MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

STEAMERS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ada	April 12...For New York
Niagara	April 19...For Boston.
Europa	April 26...For New York
Cambria	May 3...For Boston.
Arkansas	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.

America	April 20...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 will open as follows:

Boston Mail, by steamer, daily, at 8 A. M.

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

Western Mailby Land Offices between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 3 P. M.

Prince Edward District, daily (Saturday excepted) at 4 P. M.

Amherst Island, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

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

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

Wolf Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 30 A. M.

United States, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 30 A. M.

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 2½ to the Linen. The United Postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½ each to the Linen. Letters for delivery at Cape Vincent must be prepaid one penny each.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal	R. Cheshoes & Co., Booksellers
Belleville	Mr. Michael Kelly, Auctioneer
Cobourg	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto	Mr Thos. McLean, Bookseller
Hamilton	John Brown, Esq.
New York	V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y.	Mr. G. S. Jenningss

And Post masters generally of the Midland District.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return unavailable communications.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

See Advertisement in the British Whig.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands at the Court House at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitas per Orbem Ibunt."

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 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 manner mailed for Half a Dollar.

☞ THE EXPRESS LINE.—We have been requested to draw the attention of the travelling community to the new Express Line of American, Lake, and River Steamboats. This Line is composed of two fast steamers, the *Niagara*, Capt. Kirby, and the *Cataract* Capt. Chapman, and each vessel leaves Ogdensburgh and Lewiston, the termini of the route, every day, passing up and down, without touching anywhere save at Kingston; where the up boat arrives at 8 o'clock in the evening and the down boat at twelve o'clock at night. See Advertisement.

FORWARDING.—Amongst our new advertisements, will be found the Card of Messrs. Stark & Co. No. 7 Railroad Wharf, Ogdensburgh, N.Y. who are also carrying on Forwarding, and have very extensive Establishments in London, Liverpool, and Boston. The House at Ogdensburgh has been established lat, and is almost exclusively devoted to the Trade between that Town and Canada. Owing to the increase of their business on this River route, Messrs. S. & Co. have determined on running a new boat solely for debenture or bonded goods, for the convenience of Canadian Merchants, in addition to the boats (five in number) already engaged.

Jonathan Redivivus.

LETTER NO. III.

TORONTO, June 3, 1851.

MY DEAR WHIG,—I returned yesterday from a flying visit to some old West India friends, residing in the delightful Township of Whitby and Pickering. I came back here purposely, to see how his best beloved friends the Ministry, would treat the petition of Mr. Montgomery. I confess to a great curiosity on the subject, knowing the many sacrifices the man had made for them, and his especial and particular acts of friendship towards Mr. Price—that *price-less* member of the Responsibilities. Well, as I told Mr. M. previously it would be, his petition was bundled out of doors without much ceremony; Messrs. Price and Baldwin, the men for whom he has suffered, bled, and all but died; being the chief executioners on the occasion. They had not the courage however, to [illegible] the thing bravely and openly. When its reference to a Committee, of which Messrs. Price, Hincks and Morrison formed a part—(the two first being 1837 deeper in mud than he was in mire, were of course very properly the very men to whom it ought to have been referred, as most convenant with the truth or falsehood of its allegations)—Mr. P. demurred at once, not only on the most contemptible of all pleas, but one, I fear get up for the purpose of evasion. He pretended, that the notice given in relation to the petition was, that it sought indemnity for certain pecuniary losses, and therefore, it was not in order to present it first to the House. The usual mode was to seek redress primarily from the Government. He could not resist thinking, while he sought thus to get rid of the importunity of an old and well tried friend, that Col. Prince saw through it in a moment, the artful dodge of the Hon. the Crown Land Commissioner. He unequivocally denied that he private any such motive and defied them to produce it. Mr. Baldwin, then sought to have off a division on the subject, by craving time, on the ground that he had not looked into the petition and was ignorant of its purport. Col. P. refused also to assent to this; and the Attorney General West, was compelled therefore, to mount his beloved hobby-horse precedent. In this instance, it would be bad—a terrible, a horrible precedent, to rip up the proceedings, just, or unjust, of a Court of Justice. His admirable logic amounted to this, if Montgomery instead of keeping Tavern in Toronto, and at elections, toiling and sweating with his time and means, to place him and Price where they are—were rotting in Fort Henry, it would not do—O no, it would never do—to disturb the decisions of a Court of Justice.

