MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Sundays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.

Post Offices during the Summer of 1831 were thus.

Eastern Mail, by steamer, daily, at 5 A. M.

Western Mail, Cobourg, Port Hope, Hamilton, Toronto, and Upper West of Toronto, by Steamboat, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M.

Western, Middle Land Offices between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P. M.

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

Amherst Island, Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 P. M.

Camden East, Longhorn, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Mondays, Wednesdays, & Fridays, at 4 P. M.

Sydenham, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 8 A. M.

Wolf Island, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 a. m.

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

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 2d. to the Lines. The British Postage on papers by the United States must be paid 2d. each to the Lines.

Agents for the British Whig.

Middlebro'	R. Chalmers & Co., Bookseller.
Bellleville	Mr. Richard Nelles, Accountant.
Colborne	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto	Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton	John Brown, Esq.
New York	E. B. Patson, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N. Y.	Mr. G. S. Jenison.

And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily British Whig.

KINGSTON: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE MANN, PRINTER, NO. 1, WELLINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1851.

The World's Fair.
MONTREAL TRIUMPHANT!

Much to her credit, Canada has cut a most respectable figure at the Great Exhibition. The Fire Engine from Montreal, came off triumphant at the great trial which took place in the presence of the jurors appointed to test the merits and capabilities of the respective Engines sent to the Exhibition. The London Morning Post, speaking of the contest, says: "An interesting experiment with Fire Engines took place on the north side of the building. The object was, to test the respective merits of each; and for this purpose, parties of the Foot Guards in fatigue dress were set to work them. In discharging a column of water, perpendicularly, the Fire Engine from Canada appeared to have a decided advantage, but when the pipes were held horizontally, its superiority over its English competitors was not sustained." This is testimony to admitting that the Fire Engine from Montreal was equal in every respect to the best English Engine at the Exhibition, and in some respects superior. What more can be said? or what greater compliment could be paid to the Montreal manufacturers of this article?

☞ CONVICTED.—Isaac Rambone, charged with the murder of James Davies, on the 25th May last, of the 10th Concession, Township of Richmond, was yesterday committed to Kingston Gaol, to stand his trial at the next Assizes. An account of the murder, taken from an exchange paper, was published in the Daily Whig of 7th June.

☞ THE HARMONIC THEATRE.—The Mozart Harmonists gave their second Concert last evening. Their singing gave unbounded satisfaction; and what we said of their first performance, will equally apply to that of last night. To-day being a holiday with the "Protestant Boys" of the Wake, we go to Press somewhat earlier than usual, which prevents us saying that of the "Harmonists" which their excellent singing prompts us to say.

DEATH UPON THE STAGE.—During the performance of Jack Sheppard, at the St. Louis theatre on the 6th, a large flat-iron suspending a lamp from the ceiling, slipped from its fastenings, and fell to the ground, striking Mrs. Shea on the head. She uttered a faint "O my God," and in a moment fell dead upon the stage, which was soon covered with her blood! Of course the performance was immediately suspended, and the money returned. Mrs. Shea came to America as Miss Kemble, and is the grand-daughter of Stephen Kemble, and grand-niece of the famous Mrs. Siddons. Her husband is at present in New Orleans.

RESIGNATION OF THE FORCES IN CANADA.—We understand that the Commander-in-Chief, as well as the officers in command of the troops in Canada, have acquiesced in the suggestion of two or three stations only being retained in the command—Kingston and Quebec.—United Service Gazette.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TUESDAY, July 8th.

