MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Sunday night, at 3 o'clock, A. M.

Post Office Opening the ensuing week (mails made).

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 3 P. M.
Western Mail by Land Offices between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P. M.
Home District Mail, daily (Saturday excepted) at 4 P. M.
Auburn Mail, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M.
Gananoque, Rideau, Lansdowne, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P. M.
Kingston, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Wolf Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 A. M.
Cape Vincent, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 A. M.
Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 2½ to the Lines. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½ each to the Lines.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ... E. Chabotte & Co., Bonaventure Street.
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Neilly, Auctioneer.
Cobourg, ... Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ... Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton, ... John Brown, Esq.
New York, ... E. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jewett.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We believe we do no wrong in communications, whatever we consider the interests to be brought before the mind and notice of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

Correspondents desirous to return unsuccessful communications.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY,

AS ADVERTISED IN THE BRITISH WHIG.

Sale of Groceries, Hardware, Haberdashery, &c., by Wm. Ware, at 11 o'clock.

The Daily British Whig.

"Unfettered by Colonial Bonds."

WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 2, 1851.

The Resignation.

The news of yesterday's Telegraph has come upon the country like a thunder clap.—Never was Canada so quiet, so contented, or so prosperous as at the present time, when lo! the Head of the Ministry, the man most loved and respected throughout the Province, gets out of breath or temper, and resigns his office. That he had some cause to do so, we admit, but none sufficiently urgent to justify the mischief his resignation will occasion. Mr. Baldwin was the Conservative portion of the Administration; while he remained in office, he gave the Cabinet dignity and respectability; and his entirely withdrawal must be looked upon as calamitous in the extreme. We are aware that for many months past this gentleman's health has been failing, in most cases carpers cases, and his early retirement from the cares and fatigues of office might be anticipated; but this premature step, this untoward resignation has taken his political friends by surprise, and filled them with fearful forebodings; for Upper Canada has no man in the Reform Ranks, (unless indeed Mr. Chancellor Blake would descend from the bench,) to fill his place as Ministerial Leader in the House of Assembly.

The causes which have led to Mr. Baldwin's resignation are two-fold. It would appear, Mr. Hincks had promised Mr. John A. Macdonald, that a Committee should be granted to enquire into the conduct of Mr. George Brown, in Penitentiary matters; and the names of the Committee were actually agreed upon. But it would also appear, that Mr. Hincks had not consulted Mr. Baldwin on the subject; and consequently when Mr. John A. Macdonald made his motion in the House of Assembly, Mr. Baldwin opposed it, thereby compromising all the other members of the Government in the House, and causing the negation of the motion, but only by a majority of seven. This strange conduct, it is said, caused more than a coolness between the Attorney General and the rest of the Cabinet, and is presumed to be the chief cause of his retirement. But the ostensible reason was the vote on the Chancery Question, as stated by Mr. Baldwin himself. The Court of Chancery is believed by the great mass of the people, to be the great grievance, the chief and only cause of Western Canada. Whether it is really so or not, we cannot tell; but this we know, that sooner or later, it must be abolished. This is all probability Mr. Baldwin is fully cognisant of; but he is also cognisant of this other fact; that out of the many lawyers who voted for the Committee of Enquiry, and who virtually defeated the Government on that occasion, very few were sincere. They voted, not to destroy the Court of Chancery, but to destroy the Administration! Now, knowing this, it does appear strange, that Mr. Baldwin should have played the game of his opponents, and fallen in the trap so palpably laid for him.

In whatever view we look upon this matter, we cannot help regarding it as peculiarly unfortunate for the province at this particular juncture. The Ministry were thinking a quiet and prosperous parliamentary session, the last of the series, and were about to appear before the public, for their judgment. Lo! without adequate occasion, the Leader throws up his hands and all becomes confusion.

Literary Notices.

Blackwood's Magazine for June. Leonard Scott & Co., New York; E. W. Palmer, Kingston. $3 a year.

The following are the contents of the number before us:—Ekebyhn, Shakspeare, and Schiller; Vestiges of the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland; The Vision of Polyphemus; My Novel, or, Varieties in English Life,—Part X; Our Commercial and Manufacturing Prosperity; Hermsay's Sketches and Essays;—Modern State Trials,—the last Part; The Experiences of Free Trade.