Now, that English precedent-loving gentleman, has forgotten history and all its glorious teachings. Let me give him an emphatic but beautiful lesson. Lord William Russell in 1683 was condemned for treason to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. King Charles the 2d, in his great mercy, remitted the drawing and the quartering, and was content to strike off his head, and confiscate his estates. The revolution in 1688 happened in God's Providence shortly thereafter. And although, there was no fighting, we have here, that of Responsible Government, in the main analogous to the former. The parliament which assembled after this magnificent Whig revolution, reversed the attainder, did all due honour to his memory, and made the son of the sacrificed nobleman, a Duke. Here was a precedent for you, worth talking about, and to a certain extent, most deserving of imitation. But oh no, that precedent did not suit; by no manner of means. It was not all put to the purpose.

Col. Prince, with inimitable sarcasm, spoke of summoning the member for Haldimand to prove the facts alleged, as to the innocence of Mr. Montgomery. The very idea of such a thing, and no wonder, struck with manifest terror the Treasury benches. But only fancy for a moment such an investigation. Would it not be sport for men and devils? It would require the division of Byron under the influence of gin and water to Daguerreotype it. Aye; that it would.

As to precedents, there is not an age in the history of England, but would afford a thousand of them in support of the prayer of the petition, had it suited the purpose of the Ministry to search them out. But that was not their clue, so my friend John must be content, and believe as best he can, that his kind associates Messrs. Baldwin, Price and Hincks, are grateful, most grateful, for past services, and will continue to be so for future favors, on the advertisements go.

I understand, that to-night "Reciprocity" with us, will come up. I shall go for the last time and hear the pow-wow. Meantime, let me tell you what I think about it, entre nous. With a Democratic Administration in power at Washington, the measure would be granted; and inasmuch, as Seward, the political foe of Fillmore, is in favor of it, you may possibly get it under the present. But it will be no one-sided measure, in any case. You must admit free, our Sugar and Cotton, or the South will get no *quid pro quo* at all. The idea of taking our Northern products, such as Lumber, Wheat, &c., is all stuff. Of the first we have none to send—not a scantling—and as to the last, without protection in England, you must depend upon us for a market henceforth. The Wheat grown here is nearly as good as our Genesee—far superior to that produced in the West, and will at all time compete with ours, and more or less effect our immediate market. We are willing to put up with this, in the hope of binding you to us with *jesses*; and dreeping you by slow but sure degrees into Fosters. But none of your threats my good fellow. The people who have already built themselves on thousands of miles of Railroads—while you do not own an inch—and will ere long build one to the Pacific, laugh—and laugh derisively—at such stupid arguments. If you force us to it, we will find a way of making a WELLAND CANAL for ourselves, and leave you to perish in your poverty.

Yours,

JONATHAN.

MYSTERIOUS.