Mr. Price then moved the second reading of the Penitentiary Bill. He said that this subject was one of the most important which could occupy the attention of the House. The object of punishment was to check crime and improve the criminal, and this had been attempted by all sorts of punishments, each of which had had its advocates. Society was too apt to look with vindictive feelings on those who committed heinous offences, and it was too often forgot the circumstances which led to the commission of those offences. It happened not unfrequently indeed, that the inmates of the prison were persons who had committed the first offence, and if all the prisons which spanned the earth were examined, many such persons would be found, who, confined for the first time, would if restored to society become useful to their neighbours. The separate system had been very commonly practised in Europe, and on this continent; we did it appear that Canada had been behind others in the attempt to put this country on a proper footing. Here the hon. member gave a short history of the creation of the present Penitentiary at Kingston; for which £12,000 were voted. It was in 1834 that the Penitentiary was first opened for the reception of prisoners, and in fourteen years, the following number of prisoners were received, viz:—In 1834, 55; in 1835, 81; in 1836, 123; in 1837, 154; in 1838, 149; in 1839, 153; in 1840, 161; in 1841, 151; in 1842, 104; in 1843, 286; in 1844, 384; in 1845, 478; in 1846, 480; in 1847, 468; and in 1848, 434; military pris oners having been confined during the last six years. In the same period, as he understood, the punishments had increased from 78 the first year, to upwards of 3,000 in 1848. In that year complaints were made by parties who took an interest in the management of the Penitentiary, which led to the coming of a commission of enquiry, whose investigation led to the removal of the late Warden. Subsequently two of the Commissioners were deputed to go to the United States, in order to ascertain what system of management prevailed there, in order to devise a new system for Canada. They reported that though the separate system had been found to work well in some cases, upon the whole it appeared to have produced a great many cases of insanity. He then read a number of extracts from the report of the Commissioners, on the Prisons of the United States. The Commissioners, therefore, recommended that the Inspectors of the Penitentiary should have the power to place the prisoners in separate confinement for a certain time, and should then have the power to withdraw them from it. It was proposed to place the Penitentiary under the management of two Inspectors, who should travel through the country to inspect all the prisons, at salaries of £400 per annum. It was proposed to give the Warden £300; and that the two chaplains should build an intern outside the gaol. After commenting the hon. Commissioner whose duties it was it to enquire, the hon. member moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Smith (Frontenac) characterized the present bill as one of the greatest jobs which the country has ever seen. He had believed when the hon. Commissioner began, that the House would hear something new. Instead of that he had only canvassed the proceedings of the Commissioners, which had already cost the country £3,000, and which, if carried in connection with the juvenile offenders' bill, would just double the expenses of the Penitentiary. The fact was that the bill was a job to enriche to Geo. Brown and Wm. Brown, the advantages which they had already experienced from the Commissionships. He would now point out the difference between the late system and that which would be introduced by the bill before the House, and the most remarkable difference related to the Commissioners. The hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had not pointed these out—he had not shown for example what arbitrary power was to be conferred upon these Inspectors. He had not shown that they would possess the most despotic power, even to turn out the Warden, and to select one of themselves in his room. He could not understand why it was necessary to pay two Inspectors, for whom there always been one Commissioner appointed by the Crown. He considered the system of allowing convicts to work in gangs to be much better than the solitary system proposed by the bill. He protested against giving power to the Inspectors to dictate to the Chaplain the system of secular education to be pursued. He read the 14th clause, which he stated was the real principle of the bill. This gave the Inspectors the power of suspending the Warden from his office. In the next place the Warden, in the absence of the Inspectors, should act as Inspector. This he contended was absurd. The 15th clause provided that the Warden must visit every cell twice a-day. This was impending upon him the duties of a common gaoler, and he (Mr. S.) understood that if it were adopted Mr. McDonald would place his resignation in the hands of the Government. With respect to the expenses, the present bill would increase them. Thus that had been reflected to the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had been uncorrected when business was going on in the Penitentiary. The Report of that year was illegal, as it had only been signed by two of the Commissioners, Mr. Boulton & Brown, while the law required that it should be signed by a majority of the Board. He did not believe that it had been submitted to them. The bill was a job, and that was the belief of the country. If the Government did not put a clause in the bill to prevent any of the present Commissioners from holding office under it, he should move a short clause to that effect. He ridiculed the idea of advertising tenders for the rations in one Montreal and one Toronto paper. Messrs. Boulton and Brown had an eye to business in that. He made some more remarks with reference to the proposed Inspectors, and the salaries to be paid them. He concluded by contending that the bill was unnecessary; and that the system of convict labor had nearly ruined Kingston.