As was hinted in yesterday's paper, "Maga" lay uncut among the many new periodicals on our table; but a few hours stolen from sleep have made us sufficiently acquainted with its contents, to point them out to the more indifferent reader. The paper headed "Vestiges," &c. &c., is a very pleasing peep at the Archæological Remains of Scotland, pretty inherently destructive of the confident tale of the high antiquity of the existing Highlander—an extremely liberal admission for "Blackwood" to make. "My Novel" is continued with much spirit; two new characters of much promise are introduced; and "My Novel" is begotting an unusual interest in its many admirers. The attempt at comparison between "Ekebyhn, Shakspeare, and Schiller," seems to us a failure. The ragged but visionary old Greek, the elegant but plain spoken Englishman, and the too sensitive, but too mystified German, have nothing in common with them but genius and true poesy; and a vast deal of fanciful criticism has been thrown away in comparing them. One extract of the writer is worthy of notice, because it shows a popular delusion of the Moderns.—Speaking of the Father of the Drama, he says, "There is no great variety of subjects in his plays. He had not, like Schiller, Alfieri, or Corneille, the book of history spread out before him, and all the tragic incidents which have occurred since the beginning of time laid open for his selection." Certainly, Ekebyhn could not choose themes for his Dramas from events which have happened since his day; but had he not a world before him? Was there not Egypt with its grandeur, its learning, and its mysteries for him to call? The mighty empires of India and Persia, were they not then extant in all their pristine magnificence? Simply, because we know so little of the passing events of ancient days, must it be inferred, that no tragic incidents occurred worthy of being commemorated? Bah! If Ekebyhn wrote solely about a few mythological legends, taken from the early annals of Greece, and from the disasters which befell the return of the warriors from Troy, he did so because it pleased the tastes of his patrons, the Athenians, who detested foreigners, and foreign achievements, in the same manner as the egotistical English glorify one warrior, Wellington, and had one battle, "Waterloo," as if no greater soldier had lived, or as if no bloodier battle had been fought and gained. This dissertation has so occupied our space room, that we can only further say that all the other articles in this number of "Blackwood" are equally as interesting as those we have mentioned, and will fully repay the few hours spent in their perusal.

For the British Whig.

The Patent Office and Museum.

I observe that Mr. McKenzie has introduced a bill into Parliament for the establishment of a Patent Office and Museum, in connection, as stated in one of your contemporaries, with the Secretaryship. That such an Office will be of great practical benefit, by the promotion and development of all branches of productive industry, no person can for a moment doubt, and it is sincerely to be hoped that no narrow prejudices against the man will induce members to oppose the measure, which has become of lawful importance, now that "this Canada of ours" has shewn herself able to compete creditably with older manufacturing countries. I have not seen Mr. McKenzie's bill, but presume that the Office proposed is similar to that of Commissioner of Patents, in the United States; any person who has read the elaborate and interesting reports of the Hon. H. Ellsworth, must at once see the immense importance of the information derived from such sources, and its direct bearing upon the industrial resources of a country. It were indeed to be wished that the member for Haldimand would confine his importations to such practically useful measures as the one in question; there would then be less room for the coarse and ungentleman-like abuse to which he has been subjected by honorable members, some of them with not over-bright escutcheons of their own.

The Museum, consisting as I suppose of models, &c., of patented inventions, will also be useful by exciting curiosity and drawing attention to improvements in mechanics and science, but under the present system of a perambulating Government a difficulty is at once presented as to where it is to be located, as I do not think that the people of Canada, patient as they are of humbug, will submit to have the provincial expenditure augmented by the maintenance of a travelling museum with its attendants. While hoping therefore that the bill may pass, I trust that Mr. McKenzie or some other member will see that some particular and central location is allotted to such an important institution, otherwise it will but furnish another illustration of attempting to carry about all the paraphernalia of a Government like a basket of eggs or a Yankee Doctor saddle bags.

Yours, &c.,

X.

28th June, 1851.

The whole of this Penitentiary matter, from first to last, has been apparently a gross and palpable job, calculated to put a large sum of public money into the pockets of a certain number of connexions, whom it was either necessary to reward for past services or bribe for future ones. It appears they have received among them the sum of £3000,—rather a large sum for the simple service of turning out an obnoxious Warden and compiling a voluminous report, which, after all, contains nothing else than the bullying pretensions of Mr George Brown and the dishonest dealings of the whole in garbling statements, suppressing evidence, and causing witnesses to speak to points which had a tendency to criminate the late Warden; and all this was done by men who were afterwards to be placed on Inspectors of the Prison under a new Act which was to be framed and passed for their convenience. Don't talk to us in future of the tyranny of French Bastiles or English Star Chambers—we need look no further for tyranny, injustice, and corruption, than the present Government of Canada.—Montreal Gazette.

