimants &c., interested in said funds, so that they may not be wasted or misapplied to the injury of widows, orphans, minors, and others concerned. This will, of course, when made public, give great satisfaction to those who may in any way be interested.

Among the Bills that have been introduced, is one authorizing and compelling the attendance of witnesses in Civil Cases, from any part of the Province, in Courts of Superior Jurisdiction. Also a bill to compel vessels and steamboats to carry lights, &c., all steamboats are to have their boilers and engines examined twice in each year, by a person to be appointed for that purpose, under a penalty of £100; they must also be provided with two long-boats capable of containing 20 persons each; also a fire-engine with competent hose,—and while in port to let off steam, under a penalty of £10, one-half to the informer. Also, a bill for the improvement of the law of evidence. A bill for the prevention of nuisances in places of public worship. A Bill for regulating apprentices, which will save the effect of preventing ham-in-orange.

The Session is sure to be a very short one, and even now, rumor is rife about its closing in a few weeks. All the business connected with the House is to be got through with in a hurry, so that a clean move may be made to Quebec by the coming fall; but we then who knows what may transpire in Downing street—a short time will tell. Those who are interested, and anxious for the removal, better not exclaim vociferously till they get beyond the precincts of the forest.

Business in the city seems rather brisk during the past few weeks, but still the unprecedented cold weather retards travelling to a great extent. Each steamboat on its arrival has a lonesome-looking appearance which amounts almost to pity.

The long-talked of Railroad from this City to Lake Simcoe, is now in a fair way of being gone on with in earnest; although its existence for the last year has been chiefly owing to newspaper squibs; but the people's eyes are now beginning to be opened to the vast benefits to be derived therefrom. The Kingston and Toronto and Montreal and Kingston Railroad is, I am glad to see, beginning to engross public attention. Every one should put a shoulder to the wheel for the accomplishment of so desirable and beneficial an undertaking.

The Sabbath is well observed here—no taverns or places of entertainment of any kind are permitted to be opened, nor liquors or refreshments allowed to be sold, under a severe penalty; even Barbers' Shops are prohibited being open on Sunday—much to the annoyance of the lodgers who revel in a debauch on Saturday night, in hopes of enjoying a delicious shave on Sunday morning.

Provisions are dear, and amusements rather dull.

Yours, R.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, June 3, 1851.

Mr. Mills presented a petition from the Municipal Council of Guelph, praying that a settlement of the Clergy Reserves might be made this year, in accordance with the vote of last Session.

Mr. Morris presented petitions from the Municipalities of Scott, Whitby and Uxbridge, praying that the County of York might be divided into four Counties.

Mr. Macaulay presented a petition from the officials of the Lying-in-Hospital at Montreal, praying for aid; also a petition from Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal, stating that the diocese of Montreal was separated from that of Quebec, and praying that the same rule, as respects temporalities in the diocese of Quebec, might be held valid in the diocese of Montreal.

Mr. Boulton presented a petition from E. T. Bunnell, praying for an act to enable him to practice as an Attorney. Also a petition from Mr. Capreol, praying for an act to construct a canal at Sault Ste. Marie. A petition for the same purpose has been presented by Mr. Allan Macdonald.

The Lands and Tenements Lease Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Mills moved the first reading of a Bill to define the rights of Masters and Apprentices in Upper Canada. Read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Friday.

Mr. Ross moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Laws relating to the Interest of Money. Read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

Mr. Ross presented a petition from Mr. Becket, praying for compensation for losses suffered in consequence of the delay occasioned by the late delivery to him of the journals in 1849, owing to the burning of the Parliament House. Mr. Becket set forth that he has taken the contract for printing for the House in that year, and had largely increased his stock of materials, engaged an additional number of men, &c. That, in addition to a heavy pecuniary loss thus incurred, he was brought into Court by a party with whom he had made arrangements to print the French journals and was claimed damages to the amount of £150. Petition referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Ross also presented a petition from Mr. Coxwell, of the Crown Office, praying for an increase of salary. He would mention that he was clearly of opinion that the salary (£350) now paid to Mr. Coxwell is not commensurate with the importance of his duties.