Mr. Robinson would vote for the second reading of the bill. But he would oppose the clause with reference to the Inspectors. He should vote against appointing those two persons and giving them £400 a year and travelling expenses. There were some other portions of the bill that he believed to be necessary.

Mr. Hincks said Mr. Smith's remarks were principally directed against Messrs. Brown and Brown, whom he had alluded to by name, and stated that the whole bill was a job for their benefit. Now the fact was that he (Mr. H.) did not believe that either of those gentlemen would accept office in the institution. (Hear, hear.) He believed they would have resigned their commissions some time ago, had it not been that it would have embarrassed the Government. The system of paid Inspectors for the management of such institution had been found to work well. He believed that solitary confinement in some cases would be found to be the best system. He did not desire to go into the past history of the Penitentiary, but he might state that the present Commissioners had effected a great deal of good, for which they deserved the thanks of the country. If the old system of unpaid Inspectors was resorted to, it would be productive of serious injury. He admitted the subject of Convict Labor was difficult; but he believed that Kingston gained from having a Penitentiary in it. He trusted the bill would be allowed to be read a second time, and if any alteration of details were required it might be made.

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston) would not oppose the second reading of the bill. All that was good in it was copied from the old Act, and the remainder consisted of the hobbies of the Commissioners. He would oppose the bill when it came in Committee. He particularly objected to the parts relating to the tenure of inspectors, and contended that the Warden like the Captain of a ship should have the whole control, as he was always there, rather than the Inspectors who would only require to be there 36 days. With regard to the clause respecting religion, the Commissioners had got that inserted to get rid of the Catholic chaplain, who had displeased them. He expressed his doubtfulness that the gentlemen alluded to by Mr. Hincks, would have such a wonderful repugnance to accepting office as represented by him. He considered it anomalously absurd to give the Warden only £300 for being present 365 days on the year, and having to undergo labor that, under the bill, would be harder than that of a convict, while the Inspectors got £400 for 36 days' presence besides travelling expenses.

Mr. Price asserted that he did not believe that either Messrs. Brown or Brown would accept office under the bill. He believed it unfair to attack those gentlemen night after night when they were not there to defend themselves.

Mr. Sherwood.—They could do so elsewhere.

Mr. Price.—Yes; and they had a perfect right to do so. He went on to assert, that if the Inspectors did their duty properly, they would require to be there nearly the whole time, and if they did not, they would not hold office long under a government that did its duty. He went on to reply generally to the debate, and among other things stated that all regulations relative to religion had to be submitted to the approval of the Governor in Council.

The bill was read a second time; to be reserved in Committee of the Whole on Friday next.