Second Advention.—A religious community under this name has existed for some time, both in the United States and Canada. On Saturday last a party to them came to this city to promulgate their doctrines, and erected a large tent on a vacant field North of the Roman Cathedral. To the disgrace of our citizens they were compelled, by violence, to pull up their stakes and to resort to some other place of meeting. The police were called out, but there seemed but little effort to maintain the peace. Whatever may be the errors of any religionists, it is a strong arm of the law is created, and should be employed, to give them protection in the peaceful exercise of their rights. The Ancient test makes, Paul, received more courtesy at the hands of the heathen Athenians than did these strangers at the hands of a professedly Christian people.—Examiner.

BRITISH INDIA.

Brought up a Neat—Loss of more than 200 Lives.—Calcutta journals give the following particulars respecting the burning of the ship Kennaquhar, bound with Coolies for the Mauritius:—"The Cornwallis was at anchor at Doorgha, on the night of the 6th instant. At ten o'clock the alarm of fire was given by one of the Coolie women aft, and the pilot, Mr. Porter, who happened to be awake at the time, alarmed the captain. The ship was on fire simultaneously fore and aft, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that the pilot, who had gone forward with the captain to endeavor to unhookle the chain, and get before the wind, she then rolling fearfully, was obliged to abandon the attempt and taken refuge on the bowsprit. Four hundred people were crowded on the poop. Some made a rush for the quarter boat hanging to the davits. A number of the Coolies got into one of them, the tackle fails of which were carried away by their weight, and many of these poor wretches were thrown out and drowned; by this the boat escaped destruction and floated up on the flood, and was picked up crowded with Coolies, the next day, by the Rayyan. The captain and pilot, with the chief and second mates, got down on the jib-boom, which had fallen under the bows, and were there buffeted by the waves, with a heavy sea running, till the second mate could hold on no longer, and sank; and the others there were eventually picked up by the boat of the union. Great hair are entertained that the boatswain, a fine young man of the name of Clark, is lost, as he is missing up to this. Only 102 men have yet been saved. It is said that before the alarm was given, the crew had passed their bandies into one of the quarter-boats; this casts great suspicion upon them. Every search was made by the steamer Dana and Rattler, the next morning at daylight, for any poor wretches who might be seen floating about between Cowsilly and Saugor, and several were picked up; but it is to be feared that the loss of life is immense. From all that has been reported on the subject there appears to be every reason for supposing that the ship has been wilfully set on fire."

DEATH OF MR. SHEIL.