In fact his services could not be dispensed with, and if the Government should decide on including in the estimates a vote for the increase prayed for, it would be an act of justice to a meritorious public officer.

Mr. McKay thought that retrenchment was the order of the day.

Mr. Ross was always in favor of retrenchment, so far as it was consistent with a due regard to the public interests, but a public officer ought to be paid in proportion to his services, or else it could not be expected that he would remain in the service.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, June 3.

The Speaker took the chair at 3, p. m.

A number of petitions were brought up, among the rest, one by Mr. Hincks in favor of the Municipal Council for the Division of Counties in Upper Canada, viz: from the Municipal Council of the Township of Uxbridge; from the Township of Reach; from the Municipal Council of the Township of Whitby; from certain inhabitants of the Township of Scott; from the Municipal Council of the same Township; from the inhabitants of the Township of Thorah, and a numerously signed petition from the inhabitants of the Townships of Whitby, Pickering, Reach, Georgina, Rama, and some others.—Mr. Notman presented petitions numerously signed from freeholders of Ashburnham, South Dorchester, Westminster, and Delaware, all in the County of Middlesex, praying that the dividing line may run from east to west; also, one from the Township of Bayham, with the same prayer.

Col. Prince moved for the reference of the Petition of John Montgomerie, to a select committee of Messrs. Hincks, Price, J. S. McDonald, Hopkins, and the mover. (Laughter from Hincks.)

Mr. Price said as the petition prayed for indemnity, the motion could not be entertained.

Col. Prince denied this, and said the object of the petition was to clear the character of Mr. Montgomerie.

Mr. Price said that it appeared otherwise in the notice of the motion.

Col. Prince has not so written it.

Mr. H. Sherwood made a few remarks with a view of showing that the object of the petition was for compensation; but he put it to the members to say whether this was so or not.

Col. Prince asserted the negative. He also further stated that high at the period referred to in the petition were very heavily disposed of, (laughter, hear, hear, from Mr. Lafontaine,) and he thought that it spoke very much in favor of his constituents, that he had not been the courage to come and ask our House for an inquiry into his conduct, that he might clear at from aspersion, which he [illegible] reflected [illegible] his conduct, which [illegible] in his position. It had often been made a reproach to him (Col. P.) that he had once asked examination, but in this case from whom he caused to be executed were taken in the act of marketing their victims. There was nothing irregular or out of order in the Petition of Mr. Montgomerie, and he trusted the House would not refuse its prayer.

Mr. Baldwin said it was a novel petition, and asked for a postponement that he might look into the matter. He spoke generally against the principle of making the House a court of appeals.

Motion lost, yeas 4, nays 43. Messrs. Mackenzie, McCrosll, Prince, Hopkins, only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Ross gave notice of an address for a survey in order to ascertain the propriety of constructing a bridge across the St. Lawrence near Quebec.

Mr. Hincks gave notice of a bill to amend the law relative to emigrants.

Mr. Merritt detained until Friday, his resolutions for an address for aid from the Imperial Government for a line of steamboats from Liverpool to Quebec.

Mr. Smith (Durham) introduced a bill to regulate the Office and Duties of Clerks of Assize in Upper Canada, to be read a second time on Thursday next. The member also introduced a bill to reduce Law Expenses and establish a Tariff of Fees in the Superior Courts of Law in U. C. He explained its object was to take up the subject of law reform where it was left off by the committee of last Session.

Mr. Price moved for leave to bring in a bill to set apart certain lands in Lower Canada for the use of the Indians of that part of the Province. He explained that the Indians of Lower Canada had not received the same aid that those of Upper Canada had; and they were left in a state of distress. The lands set apart would be vested in Commissioners for the superintendence of Indian affairs.—Motion carried.