On Tuesday of this week an Inquest was held, under Coroner Templeton, on the body of a young man, named James Davies, son of Remembrance Davies, 10th Concession of Richmond. The following are the principal facts elicited by the inquisition: On Saturday evening of last week young Davies left his father to go to his brother-in-law—Wm. Frederick and Isaac Bonhare—who resided near together, for the purpose of having a deer-hunt with them on the Sabbath. The three persons started on their proposed hunt about 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, and had their course for Mud Lake—a small Lake bound lake in the vicinity of their homes. On arriving at the lake they discovered a deer-track and decided on separating; Bonhare and Frederick to remain and watch, while Davies was to go out for the purpose of startling the deer. The two near the lake watched awhile, became tired, and separated; taking each a different direction by the lake. After having occupied their new position a short time, Bonhare heard, as he thought, the report of a gun and a splashing in the water not far away. Frederick also heard, as he thought, a noise, as if blown upon a shiff or canoe, and a splashing of the water, but no report, as of a gun. The noise, it appears, was between the parties, and of but a moment's duration. Bonhare called for Davies and was answered by Frederick. Neither of them sought the cause of the noise in the water, and seeing and hearing nothing more of Davies, they concluded, when they met, on returning home.—On Monday, as the young man had not returned, and as no tidings could be had of him, a search was commenced, and a party went to the lake, guided, we believe, by Bonhare to the place where the splashing was heard the day before. At this place, about thirty feet from shore, and at a depth of four feet, the body of Davies was found. It was in a partially kneeling position, the trunk lying back; but not at all bloated as if crowned.—The right side of the face was badly scratched in several places, the eye especially—the side of the right eye were torn at the inner corner with a scratch extending therefrom toward the temple, and the lower part of the right ear was severed from the head; but on no part of the body were bruises or marks discovered; nor were any of the wounds on the face considered as sufficient to have caused death. The clothes of the deceased were not torn nor in any way damaged; nor were they at all bloody. The gun belonging to the deceased was standing, loaded, against a tree near the water; and an old skiff, part out, was floated from the shore.

The finding of the jury was:—"The discovered came to his death by violence inflicted in some way unknown to the jury."

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts were laid before Parliament about a week ago. The net revenue for the year 1850 was £779,248 6s. 2½d.;—and the expenditure £552,083 12s. 6d.; leaving a balance to the credit of the Consolidated Fund of £227,164 7s. 10½d. The revenue was derived from the following sources:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance of Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st Jan., 1850	128,780	18	9½			
Less—This amount, as per statement No. 21, of the Public Accounts, for 1849, £26,531 6 10½ do. Arrears, Services of former years, per Statement No. 30, 1850, £20,025 13 2	46,556	9	0			
By Net Customs	583,330	10	3	73,013	17	2½
By Net Excise	20,017	13	0			
By Net Territorial	21,714	18	8			
By Light-house on Gannage duty, Canada West	1,020	17	1			
By Bank Imposts	13,312	5	0			
By Revenue from Public Works	52,552	17	7			
By Minor Financial Commissions, and Exemptions	16	5	0			
By Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures	1,123	16	3			
By Casual Revenue	6,923	4	8			
By Law Fee Fund	3,961	12	11			
				779,248	6	2½
On 31 Dec. foregoing	£			£ 551,164	6	6½
* This Balance is assigned to the following Charges, viz:—	£	s.	d.			
Sinking Fund for 1849 and 1850, invested or to be invested this year	130,000	0	0			
Balance of Appropriations about	60,000	0	0			
Probable Charge for Emigration of 1847	38,000	0	0			
Total Currency	£ 228,000	0	0			