One of the most brilliant rhetoricians of the age in which he lived has prematurely closed his remarkable career in a foreign land, and in a manner so sudden that the surprise which the event must occasion will be only exceeded by the deep affliction of his friends and the regret of the public. The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil was a native of Dublin, born in the year 1793. His father, imitating the example of many Irish Roman Catholics of good family, sought in other countries that independence and those means of advancement which the penal laws, then in force, denied them in the land of their nativity. He resided for many years at Cadiz, and engaged in mercantile pursuits with more than ordinary success. Having amassed a competence, he returned to the county of Waterford, purchased an estate, and built a mansion. Unfortunately he was again led into commercial speculation, which proved of a disastrous character, and he eventually died unable to bequeath to his son more than the means of acquiring a liberal education. That education, commenced at Stonyhurst, was continued at Trinity College, Dublin, where the young Mr. Sheil, then remarkable for the precocity of his talents, graduated with much distinction, and at the age of 21, in the year 1814, he was called to the Irish bar. In the profession of the law, though he attained the rank of Queen's counsel, he never enjoyed a lucrative practice. On remarkable occasions he held forth and made showy speeches, but the attorneys had no confidence in his legal acquirements, and though the judges regarded affectionately his personal character and greatly admired his genius, yet his arguments were listened to with comparatively little attention. It was said, however, that he determined if possible to get on in the more arduous walks of the profession and hoped for especial favor in the Hall's Court, having married at an early age Miss O'Halloran, niece to Sir William MacMahon (who then presided in that court), and niece also to Sir J. MacMahon, who at the time was private secretary to the Prince Regent. But all this gossip of the "Four Courts" ended in nothing. Mr. Sheil, instead of an eminent lawyer, became a political agitator, and in the Roman Catholic Association reached a position second only to that of Mr. O'Connell. His speeches at public meetings in Dublin, the first of which was delivered by him at the early age of 18, attracted the admiration of all classes; his passionate tone delighted the vulgar, his wit and exquisite fancy charmed the most cultivated minds, while his perfect amiability of character, his high and generous nature secured the friendship of every one who enjoyed the advantage of his acquaintance. With all this celebrity, however, he was not making a fortune, and when literature offered to him some of its rewards, he gladly contributed to the monthly periodicals of that day, producing at the same time the tragedy of Evadne, and many other dramatic works.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, which it became law opened to Mr. Sheil a new and more extended sphere of action; he was returned to Parliament for Lord Anglesey's borough of Milbourne Port, and soon became one of the favorite orators of the House. At first there was some disposition to laugh at his shrill tones and vehement gesticulation, but Parliament soon recognized him as one of its ornaments. His great earnestness and apparent sincerity, his unrivalled felicity of illustration, his extraordinary power of pushing the meaning of words to the utmost extent, and wringing from them a force beyond the range of ordinary expression, much more than the trace of his reasoning or the range of his political knowledge, obtained for him in Parliament marked attention and, for the most part, unqualified applause. When he rose to speak members took their places, and the hum of private conversation was hushed, in order that the House might enjoy the performance of an accomplished artist—not that they should receive the lessons of a statesmanlike advisor, or follow the lead of a commanding politician. Still, for 20 years, he held a prominent place in the House of Commons, though throughout a great portion of that period he represented very insignificant constituencies. Mr. Sheil was returned for Milbourne Port in 1830, having been an unsuccessful candidate for the county of Louth. In 1831, however, he got in for Louth; in 1832 was returned for Tipperary, without contest, and again in 1835; but in 1837 there was an opposition, against which he prevailed. His principal influence in that country, exclusive of the weight of his public character, is understood to have been derived from his second marriage with the widow of Mr. Edmund Power, of Gurteen, which took place in 1830. It will be remembered that the eldest son of that gentleman fell very recently by his own hand; and during his minority whatever influence he might possess as a landlord was in a great degree at the command of Mr. Sheil, who continued to sit for Tipperary till 1841, though he encountered some opposition in accepting office in 1839. From the general election in 1841 till the time of his departure for Florence in 1850, he represented through the influence of the Duke of Devonshire the small borough of Dungarvon, always of course supporting the most liberal section of the Whigs. Amongst his first appointments was that of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the last Melbourne Ministry, and then he became Judge-Advocate General, which office he held only from June to September, 1841. On the return of the present Ministers to office, in 1846, he was appointed to the office of Master of the Mint, and in November, 1850, went out as British Minister to Florence. For many years past his health had been declining, his fire of genius seemed frequent and severe, his speeches in Parliament, never very numerous, came at length at far and far between; though his political friends expected from his infinite fancy, they began to think he might be just as useful to them at Florence as in London, especially as the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was soon to be brought in, and although that agitation amounted to shedding no life a man not yet 60 years of age, though it was nothing but this to expect bitter of the individual of a extinction of what might have been a growing fame, yet he submitted not merely with philosophic indifference, but almost in a joyous spirit, feeling, or seeming to feel, that it was a gay promotion and a dignified retirement. He was old in constitution, if not in years, with powers better suited to the development of general principles than to that successful administration of details which a practical age demands. With Grattan, Flood, and Curran he would have well competed from 1782 to 1800, but amongst the public men of England in the middle of this century he appeared gorgeously out of place, and he therefore was perhaps not a severe in the expression of delight with which he escaped from Downing street to enjoy the free vistages and bright sunshine of the south. He is stated to have expired at Florence on the 25th ult., owing to an attack of gout in the stomach.

Population of Upper Canada.—Returns have just been made to the Canadian Parliament, showing the population of Upper Canada to be 842,625. In 1839, the population of Upper Canada was 487,053, showing that it has trebled in a little over ten years.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Provincial Parliament.

Toronto, July 1.

Last night after the report left Mr. Prince stated that he had often exchanged rough words with the hon. member who had just sat down, but that he hoped, as Steele had said, "the recording angel had dropped a tear over the book and blotted them out." Few men had respected the honorable member or opposed him more vehemently, but he did not think the honorable member on account of the vote which had been taken, was under any obligation to resign. In ancient times his hon. friends around him did not do so, whatever might have and the old that the Government had lost on the Chancery Bill. After declaring that he did not wish the Chancery Court abolished utterly, he again expressed his regret at the resignation of the late Attorney General.