Mr. Baldwin moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the several Acts of the Parliament of Lower and Upper Canada now in force, for the trial of Controverted Parliamentary Elections in the two sections of the Province respectively, and to provide by one general Act for the trial of all Parliamentary Election Petitions. He made a few remarks in explanation; but they were entirely inaudible in the reporters' gallery.

Mr. Cauchon moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the management of the Quebec Forwarding Company. He explained that at one meeting a dividend of 15 per cent was declared, and £250 voted to the chairman. New Directors were chosen, and a demand was made soon after upon the Shareholders for fifty per cent to be paid upon the Stock. Now, he thought there was something wrong, some delusion. He did not use the term robbery, but he thought the Legislature should make enquiries into the affairs of such Corporations for the prevention of fraud, and of this one in particular from the reasons he had stated.

Mr. Sherwood said that if he understood it right, this Company was Incorporated, but only received the privilege from the Legislature of suing and being sued. It was therefore in no proper sense an Incorporated Society, and could not be called upon any more than any other private partnership, to make a statement of its affairs.

Mr. Christie and Mr. Stevenson agreed in this view of the case; and desired to know whether there were any petitions from parties interested.

Mr. Lafontaine expressed a similar opinion. The Company was just like a private partnership.

After a few more remarks the motion was lost—Mr. Cauchon alone voting in the affirmative.

On the motion of Mr. Scott (Two Mountains) the Bill to amend the act for the improvement of the Riviere du Chene was read a first time; also of Mr. Meyers, to afford a remedy against Roads falling into, and allowed to remain in disrepair; also of Mr. Lyon, to facilitate the terms of Commission for examining Witnesses for the several Courts of Record of Upper Canada, and to amend and extend the Law relating to the remedy by Replevin in Upper Canada; of Mr. Drummond, to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Session, with respect to Summary Convictions and Orders, and to facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Session, with respect to Persons charged with Indictable Offences.

On the motion of Mr. Hall, the time for receiving of Petitions for private and local bills was extended to the 17th instant.

The Library Committee was appointed on motion of Mr. H. Sherwood, and a message ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council requesting their Honors to concur in the appointment of a Joint Library Committee.

Mr. Mackenzie moved for an humble address to His Excellency, for a Return of the persons kept in close confinement, or upon the gaol limits on bail in civil cases for debt or law costs, in Upper Canada. He stated that he had received many letters from all parts of the Country asking him to introduce a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt; and the best of all groundwork for legislation was to know the state of the case. He instanced several individuals who had formerly laid in jail for many years for debt, and dilated upon the cruelty and injustice of this. For no other civil cases than frauds should a man be imprisoned. Motion carried.

Mr. Smith (of Durham) moved for an humble address to His Excellency, for a Return relative to the Arbitrators appointed under the authority of the 13th and 14th Vic. c. 43, to award in cases of damages sustained for the construction of Public Works.

The bill for relief of Mortgagees was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lafontaine moved the second reading of the Municipal Bill for Lower Canada.—As he understood there was no objection to the principle of the Bill he should not make any remarks upon the second reading. He understood that some amendments were to be proposed; but these could be done in Committee.

Mr. Armstrong wished the hon. member to put off the second reading for some time.—The Cy. Councils would hold their meetings next Monday, and he should like it postponed long enough to have an expression of opinion on the principle of this bill. The County division had not been complained of so far as he understood.

Mr. Lafontaine had no objection to postpone the bill for any length of time; but must remark, when the hon. member said there had been no complaint of the existing act, that this was quite contrary to his own statement last session, for then he had declared that the present act would not work at all.

Mr. Armstrong had never said the act would not work at all, for it had worked; nor did he now say there was no complaint of the existing law, for there had been great complaint, as to some parts of it; but he desired to have time for the Municipal Councils to form their own opinion.