The balance to the credit of the consolidated fund on the 1st of January, 1851, was greater in the previous year by £123,330 8s. 4d., showing an increasing excess of revenue over expenditure. If the revenue is to be regarded as the gauge of public prosperity, the material prosperity of the province has been much overrated; for the revenue for 1849 was £791,340 17s. 11¼d., which exceeds that of 1850. Last year the interest on the public debt was £192,029 3s. 5d.; the interest on Temporary Loans in Lower Canada, £3101 8s., there being no expenditure for a like purpose in Upper Canada. The expense of the Civil Government was £33,986 10s. 1d. The Administration of Justice cost £36,383 19s. 1d. The Provincial Penitentiary is yet far from being a self-sustaining institution, like some American institutions of the kind—the cost of its maintenance for the last year having been £3,955. The expenses of the Legislature were £49,447 16s. 9d.; of Education £33,747 2s. 10d.; Agricultural Societies £13,368 8s. 4d. Hospitals and other charities £14,985 6s. 5d.; Provincial Geological Survey £2,624 6s. 8d.; Militia £3,126 6s. 6d.; Maintenance of Light-houses £3,965 1s. 7d.; Emigration £752 4s. 2d.; Pensions £3,963 12s. 6d.; Indian annuities £6,635; and "Miscellaneous" £40,109 12s. 10½. The expenses of the Legislature are divided under four heads: Salaries and Contingencies £37,352 8s. 4d.; Members allowance £8,692; Fees to Returning Officers £355 12s. 2d.—Printing the Laws £2,657 12s. 2d. The pensions are paid to four different classes of persons: those who have been connected with the Militia £3,477 2s 9; Retired servants of the Legislature £367 13s. 4d.; Retired Judges £1,397 2s 10½; and others of a miscellaneous description £4,923 6s 7d. Then we find the Province pays "Rent of Bishop's Palace," to the tune of £1,111 2s., but what Bishop or what "Palace" it is, we are not informed.—Commissions of Inquiry last year cost £4,453 3s 10d.; Repairs of Public Buildings £1,344 4s 2d.; to the Provincial Exhibition £2000 was granted, and the Costs of Roads was £2,441 11s 8d. The conveyance of troops, to Lake Superior we presume, cost £1,337 6s 7d.; The Quebec Observatory cost £643 3s. The expense of the Government removed in 1849 is supplemented by a cost of £14,049 3s 1d in 1850. The Montreal Mounted Police cost the Province £6,710 3s 8d, and gratuities to the amount of £600 were paid to Fallot Chiquy and Mr. Joe. Rigouche.

The expenditure on account of Canada East far exceeds that on account of Canada West; the former being £119,640 6s 7d, and the latter £94,790 1s 3d.

The expense of the Governor's Secretary and Office was £814 6s 4d; Provincial Secretary's Office, Eastern section £2,768 13s 4d; Western section do. £1,603 4s 4d; Registrar's office 1060 13s 8d; Receiver General's office £2,210 17s 10d; Inspector General's office £4,069 3s 4d; Executive Council £2,522 3s 9d; Public Works Department £1,426 13s. The contingencies of the public offices amount to £8,257 3s. 8d. The expense of the Adjutant General's Department was £2196; Legislative Council £3,337 10s; Legislative Assembly £31,291 18s 1d.

The following little pickings are on account of Queen's Counsels business: Dunlop Rose, member of the Legislature, received £294 3s 4d for his services as Advocate in conducting Crown business at Quebec, at two regular and one extraordinary term; and never was man more grateful than he to his employers.—Henry Driscoll, for like services, received £137 13s 4d. Mr. Norman, also member of the Legislative Assembly, received £301 for his services as Queen's counsel. Strachan Cannon, as Queen's Counsel, comes out rather small this time, £77. Sicker Brough, a good boy, £101 10s. Adam Wilson, Mr. Baldwin's late partner, £194. Richard Martin—who is Richard Martin?—£47. W. B. Richards, member of the Assembly, £230 and no more. J. W. Gowan, the expectant member for Haldimand, £249. John Ross, son-in-law of Mr. Baldwin, £63. Kenneth McKenzie £77.—The whole amount for these services in Western Canada being £1,122 10s; and in Lower Canada £641 3s 4d.—*Examiner.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Governor General has sent down statements, in detail, showing the nature and extent of the Public Debt of Canada, from which I have taken the following facts.

The Debt of Canada, on the 31st of January, 1851, exclusive of loans to companies or individuals, was £18,049,875. The interest payable annually thereon, is £877,674.

$732,680 is the amount of debentures issued as follows: viz, on account of Quebec Fire Loan, $329,880; Rebellion Investigation Claims, Lower Canada $34,320; Law Society, Upper Canada, $24,000; Lunatic Asylum, Upper Canada, $107,000; Upper Canada Banking Fund, $182,000; Court House, Lower Canada, $55,040.