Mr. Hincks then rose and stated that after the vote of Thursday, it became necessary for the Government to do something, his honorable friend the late Attorney General had come to the conclusion that he could not allow such enquiry into the Chancery Bill, he (Mr. Hincks) and the rest of his colleagues however felt that they could not follow his example, for that they had not much of their support, they could see no party likely to form a stronger Government; they at the same time felt the sentiment of Upper Canada to be so strong against the Court to make it necessary to do something in the way of enquiry. He then went on to speak of several differences of opinion between himself and some of his late associates, for example upon the question of the late Act incorporating the Diocese of Montreal, upon the Question of representation, which he thought should be according to population, and in regard to the two Provinces; and with regard to the Clergy Reserves. Upon these questions he held that it was impossible to gover the consciences of the Lower Canada members, and further that the union of the provinces which had been regarded as of the greatest importance could only be maintained by mutual concessions to feelings and prejudices such as those entertained on the points upon which these questions were decided. He deprecated all attempts then either to dissolve the existing union or to extend with a federal union. He would oppose all organic changes in a co of union, and being quite ready to resign his place at any moment would cheerfully make way if necessary, for any ministry who would carry on the Queen's Government upon Constitutional principles.

After a declaration by Sir Allan McNab, that he would never turn out the present government to put in the "Clear Grits," the discussion on the Clergy Reserves was postponed. Afterward during the evening on the motion of Mr. Badgley, the bill for the consolidation and consolidation of the Criminal Law and the bill for the establishment of a code of procedure in Criminal Cases were read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. On Mr. Sherwood's motion for the first reading of the bill to compel the appearance of witnesses in Civil proceedings. The two Solicitors' General offered a strong opposition but were defeated. To-night the Clergy Reserves were brought up, on Mr. Cayley's amendment, on Mr. Price's motion for an address to the Crown, and the debate was proceeding when the report left.

New York, July 1st.

Ashes.—Market steady but quiet, sales 50 bbls, 5 for Pots, & 50 for Pearls.

Flour, Canadian quiet, sales 400 bbls. 4 12 a 4 25. Sales of Ohio price 10,000 bbls 3 25 a 3 62, for to-morrow. 4 25 a 4 44 for fancy Ohio, 4 37 a 4 62 for fancy Genesee.

Grain, fair demand for wheat, markets steady, sales 17,000 bush, Ohio on private terms. Corn lower, market unsettled, sales at 50 a 54 for heated, 50 a 59 for mixed Western.

Provisions, market for Pork very dull and unsettled, prices nominal. For New Mess 14 50 and New Prime 12 62.

The packet ship which sailed for London this morning, took with her $100,000 in specie.

Oswego June 30, 1851.

In provisions there is little doing. Small sales of pork at $14,75 a 15 for western, cured hams at 9 a 10 cts and shoulders at 6a7 cents. There have been large sales of salt within the last few days for export at 87½ a 90 cents.

During the week ending 28th of June, 130 vessels passed through the Welland Canal, of which 67 passed up and 72 down. Of the vessels bound down 42 were to Oswego, 12 to Kingston and Clayton, 6 to Ogdensburgh, 3 to Montreal, 2 to Toronto, 1 to Rochester and 1 to Youngstown. Those bound to Kingston and Clayton were loaded mostly with timber and staves for Quebec; those to Ogdensburgh mostly with flour with some coal and wool; those to Montreal with flour and wheat and one cargo of copper ore, and those to Toronto with lumber and coal.

Oswego, July 1, 1851.

Since our last report there was sales of 20,000 bush of Ohio wheat from store on private terms. There was none offering yesterday. Sale of 800 bls salt at 92 cts from dock.

A Narrow Escape.—We are informed that great fears are entertained for the safety of the Sovereign Dunbibbin, which left Halifax on the 6th of March for Liverpool, upon which no intelligence has been received.—Lieutenant Taylor, of her Majesty's ship Wellesley, and Mr. Henry Fisher, 34th Regt., son of Commander John Fisher, R.N., are passengers.

OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.

The Boston Post gives an account of an official Report from the Company showing the present condition of the affairs of the Ogdensburgh Railroad, from which we learn that the total amount expended upon the road to May 1, 1851, including superstructure, stations, land, &c. &c., engineering, and all every other payment whatsoever is $2,[illegible], 836 62.