Mr. Badgley approved of the principle of the combining the County and Parish Municipality; but desired time to consider the details. The bill was therefore read a second time and committed for the 11th inst.

Mr. Lafontaine moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act of last Session relative to the Salaries of certain Officers of Justice in Lower Canada. The hon. member made a few explanations in a low tone which were inaudible in the Reporter's Gallery. Motion Carried.

Mr. Lafontaine also moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Montreal Trinity House Act. [illegible] were nearly inaudible, but was understood to say that the object of his bill was to give the Trinity Board power of collecting the dues authorized by law in a summary manner.

Mr. Merritt would not oppose the bill; but regretted that the Government had not taken up the whole subject of lights in the St. Lawrence. It was a monstrous injustice that such enormous tolls as were now levied should be collected from the shipping. The light dues on vessels coming from the sea to Quebec were greater per ton than the tolls on all the canals between Kingston and Montreal, with all the expenses which had been incurred in the erection of these works. Mr. Merritt then compared the system in the United States with that which prevailed in Canada. There a board of five persons who performed the work voluntarily, had a clerk at a charge of £220 a year, who managed the whole light from the sea board to Canada. Here there was a board of Works, managing the tolls above Montreal. Then there was the Montreal Trinity House, between that City and Quebec; and lastly, there was the Quebec Trinity House below the latter City.—The consequence of all this was very great expense. He was now of opinion the expense of lights should be borne by the general funds of the country. But he confessed that on this point he had changed his opinion, having formerly differed from the late Hon. Inspector General (Mr. Cayley) when that gentleman made the proposal to charge the lights to the consolidated fund.

Mr. Hincks was glad of the change of mind on the part of the member for Lincoln, for he had gone about the country actually frightening the merchants from having more lights, telling they must pay for them if they had them. The Government were now about to erect two more lights, which he thought absolutely necessary; and it was not intended to lay more burdens upon the trade. At the same time it was worth while considering whether it would be advisable to change the present system, which had prevailed a long time and which was, at present, under the management of those who were interested in the trade.

Mr. Merritt remarked that undoubtedly he had said, under proper circumstances, that an decrease of lights may place an increased bar on the trade. If there were more lights they must be paid for of course.

Mr. Cauchon re-minded the member of his answer to the questions of the Board of Trade of Quebec, which answers were all published on the understanding that the shipping interests would have to pay for the lights.

Mr. Geo. Sherwood supposed that the remarks just made amounted for a letter from the Quebec Board of Trade, which had been universally condemned as peculiarly ridiculous. He wished the Government, however, would take this subject up, for at present the whole trade of Upper Canada, as well as Lower Canada, was burdened; he heard that insurance often amounted to seven per cent.

Mr. Cayley and Mr. Robinson expressed similar opinions, and the latter gentleman read the letter from the Board of Trade of Quebec, which, he thought, was not so absurd as it appeared. The insurance amounted not only to 7 per cent; but to £10 10s per cent.

Mr. Lafontaine was aware that the member for Lincoln thought every change was an advantage, and that as the American managers of lights were called Commissioners, the Canadian officers of the same department ought also to be called Commissioners, just as he thought that certain officers called townshippers in the state of New York ought to be called townshippers here. But would this diminish the expense? On the contrary, he thought, that the change from the Trinity Boards to the Board of Works would add greatly to the expense; for the present managers received no pay, and the Board of Works could not act without an increased staff. As to anything which came from the Quebec Board of Trade he was of opinion that the less said about it the better, for a more narrow-minded set of people he never knew. The Board had gone on deluding the shipping interest and the shipowners, whom they affected to represent, until at length the natural effect appeared. The two classes were at war, and the ship owners asserted that members of the Board of Trade had an interest in encouraging the great curse of Quebec, the desertion of sailors.

Mr. Chabot agreed in the view taken by Mr. LaFontaine.

The bill was then read a second time.