SPEECH OF MR. LAFONTAINE ON THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Mr. Lafontaine entered at some length into a consideration of the question which had hitherto been argued as if it belonged to Upper Canada alone, whereas in fact it was common also to Lower Canada. At first the Church of England claimed these lands exclusively, but the Church of Scotland claimed part of those lands as belonging to them, because they were also an established church, in 1831, the present arrangement was made, which one hon. member called a compromise; but the compromise was not that set forth in the act passed by the act of the Canadian Parliament. For the interpretation of the act to which the whole grant should be applied, he looked to the act of 1791; and he would not believe that the word Protestant could have been made to apply exclusively to the Church of England, and this he felt to be the true interpretation, because when the act spoke of a subsequent part of the rectories, it specified the Church of England by name. He held that the act of 1840 was no compromise—both, because the will of the people was not allowed in Upper Canada; and secondly, because the people in Lower Canada were not consulted at all. Again, the lands situated in Lower Canada had been kept separate since 1841, in such a manner as to show that they were not looked on in the same way as those in Upper Canada. He was sorry to hear the remark of the hon. member for West York, that he would never be satisfied till the whole endowment was swept away, for though perhaps not strictly vested right, it certainly approached very nearly to one. It would be an act of religious tyranny for any one sect, because they did not wish to employ their share of this grant for their own Clergy, to prevent other sects from doing so. Those who did not wish to employ the funds for the support of their clergy might apply them to any other purpose; but let them not refuse them to others. An appeal had again been made to the Lower Canadians, on the ground that if they modified with those grants, the same measure would be extended to the endowments of Lower Canada. That was very wrong, for if injustice was done to one body that was no reason why it should be done to another, and he was acting with justice to the Church of England now, although he believed he could wish that Church had been treated with justice in the Jesuit Estates. He thought the Clergy Reserves should be fairly divided among Protestant denominations, and that they should no longer be taken out of the hands of the Government, as the only way to put them beyond the reach of agitation.—The Rectories for commerce were vested rights, and should not be disturbed, unless by the process of law. He would tell his Protestant fellow countrymen that they would never find opposition to their just rights from Roman Catholics and French Canadians. The latter had repeatedly passed acts in Lower Canada to give equal rights to those who were called Dissenters and Jews, who were rejected by members of the Church of England in the Council, and at a moment when in England a pretended aggression had given occasion for persecution, it was worthy of notice that the Church of England in Canada had not rely upon Catholics to protect it against the aggression of other Protestant sects.

MR. PRINCE AND THE PRESS.

On Monday night Mr. Prince, in his place in the House, made a violent attack on the Press of Upper Canada; charging the Parliamentary Reporters with refusing to publish the speeches of an honest man unless he bribed them; and condemning the reports as meagre, and contradictory.

On the morning after the speech, the reporters met and agreed upon the following letter, which was addressed to the member for Essex by one of their body:—

TORONTO, July 8th, 1851

Jno. Prince, Esq., M. P. P.

SIR:—Last evening you were pleased to make certain remarks upon the Reporters engaged in the House of Assembly, to none part of which they make no objection. Their intelligence or competence is, of course, a matter of opinion. But you went further than this, and made another charge which involved a matter of fact—I mean the assertion that "they never report an honest man's speech unless he pays them." This, Sir, is a statement made in the most public way, that the Reporters are in the habit of extorting money by declining to publish the remarks of members unless they receive an indirect bribe over and above the remuneration which they obtain from their employers—in other words, that they live by a system of black mail.

I am authorized by the Reporters of the House of Assembly to inform you that this statement is wholly unfounded in fact, as you will learn on enquiry; and they instruct me to avail myself of this opportunity of expressing their hope that you will take an equally public occasion of correcting the error into which you have fallen.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD GOFF PENNY.

This puts the matter in the proper light and throws upon Mr. Prince an onus from which he cannot shrink without censure. He must either prove his charge—which he cannot do—or must stand convicted of having given utterance to a statement altogether untrue.—If he believed it to be true, when he made it, and now finds it to be false, it is his duty, as an honest man, to come forward in his place in the House and publicly retract it. If, on the other hand, he made the statement, knowing it to be false, and adheres to it, although publicly told of its falsity, he will find himself in a position which will not excite the envy of the humblest of the newspaper fraternity.

On one or the other of these horns he must inevitably be placed. Neither very well becomes "an English gentleman," a barrister at law, or a member of the Provincial Parliament.

Since the above was written, the following reply has been received from Mr. Prince, which it will be seen, virtually reiterates the assertion which he is unable to prove, and which he has not the manliness to retract. That he uttered the words reported in our paper on Tuesday, is beyond doubt, and we again challenge him to show their truth, or to stand convicted of slander.

ELLIS'S HOTEL,
Wednesday evening.

SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter in which you state that I asserted in the House on the previous evening that, "The Reporters never report an honest man's speech unless he pays them," and you construe the remark into a statement by me, "that the Reporters are in the habit of extorting money," and that they "live by a system of black mail." What the precise words used by me were, I cannot now call to mind, and it is somewhat remarkable if I (who have never been reported correctly since the session commenced) should not have been incorrectly reported on the present occasion. But this I do know, that no words ever fell from my lips which were intended to convey, or could convey to any dispassionate mind, the imputations against Reporters which you have thought proper to assume. There is nothing unusual in members of Parliament at home paying Reporters, and I am by no means disposed to think it very uncommon to do so here; but we I conceive that there is any impropriety in the practice, on either score. But I do think that where gentlemen of the press have the decided chance and opportunity afforded to them that they have in our Chamber, it is not they can do is to report correctly the sentiments of what is uttered by members, so that the country may be informed upon the subject.

I remain, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN PRINCE.

E. G. PENNY, Esq.,
Toronto.

By Magnetic Telegrapa

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

TORONTO, July 11.

Last night, after the report left, the government agreed to send down some returns relative to the Provincial Lunatic Asylums.

Mr. W. H. Boulton introduced a bill to exempt proprietors of newspapers from payment of postage in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Cartier an address was voted for returns of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Boulton an address for a return of the affairs of Queen's, Regiopolis and Victoria College was ordered.

The Legislative Council sent down a message agreeing to the bill relating to notaries. Also, to the Montreal Firemen's Benevolent Association bill.

Mr. H. J. Boulton moved that the House do now resolve itself into Committee to take into consideration the state of the Province with reference to the resignation of the hon. Mr. Robert Baldwin of his seat in the Cabinet, and of his continuing to hold the subordinate office of Attorney General, with an instruction to consider the following proposed resolution, and report thereon to the House. The resolutions were to the effect "That in the 1st session of the 1st Provincial Parliament of the Province, after the Union Mr. R. Baldwin was invited to receive, that in order to prevent the harmony between the different portions of the Provincial Parliament, administrations might always to be men possessed of the public confidence, whose opinions and policy harmonized with those of the representatives of the people, would afford a guarantee that their whole intention was the interests of the people which our gracious Sovereign has declared should be the rule of the Provincial government, will at all times be faithfully regarded to the head of the Government." The resolutions went on to recite, that these principles were now established in this country and in England, and then goes on to say that the resignation of the hon. Robert Baldwin of his office of Attorney General, and his seat in the Council having been accepted by his Excellency the Governor General, as communicated to the Legislative Assembly by the hon. gentleman in his place in the House, on Monday the 30th June last, it was in violation of the principles which he himself has heretofore advocated, and at variance with the usages of British statesmen whom he had on all occasions professed to regard as his guide in questions of a constitutional character; that he should, in his opinion, vacate the subordinate office of Attorney General from his seat in the Provincial Cabinet, thereby leaving the emoluments and discharging the duties of his high office in subordination to his former colleagues, which he cannot reconcile himself from the responsibility which, in the 1st Session of the 1st Parliament of Upper Canada he so emphatically declared should attach to the principal subordinate officers, advisers of the representatives of the sovereign.

Mr. Baldwin said that he only held the office of Attorney General, at the request of his late colleagues until his successor should be appointed, and he did so for the purpose of not embarrassing the Ministry. He stated that he did not think the ministry would be justified in resigning at the present juncture of affairs.

Sir A. McNab, Mr. H. Sherwood, Macdonald, (of Kingston,) Smith, (of Frontenac,) and others urged upon the Ministry the propriety of the question, in order to allow time for the printing and consideration of the resolutions. But the Ministry refused to consent to it, on the ground that they could not, after the discussion had taken place.

A motion for postponement of Sir Allan McNab, was lost on a vote of 49 to 20.

NEW YORK, July 11.

The "Courier & Enquirer" contains a despatch from Washington, announcing that Daniel Webster has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State within the last few days, on the ground of ill health, and an intention of going to Europe.