Of this, there is in stock paid in ..... $[illegible]
" " in mortgage bonds 1,300,000 00
And the balance has been obtained from income, or now exists as a floating debt ..... [illegible]

The capital of the Ogdensburgh was originally $[illegible], there remain, therefore, in the hands of the directors shares to the value of more than $[illegible]. These are forfeited to the company and will finally be sold, when par can be realized to wipe off the floating debt. It should also be remembered that the floating debt itself is daily diminishing, as the receipts of the road come in. The gross earnings of the Ogdensburgh road from October 1, 1850, to June 1, 1851, the first eight months of the operation, were $[illegible] 43. Of course, the present floating debt has been diminished by the net profit of those earnings, and there is little doubt, indeed, that the forfeited stock now under control of the directors will be sufficient to liquidate the floating debt, with the aid of some of the surplus income of the next six months, over and above the amount required for a fair dividend.

The St. John's Railroad from Rouse's Point will be opened in July, to give Ogdensburgh a rail road communication with Montreal, and send the travel between the Canadas to the Ogdensburgh. A railroad, also, is now in progress from Bytown, on the Ottawa, to Prescott, opposite Ogdensburgh. This will contribute largely to the income of the Ogdensburgh. The directors are quite satisfied with the business already done, and the money that the way travel and traffic are so much heavier than had been anticipated. Of the whole earnings in April, [illegible] were for the transportation of western produce that arrived at Ogdensburgh last autumn. The directors speak also of having trusted to their local business, this season, in consequence of the low prices of through freight and their lack of native power. They continue:—

"The addition of six locomotives, soon to be delivered, will give sufficient force to increase our western freight, whenever desirable, without the danger of interference with the through business and the continuance of the great trunk. It has been thought wise on the interest of the road to establish a character for promptness and despatch, then to be trusted up to an excellent of western flour, which pays but little profit, and which, with a limited motive power, would soon become entirely interfere with our great local trade.

"The freight earnings of the road are greater in the month of April than the freight earnings of the Michigan Central road in April of last year, although that road is one hundred miles longer than this, and is considered one of the most highly favored in the country. Our earnings from freight are believed to be more greater than the Western Railroad between Albany and Buffalo yielded since it had been two years in operation, although that road is twenty six miles longer than this, and is considered one of the most successful freight roads on the Union."

The present equipment of the Ogdensburgh consists of 10 locomotives, with tender, 10 passenger and 400 freight cars, 288 covered cars, 4 post office and baggage cars, and 2 large stone presses. The company has on hand 31,000 cords of wood.—Chicago Times.

The Canadian Asylum.

When it suits a Government to dismiss an obnoxious man, a commission is promptly issued to enquire into that man's conduct; but when a functionary like Dr. Scott, of Toronto, Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, is not obnoxious to the Government, no notice is taken of any complaints against him. Hear what the North American says about this matter:

The complaints are of a serious character, and both the evidence adduced and the nature of the Board upon it should be known. From the document before the Board (the contents of which are also before us) we find the following allegations by John Cowling against the Medical Superintendent, viz:—

"Harsh expressions and ungentlemanly deportment.

"Refusing a Keeper leave for two hours to see his child—he had not been expected to live for some days.

"Harsh and petrifying orders from the Superintendent to be read to patients, and when sitting down doing so, ordered by him in presence of the patients, and ordered never to sit in doing so again.

"Calling the patient (Mr. Rennie) a lazy, dirty fellow, knew that him, knew him."

"Calling the patient (Mr. Fullerton) a big brute and that he ought to be put on bread and water for harmony."

"Calling the late Matron a peasant in presence of attendants and patients."

"Calling Keeper Jackson a great lazy brute."

"Putting Mrs. Carlyle, a patient, for a week on bread and water for making a little freedom with him, when he was getting his morning rounds, and not for to wash his cuffs."

"Calling Allen Hamilton a whole fool."

"Patients Cullen and Mitchell ordered bread and water for bad conduct, the latter patient only a month and a half in the Institution."

"Using a large supply of the carrots, the production of the grounds of the institution, to make a hot house wine off his last year's cost of fuel."

"Ordered George Aitchison, an old man, subject to fainting, to clean his horse, and because it was not done, to his Superintendent's, thinking, calling him a sham, and ordering him to No. 3 cottage, and telling him he should have nothing but bread and water; consequently carrying the patient to the hot house, and he died in three weeks before he partially recovered."

Such are specimens of the complaints made by one of our most interesting, and expensive, we won't say useful public institutions against its managing officers. They may be confronted with the scientific disclaimer in the Parliament. In the latter case, indeed, subjects are said there to be a punishment; in the former, the inmates are said to be treated kindly and humanely and cured. A member of the Legislature has already punished within its walls; and the number of deaths is said to be unprecedented; and we have yet to see whether Executive influence, unprecedented and exclusive in its exercise, can still be to outrage the interests of humanity, to stifle the enquiry demanded, and have the unprecedented, helpless and injured inmates of the Asylum without plea or redress.