The bill to amend the act creating the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, was read a second time; Mr. LaFontaine explaining that it was intended to obviate the difficulty experienced under the present act, of obtaining a quorum, when one of the judges is disqualified, or absent on leave.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the second reading of the bill to attach the old Survey of West Gwillimbury to East Gwillimbury (from Legislative Council.) He said that the members of East and West Gwillimbury both desired this annexation; and he described the geographical locality of West Gwillimbury, which made it exceedingly inconvenient, in consequence of a swamp between West Gwillimbury and the County of Simcoe, for the inhabitants to get to the present County town. He then answered some objections which were made by the County Council of Simcoe arising from obligations, which the county had undertaken, such as the debt for the gaol, the proposal to help the railway, &c. These debts the people of West Gwillimbury under the present bill would be compelled to pay their share of, as at present. Besides this inconvenience already mentioned, there was also great difficulty, at present, in the organization of schools, and other similar institutions, arising from the disjointed manner in which the township lay. There was a village which, at present, lay part in one county and part in the other, and this was also very inconvenient.

Mr. Robinson replied to these statements by attempting to show that the geographical difficulties of the present arrangement were not such as had been represented, and declaring that many persons in the old survey were opposed to the change, while some of the petitioners did not live within the old survey, and the County Council had petitioned against the change.

Mr. Baldwin in answer to Mr. Robinson said, it was true that the County Council of Simcoe were opposed to the change now proposed, but who were the parties interested? Not the majority of the people of the County but the minority who lived on this old survey. They felt the inconveniences of the present division while the others were only affected by the question of £ s. d.

Mr. W. Boulton opposed the motion; but it was eventually carried.

Mr. Mackenzie then moved that the bill be read a third time to-morrow; to which Mr. Robinson moved in amendment that the bill be not now read a third time, but be referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next. Amendment carried.

The House then adjourned.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

The following is from the St. John's (N.B.) Courier of the 24th ultimo:—

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Chandler has been appointed as Delegate from New Brunswick to attend the Railway Convention in Canada. We learn that the Hon. Mr. Howe, from Nova-Scotia, will meet Mr. Chandler at Dorchester on the 1st of June, and that they will proceed to Toronto. We have no doubt that Mr. Chandler will ably the Convention that New Brunswick, in offering upwards of a million acres of land and £30,000 a year towards the Halifax and Quebec Railway, has done quite as much as she ought, or, indeed, can do. We have every disposition to look with favor on this great scheme, but regarding it as an Imperial and Colonial measure, and entirely unremunerative as far as New Brunswick is concerned, we can see no prospect of its being accomplished unless the British Government, together with Canada and Nova Scotia, the parties chiefly interested, undertake to bear their fair portion of the cost. We are satisfied that the people of this Province have fully made up their minds, that neither this nor any other public work should be undertaken as a Government measure, nor that the whole Provincial revenues should be mortgaged for any object whatever.

From all we can learn, Canada will take the same stand that New Brunswick has done, and we trust that Mr. Howe finding that he has made a mistake, will retire and allow the magnificent enterprise brought forward at the Portland Convention to be carried out.

Of course it matters not to us whether the Nova Scotia portion of the European and North American Railway be constructed as agreed upon, or be undertaken by Government. All we ask is that it be done. If the people of that Province can persuade the British Government to lend them the money, it is well, but it seems to us to be selfish, unfair, and foolish to ask us to build Five Hundred Miles of Railway, so that they may get the loan of money at 3½ per cent, to build their 130 miles.