NEW YORK MARKETS—JULY 11.

ASHES.—Market better for Pots at $5 12½; Pearls steady, $5 50.

FLOUR.—Increased heaviness in market for Western and State. Better grades steady. Canadian lower and more freely offered; sales 3500 bbls. at 2 25 for sour, 4 for ds. No. 2, 4 25 for do. No. 1 in bond. Sales of Genesee 11,000 bbls.; 3 25 a 3 62 for unsignified, 3 50 a 3 75 for sour, 4 37 a 4 50 for fancy Ohio and pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Little enquiry for Wheat with more offering. Canadian dull, prices nominal; 80c a $1. Sales 1800 bush. prime red Ohio at 88c, and 1800 bush. common red Southern new at $1. Corn lower with large quantity offering; sales 36,000 bush. at 66c a 68c for damaged and heated, 72c a 73c for western mixed, 64c for round yellow, 65c for ds. white.

PROVISIONS.—Market for Pork again lower; sales 400 bbls. at 14 12c a 14 25 for mess, 12 62c a 12 75c for prime.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS.

KINGSTON, C. W. JULY 11, 1851.

IMPORTS.

July 10th.

Str. Lawrence, Montreal, 10 bbls. Sugar, Brokers & Hayes.

.....Dove, Montreal, 324 bags R. R. Iron, H. & S. Jones.

EXPORTS.

Str. Newsman, Lewiston, 1 bag, passengers and baggage.

Schr. Freeman, Oswego, 36,613 feet pine lumber, 202,000 shingles.

Arrival in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

July 11.—Capt. Reade, 71st regt., Toronto; A. Allanby, Rochester; John Mitchell, Toronto; Mr. Sutherland, Port Hope; Charles Legge, Toronto; R. Hutchins, Montreal; Geo. Veazey, do.; A. B. Tovey, New York.

CATALOGUE OF ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER'S

NEW Publications and Standard Theological Books. Just received and for sale by JOHN DUFF, at the Publisher's prices.

Brown, (Rev. John, D.D.) Exposition of the First Epistle of Peter, 8vo.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, fine edition, large type, with eight illustrations by Heath, 12 mo. 5s.

Charnock's Choice Works, 6vo.

Chalmers' Sacred Works, 4 vols. 8vo, with portrait. 36

Colquhoun (Lady) World's Religion. 30s.

Davies' Sermons, 2 vols. 12mo. 12

D'Aubigne's Germany, England, and Scotland 12mo. 75c.

Dick's (John, D. D.) Lectures on Acts.—8vo. $1 50.

Dr. Kennedy's Responses from the Sacred Oracles. $1

Duncan' Children of the Manse. $1

Fox—Christ on Earth, 12mo. 60c.

Hodge's Exposition of Romans. 8vo. $2 50.

Holy (Bishop) Sacred Works, 16 mo. 75c.

Horne's Poor Man's Morning Portion. 12mo. 60c.

Horne's Poor Man's Evening Portion. 12mo. 60c.

History of the Puritans in England, and the Pilgrim Fathers, by the Rev. R. H. Newell and D. Wilson, F. S. A., with two steel plates 12mo. $1

Jones' Young Man from Home. 30c.

Dr. Chalmers Prelections. New edition 12mo. 37c.

Luther's Commentary on the Galatians. 8vo. $1 50.

Owen's Works. 60c.

Rowland (Rev. Henry A.) The Common Sense of Infidelity, 12mo. 75c.

Scoresby—Boys' Book. Illustrated.—12mo. 40c.

Do. Girls' Book. Illustrated.—40.

Do. Child's Book. Illustrated.—35.