The Strayed or Abducted.—A case was tried yesterday in the Superior Court, brought by a Mr. Cantrell of London, against the widow of the late John Stark, a grocer in Chatham street, and the executrix to his estate. It seems that Stark, whose real name was Flower, was cited and managed to escape to London, until 1838, when he came to this country, and with about $[illegible] of his employer's money, and assuming the name of Stark, opened a grocery store in Chatham street. He died in 1848, leaving, it is said, over $[illegible], and the present suit is to recover the $[illegible] with interest, amounting in all to over $[illegible]. It was proved that Stark wrote to Mr. Cantrell in 1838, stating that he was doing, and promising to pay what he could him as soon as he became rich enough. In defence the widow of Stark, the executrix, was set up, and the Court charged, that if a party absent, openly and publicly into the State, and remains in it for years, the relatives of Stark, will apply; but if, upon his so open and notorious, that a creditor with ordinary diligence, could have proved present upon him. If the creditor is old, he should then show with ordinary diligence the whereabouts of the defendant otherwise, he should. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $[illegible].—N. Y. Times.

JUNE & CO'S GREAT ORIENTAL CIRCUS!!

This Mammoth Establishment, the largest in existence, and comprising more NEW and PECULIAR FEATURES than any other Equestrian Exhibition travelling, is now about making a tour through the British Provinces, and will exhibit in Windsor, Brantford, Hamilton, Guelph, Galt, Georgetown, Streetsville, Newmarket, Markham, Toronto, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Colborne, Port Hope, Picton, Belleville, Brighton, Cramahe, River Trent, Napanee, Bath, Kingston, Smith's Falls, Perth, Richmond, Byward, Brockville, Kitley Corners, Gananoque, Brockville, Rideau Ferry, Kemptville, Prescott, Williamsburg, Dickinson's Landing, Cornwall, Lancaster, Cedars and Montreal—only the present Summer. Due notice will be given of the arrival in each town.

The Company on entering town will be preceded by the

Gorgeous Band Car, Drawn by

EIGHT SYRIAN CAMELS!

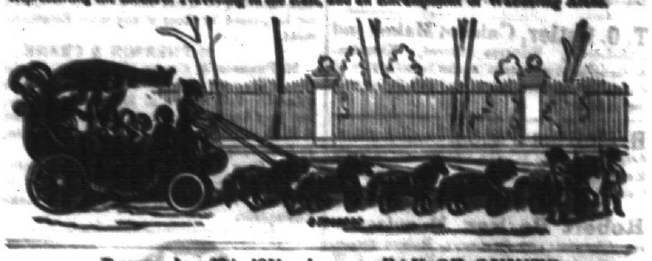
Imported from Egypt at vast expense, expressly for this Establishment. The Performances will be found to comprise a greater variety of startling and attractive entertainments than have ever before been given by any single Troupe, for the effectual production of which an UNPARALLELED ARRAY OF TALENT has been secured.

Among the most prominent of the Artists attached to this Establishment will be found the names of LAVATER LEE, the Great English Equestrian, and Gymnast, and his Talented Children; Mr. COLE, the celebrated Equestrian from Astley's; LEROY, who will introduce her very styled Lady Equestrienne, entitled the Exercises of the Menage; Mr. CAROLINE SHERWOOD, who will introduce her great Principal Act of Horsemanship; Master MACFARLAND and SWEET, the Champion Vaulters of the world; Mr. LIPMAN, the Distinguished Dramatic Rider; Mr. C. SHERWOOD, the Rapid Rider; Mr. COLE, the World renowned Contorsionist; Mr. W. R. DEER, the celebrated Trainer and Riding Master; and numerous other noted Performers of talent and reputation. JOHN GOSSIN, the original and inimitable American Clown, will appear in all his Laughable Eccentricities.

In the course of such Performances the TROUPE OF SYRIAN CAMELS will be introduced in a rich and magnificent Oriental Pageant, which is placed on the Ring with splendid Costumes and Appointments, entitled the

CARAVAN OF THE DESERT.

Representing the modes of Travelling in the East, and an Encampment of Wandering Arabs.