As it is entirely out of the question that this can ever be thought of, we trust that they will, as speedily as possible, come down to common sense, and go to work in one way or another.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has met with a serious accident by being thrown out of his carriage. His jaw is said to be fractured or broken, and he sustained other severe injuries—so that we presume it would now be impossible for him to attend Parliament this Session.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.—An earthquake has shaken Asia Minor, from Samsoun and Trebizond on its North-eastern verge, to the Gulf of Macri and the Island of Rhodes on the South-west. The accounts from Rhodes and Macri are disastrous. At Rhodes the first shock was felt on the 28th of February. The upper castle fell, and overwhelmed the officers of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company; the tower of Aras-Kulo, and the fortifications commanding the entrance of the harbor, were overthrown. Slighter shocks continued to the 7th of March. At Macri, and the houses have been levelled, and bitumen vapors rise from gulfs which traverse the site of the town. The town of Livessey was destroyed: and in this instance it is feared that at least six hundred persons have perished. The village of Chlorge was overwhelmed, and the port of Ewengik filled up by the fall of a mountain.

CHANCELLOR PEEL.—This restless old gentleman, whose brains would not overcrowd a hazel-nut shell, and whose vanity would supply a whole legion of peacocks, has been again making a fool of himself. Having received a circular letter requesting him, as a member of the Legislative Council, to support the application of Trinity College for a Charter, nothing will serve Peter but to publish the same, with some comments pretty much in the style of that Provincial Junius "A British Canadian." We wonder who is the legal guardian of this unhappy Chancellor? Whoever he may be, we impose him to attach a board to the tail of the patient (as was done to Roderick Random) to hinder him from using his pen. It is sad to see a respectable looking elderly person, as Peter unquestionably is, make himself a laughing stock to the community, as he invariably does when he is intrusted with a sheet of foolscap and a scribbler!—*Streetsville Review.*

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS,

EXAMINED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. H. BROKER.

IMPORTS.

June 3.

Str. St. Lawrence, Montreal, 1 cask glassware, W. Wilson—1 case, E. W. Palmer.

June 4.

Schr. Primrose, Mallard, 64 bushels corn, James Morris.
.....Queen Victoria, Port Dalhousie, 101 pieces oak timber, Calvin & Co.
.....Trenton, Gunnes, 150 pieces hollow ware, 12 tea shooting, P. Booth & Co.—3 boxes forks, J. Glass—1 box forks, Holland Brothers—4 boxes hardware, J. Fraser—12 barrels water lime, James Wark.
Str. Bay State, Oswego, 1 bbl glassware, 2 brooms, 2 paper bags, J. Murphey—2 boxes sundries Hodges & Co.—2 boxes hardware, J. Glass; 2 cask stoves and furniture, W. Myers—6 reams wrap, Bush & Brothers.
Steamer Lord Elgin, Montreal, 1 bbl. pale brandy, 2 cases cherry brandy, 2 baskets cheese Lean cheese, 19 cases gin, 1 case sundries, 3 in cottonade, 1 keg cards, 3 packages ginger, 1 bbl. indigo, 1 keg saltpetre, 1 bbl. currants, 20 boxes mackerel, 2 cases assorted sauces, 2 bags almonds, R. McCormick.
.....Cataract, Ogdensburgh, 1 case camphene, W. Ware.

June 5.

Schr. Canada Packet, Oswego, 100 bags dairy salt, for Port Hope.
.....John Weather, Port Hope, 338 bbls flour, McPherson & Crane.

EXPORTS.

June 4.

Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh, 32 bbls. potatoes.
Schr. Primrose, Oswego, 33,000 feet sawed lumber.
.....California, Oswego, 6,372 bushels oats, 12,000 feet lumber.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 31st ultimo, William Burnett, Esq., City Treasurer, aged 31 years and 11 months.

In Toronto, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Cuff, aged 70 years.

In Montreal, on the 31st ultimo, at her father's residence, Gabriel Piette, of disease of the heart, Sarah Mills, eldest daughter of Francis Mallock, Esq.

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

June 4.—C. F. Lansing, Buffalo; R. E. Brown; G. Montant, Gananoque; B. J. Smith, Barrie; Mr. Geer, Toronto.