The total Debt of Canada, including the above $732,680 is $18,782,555 of interest are payable yearly.

The Province is also pledged to pay a certain dividend per annum on the stock of railway of a length stated, in case the traffic shall fail to pay that return.

Including the loan authorized in 1849, there have been appropriated under Provincial Acts for the construction of Public Works, since the Union, up to Jan. 31, 1851, $11,704,833. There was expended at par, except 1½ millions sold at a premium, $12,098,631; the difference has been applied to the redemption of Debentures.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

STEAMER ON LAKE SCUGOG.

From the Colonist.

Perhaps it may arise from my not seeing all the Toronto papers, but it has appeared to me strange, that as yet no notice has been taken in the public prints of a recent addition to our means of internal communication. I refer to the fact of the waters of Lake Scugog being traversed by a steamboat for the first time, on Friday, the 23th ultimo. For this most desirable improvement, the inhabitants of the townships adjoining the borders of this inland Lake are indebted to the enterprise of Messrs. Cotton & Rowe. A number of gentlemen from Toronto, Streetsville, Whitby and Oshawa having accepted the invitation of the owners to be present at the trial trip, proceeded to the point of embarkation, by the really excellent road which leads from Windsor Bay, on Lake Ontario, to Port Perry, on Lake Scugog. After some delay waiting for the stragglers, the steamer Woodman (for such is the very appropriate name bestowed on the new craft) got under way with a numerous party on board; and, on reaching the foot of the Lake, entered on the more intricate navigation of the River Scugog. Making her way round sharp turns, and through narrow places encumbered by drowned and decayed timber, the steamer at length reached Lindsay, where her arrival was hailed by a large assemblage in the most enthusiastic manner. Much of the excitement, doubtless, arose from the fact, that many in the crowd, from having been born in these inland wilds, had never before seen a steamboat. It was amusing in the extreme to witness their anxiety to inspect the vessel, and every opportunity was kindly afforded them to gratify their curiosity. Preceded by a Band of Music from Oshawa, (which has enlivened the steamboat with their performances during the day,) the happy crowd of residents and the more staid looking strangers proceeded to Mr. Mitchell's Inn.

In a couple of hours afterwards, a large party sat down to dinner, the chair being taken by William Mackenzie, Esq., Reeve of Lindsay. After the usual loyal toasts, success to the enterprising owners of the new steamer was most cordially given from the chair, and responded to in a similar spirit by the whole company. With toast and song, the festivities were kept up to a late hour; and when the happy party broke up, those who could not find accommodation at the inn, were provided with quarters by their kind friends at Lindsay. On the return trip next day, several of the inhabitants embarked on board the Woodman, and were landed, after a pleasant sail, a few miles from the village. The remainder of the party, after disembarking at Port Perry, stopped at Borelis to dine; and the excellence of the meal served up on this occasion, and the attention of Mr. Jewett and his household, were the theme of general remark.

The *Woodman*, which is an exceedingly pretty craft, and neatly fitted up, was draughted and built by Mr. Chisholm, who now sails her. Her engines, of twenty-horse power, are from the foundry of Messrs. John Gartshore & Co., of Dundas. It may be considered superfluous to say anything in favour of work coming from this well-known establishment. The smoothness and regularity with which the engines worked on this, the first trip, was, however, generally noticed, and it seems but just to make the fact known. The *Woodman* will be much employed in towing lumber, of which large quantities of fine pinning are to be found near Lake Scugog; and a glance at the map will show the extent of the inland country indebted to the enterprise of Messrs. Cotton & Rowe, for the means of easy access to the front and to Lake Ontario.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF 1850.