Toronto, June 28th, 1851.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

Sir,—Until the final decision of the Court of Queen's Bench was known, it was not my intention to have published a word in my own defence, and if the newspapers had simply noticed the action of the Court in the matter, without note or comment, I should have adhered to my resolution; but having been in error of fact, attacked unjustly, I feel it my duty to state for the information of those who take an interest in my affairs, that the Chief Justice observed on Wednesday last, that in consequence of the change in the features of my case, the Court were willing to have the whole matter re-heard and re argued, a final decision will probably be given in a few weeks, and until then, it was evidently unmanly and unfair to attack me, and the more especially as at the pain in are correctly ignorant of all the facts.

In the meantime I hope my friends, especially those at a distance, will not suffer their minds to be influenced by any statements that have been or may hereafter be published, and to believe me, when I assure them that I have ample materials to prove, that I have done nothing dishonorable. As to those who have been so unceasingly active in their endeavours to injure me, I beg to acquaint them, that if they will review their attacks after the decision of the Court, they will find me able and ready to "strike back with a heavy hand and a clear conscience"—until then my hands are tied.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD H. HAWKE.

We learn from the Pilot that the increase of traffic downward through the Lachine Canal, for the month of May this year, reckoning by tons, is, as compared with the same month last year, about 25 per cent, whilst the increase upward, reckoning in the same way, reaches 104 per cent! Were our carrying business properly cultivated, the tolls on provincial canals would soon go far towards supporting the expense of Government, and proportionally diminish taxation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Received
BY EXPRESS FROM NEW YORK,
20 BOXES Fresh ORANGES in fine order.
JOHN MILLER & Co.
Commercial Mart.
Kingston, 1st July, 1851.

Received per Steamer Highlander,
5 Hhds. Cod Oil,
2 Hhds. Olive Oil,
3 Puncheons Molasses,
10 Hhds. Bath Brick,
2 Hhds. Sugar,

PER STEAMER BRITANNIA.
5 Hhds. Rice,
5 Bags Rice,
5 Bags Coffee,
2 Boxes Sperm Candles,
5 Boxes Tobacco,
5 Hhds. Sugar,
2 Hhds. Oil.
JNO. CARRUTHERS.
Ontario Street,
Kingston, 2nd July, 1851. 154

SALT AFLOAT.
4,000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT now on the way from Quebec. Due notice will be given of its arrival, when it will be offered at Auction.
JOHN CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, 1st July, 1851. 153

WANTED,
A STEWARD for the Kingston General Hospital. A person who has had experience in Hospitals would be preferred. Applications in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and accompanied by references, may be left with the City Clerk.
Kingston, June 30, 1851. 153

Knitting, Netting, Crochet,
AND
BERLIN WOOL PATTERNS
JUST received and for sale at the City Book Store, a very extensive assortment of new and choice patterns in Knitting, Netting, and Crochet Work.
E. W. PALMER.
June 28, 1851. 151

BAY OF QUINTE.

PRINCE OF WALES.
A. SHERWOOD, MASTER.
Will leave the St. Lawrence Wharf (late M'Donnell's) THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, for Belleville, and intermediate ports.
Kingston, July 2, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

BAY STATE
CAPT. LEONARD.
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 10-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.

CATARACT.
CAPT. CHAPMAN.
Will leave the United States Wharf THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock for Lewiston and Buffalo direct.
United States' Wharf, July 2, 1851.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

PRINCESS ROYAL.
CAPT. DICK.
Will leave the Commercial Wharf, TODAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock, P.M., for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at intermediate ports. Weather permitting.
July 2, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL TO-MORROW.

UNDERSIGNED UNCLAIMED.
CAPT. PASSENGER.
Will leave Kingston to-morrow morning July 3, at ½ o'clock, for Montreal, calling at Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and other intermediate ports.
July 2, 1851.

LATE IMPORTS.
RECEIVED this day by the Subscriber at his Store, Ontario Street, per Steamer "Lord Elgin" from Montreal:
4 bags Pimento,
20 boxes Pipes,
10 boxes Blue,
37 chests Tea,
36 kegs containing 88 boxes,
10 bags Coffee,
1 bale Alamac,
5 boxes Sperm Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
3 puncheon Rum, "Jamaica,"
1 bag Ginger,
1 bag Sundries,
1 bag Cayenne seed,
10 hhds. Sugar,
5 barrels Raisins,
And per Str. "New Era," 20th inst.
15 chests Tea.
JOHN CARRUTHERS.
Kingston, 1st July, 1851. 153

The International Magazine for July,
AND THE LONDON ART JOURNAL for June, just received and for sale at the City Book Store.
E. W. PALMER.
June 28, 1851. 149