June 5.—John Bogue, Amherst Island; W. Wagner, New York; J. Pierce, Port Sarnia; J. Parker, Chatham; D. Burns, Cobourg; W. W. Meyers, Belleville; G. Rose, Niagara; R. M. Roy, Belleville; J. Cumming, River Trent; G. H. Hibbeth, Lock Port; F. Tuttle, Amherst Island; C. Baker, Cobourg.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to return his grateful Thanks to his numerous Customers, both in City and Country, for their long continued patronage, and informs them, that his Carriage Factory is now in

COMPLETE OPERATION,

and orders of every description will be promptly executed.

☞ Two Carriage Blacksmiths, and one Carriage Builder wanted immediately.

EZRA D. PRIEST.

Bath, June 4, 1851. 131

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Provincial Parliament.

TORONTO, June 5.

Mr. Hincks presented a large number of petitions from Counties and Townships in Upper Canada, praying for the Territorial Divisions.

The Montreal and Kingston Railway bill was read a first time, on motion of Mr. Cartier.

The following bills were also read a first time:—to amend the Charter of the Toronto University; to amend the Act Incorporating the Medical Profession of Lower Canada, so as to afford relief to certain persons who were practising as Physicians when the said Act became a law; to consolidate the several Acts relative to the Great Western Railway.

Mr. M'Kenzie moved for a return on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, specifying a grant of such particulars upon which he desired information. Carried.

The petition for the Incorporation of Trinity College was referred to the Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of Mr. H. J. Boulton, an Address was ordered for a Tabular Return relative to Townships and Counties proposed to be formed by the Territorial Divisions bill. Also, for a Return of the Licenses granted for Mining purposes on Lakes Huron and Superior; and for a copy of any Treaty with the Indians, for cession of lands.

In answer to Mr. H. J. Boulton, Mr. Hincks said, the Census of Lower Canada had not been taken, nor is the attempt likely to be made, as the attempt which had been made had proved a failure; and it was proposed to adopt further legislation on the subject.

Mr. Sherwood, from the Committee on Standing Orders, reported favorably on the petition of the company of proprietors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, and of John Young and others; and that the petition of Wm. Morris and others, cannot be considered as an application for a private bill, as the petitioners do not ask power to themselves to construct the line of Railway to connect the cities of Montreal and Kingston.

On motion of Sir A. N. M'Nab, an Address was voted for copies of the Correspondence that has taken place between the Commissioner of the Board of Works and the Railway Companies of this Province.

On motion of Sir A. N. M'Nab, that part of His Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the Session, which relates to Railways, was referred to the Committee on Railroad and Telegraph Lines.

Dr. Letellier moved the reference to a Select Committee of all petitions from and for the District of Quebec.

Mr. Lafontaine asked if the object of the Committee was not to grant so much for this road, and so much for that?

Dr. Letellier said that it was.

Mr. Lafontaine said that motion would amount to a notice of want of confidence.

Dr. Letellier denied that such was the intention.

After a few more words, the motion was lost.

Nothing further up to the time of sending Report.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Castle Garden was again crowded last evening, to hear Jenny Lind.

About £30,000 came back by the Asia, under protest. The bills are not of the description to do any harm here.

The Cotton house of Faile & Co. failed this morning. The liabilities are stated at $300,000.

NEW BEDFORD, June 5.

A letter from Captain Drew, of the ship Chaseo, of Boston, states that on his passage from Sydney he touched at the Island of Ascension; he there found the whale ship Hope, of Rhode Island, in charge of Mr. Lassier, fourth officer; that Captain Clodbigh had been murdered at one of the Caroline Islands, on the 18th January. The intelligence from the whaling fleet is favorable, especially as to the catch of sperm oil.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JUNE 5.

FLOUR.—Western and State are quiet, and prices without change. Canadian $4 06c a $4 12½c in bond. Sales of Domestic 2000 bbls.; $3 87c a $4 06c for Michigan and Indiana, $4 20c a $4 40c for common to straight State, $6 37c a $6 44c for pure Genesee.