The Public Accounts for 1850 were laid on the table of the House of Assembly on Friday, and from them we find that the transactions of the year were as follows:—

Cash on hand 31st Jan'y, 1850	£73,014
Net Customs	583,330
Net Excise	20,018
Net Territorial	21,715
Tonnage Duty, C.W.	1,021
Bank Imposts	13,312
Public Works	52,554
Milles Fees	16
Customs Fees	1,178
Casual Revenue	6,923
Law Fee Fund	3,961
	£779,248
Expenditure	552,084
Cash on hand 31st January, 1851	£227,148

Of the £332,084 disbursed during the year the sum of £127,029 went for interest; £231,447 for education—£11,836 for agricultural societies—and £14,261 for Benevolent and Literary Institutions. The general expenses of the government, including the administration of Justice, and the expenses of the Legislature and Executive, amounted therefore during the year to £237,441.

MATT. RONAYNE.—The stage from Hamilton to Brantford, on Thursday night (exactly where or not known,) was robbed. It seems the mail bag was placed in the hind boot, and cut unknown to any person, and when examined was found cut and a bundle of the Globe newspapers and what else is yet undivulged. The practice of carrying the mail in the hind boot, should never have been allowed, and it is hoped that in future it will be placed under the immediate charge of the driver, more especially as the mails are despatched at night. The Post Master General, who has given so many proofs of his desire to give security and satisfaction to the public, will, we feel assured, look after the manner in which the mails are carried.—*Journal & Express.*

DUTIES AT PORT OF HAMILTON.—The Duties paid at the Port of Hamilton from the 5th April to the 31st May of the present year, amount to £17,553, and for the same period last year, 10,000, making a difference in favor of 1851 of £7,553.

TORONTO, June 2, 1851.

Our Markets owing to the heavy rains with which we have been visited during the past week has been very sparingly supplied and consequently the prices are becoming rather high. Very little has been doing in flour for the last few weeks. It sold to day in barrels at 22s. Wheat is also a little on the rise—the best samples being worth 4s. 2d. per bus. Oats are very scarce, and are quickly bought up at 2s. per bushel. The price of Potatoes has also risen since our last report. Good potatoes being sold at 3s. 1½d. per bushel. The price of butter is rather on the decline. Good butter sells at from 7d. a 8d. per lb. Hay the same as last week.

ARREST OF REVOLUTIONISTS IN CUBA.

A letter dated at St. Jago de Cuba, May 17th, to the Savannah News, in speaking of the recent arrests, says:—

Papers were taken which discovered a plot to commence insurrection while on the grand parade, and the insurgents had taken measures to capture the head quarters of the city, and to secure the landing of Quitman with 3000 men. At the same time Lopez would have effected a landing in some part of Havana. The judge, after having concluded the proceedings, sentenced to death four, and to perpetual confinement three of the principal officers, and to ten years' hard labor a participant of the garrison and two privates. The traitor who betrayed them was released. This sentence has been approved of by the Captain General at Havana.

WELLAND CANAL.—During the week ending May 27th, 102 vessels passed the Welland Canal, 62 up and 41 down. Of the vessels passing up, 46 were from American ports and 17 from British ports. Of those passing down, 22 were bound to Oswego, 4 to Ogdensburgh, 7 to Montreal, 5 to Kingston, 2 to Quebec and 1 to Toronto. The vessels bound to Quebec were loaded with pork and flour; those to Montreal with pork, lard, flour, whisky, oats and wheat; those to Ogdensburgh with flour; those to Kingston with staves and timber, and the one to Toronto with coal.

OSWEGO, June 3, 1851.

At the close of the week there was a sale of 1300 bls. flour, "Ulshoen & Brother's," brand at 23,74. Ohio wheat to arrive was held at 85 cents without sales yesterday. There were some samples offered, but we heard of no sales. Prices are heavy and the market dull.

OSWEGO, June 5, 1851.

The produce market is at a stand still. There is nothing doing in consequence of receding prices at the east. The Cunard steamer Asia arrived yesterday with later news from Liverpool, but, at this writing we have received nothing of her commercial advices yet.

The true origin of Life and Death.

C[illegible] f w [illegible] d da [illegible] and p
A [illegible] ed and ought [illegible] oth, t cam [illegible] ain
him fr h be and sig

☞ P. PENAY, Esq.—The writer has just returned from a visit to the bedside of the hon. member for the Third Riding, who, we are happy to state, is able to sit up a part of the time, converse with his family; read and heat read the news, &c., &c. He is much better than he has been, and his physician is quite confident that he will recover. It is now nearly two months since he was given up by four of the "regular" doctors. Dr. Ford, a botanical practitioner, was called to, and and whatever may be the ultimate result he has unquestionably prolonged Mr. Perry's life, so far as human aid could do it, to the present time.

Militia Arrangements.

☞ It is understood that Lot Number 24 and the other portions of the Township of Kingston recently placed within the City and Liberties, are to be taken from the ranks of the 3rd Battalion Frontenac Militia and included in those of the 1st Battalion; while the former takes from the 3rd Battalion the East addition of Kingston, so covering the entire Township as embraced by its actual boundaries. The Muster of these Battalions on the 28th inst., will probably take place in accordance with this arrangement.

☞ We received no Telegraph Report last night; consequently we are unable to present our readers with the usual Parliamentary intelligence, Markets, &c., this morning.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS,

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

IMPORTS.

June 3.

Str. Bay State, Lewiston, 2 cases silk.
Schr. Colonel Fowers, Oswego, 35,000 feet pine lumber.
.....Perry, White, 800 bbls flour, D. McIntosh.
Str. Northerner, Oswego, 13 boxes clocks, John Fraser; 2 cases merchandise, Thos. Hayden & Co.; 3 cases tape and cards, J. Geggie; 1 bbl hardware, Holmes & Co.; 3 bbls tallow, R. Hendry; 4 bales, D. Templeton; 1 piece cotton, 1 bale, J. Vancleef; 3 bales, 3 packages, 1 bale sundries, 10 cases opium, Wm. Watt.
Schr. Lady Bagot, Port Dover, 1020 barrels flour, Hooker & Hutton.
Str. Niagara, Ogdensburgh, 24 bundles spades & shovels, 4 boxes hardware, 1 box soap, 2 coils rope, John Fraser.

June 6.

Str. Northerner, Ogdensburgh, 1 bag sundries, L. H. Nichols.
Schr. Brave, Gananoque, 372 cords wood, Matthewson & Crane.
Str. St. Lawrence, Montreal, 18 boxes goods, Brown & Hardy; 1 case goods, Wm. Watson.

EXPORTS.

June 3.

Str. Northerner, Ogdensburgh, passengers and baggage.
.....Niagara, Lewiston, passengers and baggage.

June 6.

Str. Northerner, Lewiston, 130 barrels potatoes, 1 horse, passengers and baggage.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND STOMACH, WHEN IN A MOST HOPELESS STATE.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hall, Airdrie, Scotland, dated the 15th of January, 1851.

To Professor Holloway

SIR,—Your valuable Pills have been the means, with God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several eminent Doctors, who, after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffering from a liver and stomach complaint of long standing, which during the last two years got so much worse, that every one considered my case as hopeless. I as a last resource got a Box of your Pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and every body who knows me.

(Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD TO RETAIN HEALTH!

It is a fact recognized by the ablest physicians of the day, that impure blood is the cause of most of the diseases flesh is heir to. Impurities coursing through the veins must be fresh and cleansed the system will be diseased. Sent forth from the heart by the exquisite arrangement of our nature, to find fastened vitality in its vivifying spur, the lungs—if it goes bedded with impurity, it is sure to develop that fatal disease; Consumption, and then return but to become dull again, charged with fresh disease and fresh suffering.

"Cleanse but the fountain, and the stream will run pure," says one of the old writers. To effect this, no combination of medical agents known to a world has proved so effectual as Dr. CORBETT'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine receives unanimous, the sanction of the most distinguished chemists, professors of medicine, and physicians in the country.