Corn meal is heavy at $3.

Grain—But little doing in wheat; prices nominal. Corn less active; 10,000 bus. have been sold at 56 a 57 for Western mixed, 58 for Northern Yellow; White in fair request.

Provisions.—Nothing doing in Pork. New Mess nominal at 14,75; Prime 13, Old Mess quiet. Beef dull; prices nominal at 8,75 a 11 for Mess; 5 to 6 for Prime. Beef hams dull and held at 13,50 a 14,75. Cut meats drooping; 7 a 8 for hams; 6 a 6½ for shoulders.

BUFFALO MARKETS.—June 5.

Flour.—The large supply and liberal receipts constantly pressing forward, together with the continued downward tendency, of prices in New York, has depressed and market beyond all previous accounts. Buyers of New York Market offer only 3,37 for straight brands Michigan and Indiana, and 3,50 for Southern Ohio.

GRAIN.—Wheat would sell readily at the corresponding rates of Flour; but holders are so far above as to limit transactions to small parcels for custom work. Ohio nominally 78c, upper lake 57c.

CORN.—Fair request at lower prices. We notice sales about 20,000 bush. at 44c afloat, 41½c in store—closing leisurely at inside figures.

PROVISIONS.—Pork very quiet and holders firm. Mess $14 25c a $14 50c, with some retail sales.

FARMERS' plenty at previous rates.

QUEBEC, June 4.

ARRIVED.—Barques Lanark-Mac, Gibb, Liverpool; Mersey, Brown, Hull; Brigs Warden, Reddie, Liverpool; Mary, Franks, Sunderland; Lord Brougham & Vaux, Lonsdale, New York; Robert Watt Waugh, Liverpool; Jane Lowder, Longford, Falmouth, Ship Ocean, Frederickson, Norway.

June 5.

Barques Ann Duncan, Burns, Glasgow; Anglesea, Bell, Liverpool. Brig Hope, Bell, Limerick; Energy, Becher, Limerick.

STRAY COW!

CAME into the premises of the subscriber on 4th May last, a

RED COW.

The owner will please prove property, pay charges of advertising &c., and take her away.

ISAAC DAVIS.

Portland Road, 7th Concession, Kingston, June 5, 1851. 3in-132

DIVISION COURT NOTICE.

THE next Session of the First Division Court of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will be held in the Court House, Kingston, on Monday the 30th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. A. BURROWES, Clerk.

Kingston, June 6th, 1851. 131

PRINCE OF WALES

J. SIMONSTON, MASTER.

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

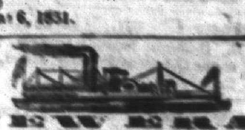
June 6, 1851.

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.)

June 6, 1851.



NEWSBOY.

CAPT. MAXWELL.

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf, on To-Morrow morning, June 7, at 6 o'clock, for Montreal, calling at Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and other intermediate ports.

June 6, 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, June 6, 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 June 6, at 6 o'clock. Will arrive at Montreal early next day.

June 6, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

ONTARIO,

CAPT. THROP,

DOWNWARDS.

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.

UPWARDS.

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 cars for Toronto and Hamilton.

THE EXPRESS LINE.

For Lewiston and Buffalo Direct.

CATARACT.

CAPT. CHAPMAN.

WILL leave the United States Wharf THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock for Lewiston and Buffalo direct.

United States' Wharf, June 6, 1851.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THAT Eligible Property in the City of Kingston, known as

"WILLOW COTTAGE,"

Lately occupied by the Misses Iron, comprising lots 129 and 132; it is a corner lot, has an excellent Orchard and Garden, good Outbuildings, &c. Possession given 20th November next.

Terms easy.—Title indisputable.

Address, post paid,

FREDERICK R. CORBETT,

Newmarket, County of York.

1st June, 1851. 132

MILLINERY.

MISS SMITH

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of K