It cleanses the blood, eradicates all humours of the skin, dispels constipation of the bowels, checks dropsy, is wonderfully effectious in all nervous complaints, and by its highly alterative properties, renovates the whole system, bringing it from impurity and disease to perfect health. Read the certificate accompanying each bottle.

For sale by EDWARD SHEPPARD & Co. Druggists, Bridge, and then appointed Agents.

☞ For Sale by Chas. Brent, Druggist, Princess Street, and E. W. Palmer, Market Square, Kingston.

C. A. STARK & Co.,

DEBENTURE AND GENERAL CANADIAN

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.

ADVANCES made on Consignments to Messrs. Hill, Sears & Co., Boston, and to Messrs. Allred Hill & Co., London and Liverpool.

June, 1851. 133

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the conditions of Mr. R. Allan, to sign the Deed of Trust, having this day expired, has been extended to the 25th day of June next, after which none can be admitted. The Deed is in possession of the Subscriber.

CHARLES HALES,
Trustee.

Kingston, 25th May, 1851. 132

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

NEW!

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to return his greatful 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

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 4th, 1851. 131

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THAT Eligible Property in the City of Kingston, known as

"WILLOW COTTAGE,"

Lately occupied by the Misses Ives, 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,
Newcastle, County of Northumberland.

1st June, 1851. 132

MILLINERY.

MISS SMITH

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of Kingston and its vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery Establishment in Wellington street, two doors off Princess street, where from her experience and style of work she hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Four Apprentices wanted.

Kingston, June 4, 1851. 130

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

Bytown,	June 17th and 18th,
Kingston,	" 19th and 20th,
Picton,	" 21st and 22d,
Belleville,	" 24th and 25th,
Cobourg,	" 26th and 27th,
Peterborough,	" 28th,
Toronto,	" 30th and 1st July,
Newmarket,	July 2nd and 3rd,
Hamilton,	" 4th and 5th,
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,
Fort Robinson,	" 26th,
Toronto,	" 28th and 29th,

May 28th, 1851. 129

Wool Wanted!!

100,000 lbs. of WOOL WANTED in Exchange for CLOTH, SATINETT, &c. The Subscriber hereby informs the Farmers and public generally, that he has established an Agency in Kingston, in the Store of Mr. Everett, directly opposite the *Bay of Quinte House*. Application can be made to Mr. Chas. Clark, where will be kept and assortment of Woolen Cloths, to be Exchanged for Wool or sold for Cash.

☞ Cash will also be paid for any quantity of good Clean Wool.

S. S. BELLOWS.

Kingston, June 2nd, 1851. 128

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. 127-3in

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand
600 tons Lehigh Lump,
200 " Blacksmith, for Blacksmithing,
50 " Cumberland, do.

and other coals, and having made their arrangements to be furnished direct from the mines, will sell a small advance over Troy and Albany prices. CALL AND SEE OUR COALS!

R. RANDALL & CO.,
East Gravage.

June 2nd, 1851. 126-3in

BAY OF QUINTE.

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE,

CAPT. CHAMPION,

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

Kingston, June 7, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL.

UPTON.

CAPT. RUTAN.

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

Kingston, June 7, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL.

THE DUKE OF LINCOLN,

CAPT. PARLINGER,

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for Montreal and intermediate Ports, on Monday morning, June 9, at half-past 5 o'clock, through the same day.

Kingston, June 7, 1851

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

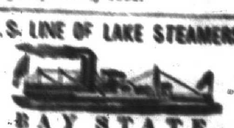
PRINCESS ROYAL.

CAPT. DICK.

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

Kingston, June 7, 1851.

U.S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.



BAY STATE,

CAPT. LEPPARD.

DOWNWARDS.

WILL have 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 have 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.

THE EXPRESS LINE.

For Lewiston and Buffalo Direct.

NIAGARA,

CAPT. KIRBY,

WILL leave the United States Wharf THIS EVENING, at 8