Kingston, July 12, 1851. 163

RECEIVED

PER str. "Prince of Wales," 4th instant, from Weaver's Distillery, River Trent,

25 Casks Whisky.

Per str. "Ottawa," from Montreal, this day:

3 Cases Lobsters, 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, direct from Halifax,

5 Kegs Ground Ginger,

2 Boxes do. ¼ and ½ lb. packages, "in foil,"

AND,

70 Dozen Pails, "extra finish," from Mill Creek Pail Factory.

JNO. CARRUTHERS.

Kingston, 10th July, 1851. 163

AUCTION SALE
OF
Superior Cognac Brandy in Bond.

ON TUESDAY, 15th July, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at the Bonded Warehouse, No. 1, by order and for account of J. S. Smith & Co.,

20 Hhds. Cognac, Demerouille & Co.'s best Pale Brandy in Bond, very old and pure.

Terms liberal, and made known at time of Sale.

WILLIAM WARE,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, July 9, 1851. 160

County Debentures for Sale.

A FEW hundred pounds of Debentures of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, redeemable in 10 years, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable half-yearly, and in sums of not less than £25. For sale at this office.

WM. FERGUSON,
Treasurer
United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington.

Treasurer's Office,
Kingston, July 9th, 1851. 161

JUST RECEIVED.

50 PBLS. LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bbls. American "
200 Bags Dairy "

JOHN MILLER & CO.,
Commercial Mart

Kingston, 11th July, 1851. 162

Newcastle Coals for Sale

AT the "City of Kingston Gas Light Company's Works," a very superior lot of Newcastle Blacksmiths' Coal, in lots to suit purchasers.

JOHN KEFR,
Manager.

9th July, 1851. 161-1m

AUCTION SALE
OF GROCERIES AND GLASSWARE,
BY JAMES LINTON.

JUST received from New York and Montreal, and will be sold by Auction, on Monday next 14th instant, at the subscriber's Sale Rooms, City Buildings, viz:—

18 Chests Old Hyson Tea,
20 do. Young Hyson Tea,
16 Boxes Tobacco 18's Pickwick,
18 do. do. 8's Honey Dew,
4 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
2 do. Loaf Sugar,
2 Cases Crushed Sugar,
20 Gross of Paste Blacking,
10 Boxes Soap (Montreal)
8 do. Toilet Soap,
4 Bags Coffee do. Roasted,
25 lbs. Nutmegs,
60 doz. Tumblers,
8 do. Glass Jugs,
6 do. do. Dishes,
10 do. do. Plates,
4 do. Candy Jars,
also,
2000 Gals. U. C. Whisky,
Sale at 11 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

JAMES LINTON,
A. B. & C. M.

Kingston, July 10th, 1851. 161

JUNE & Co.'s
GREAT ORIENTAL CIRCUS.

THIS Mammoth Establishment, the largest in extent, and comprising more and peculiar features than any other Equestrian Exhibition travelling, will exhibit in Kingston on Thursday, July 31st, and Friday, August 1st, 1851.

Price of Admission, 1s. 3d.

Doors open at 2 and 7; Performance will commence at 3½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Company on not long have will be present 3 Arabian

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 exhibited in any single Troupe, nor the different productions of which so Unprecedented Energy of Talent has been secured.

Among the most prominent of the Artistes attached to this Establishment will be found the names of

LAVATER LEE,

The Great English EQUILIBRIST and DOUBLE LADDER, and his Talented Children;

Mrs. COLE,

The celebrated Equestrienne from Astley's London, who will introduce her own style of Lady Equestrianism, entitled the

Exercises of the Lasso;

Miss CAROLINE SHERWOOD,

Who will introduce her great Principal Act of Horsemanship;

Messrs. RIFFIN AND SWEET,

The Christian Vaulters of the World;

Mr. LIPMAN, the distinguished Dramatic Rider;

Mr. C. SHERWOOD, the Rapid Rider;

Mr. COLE, the Wonderful and Celebrated;

Mr. W. R. DERR,

The celebrated Tumbler and Rolling Master, and numerous other new Performers of talent and reputation.

JOHN GOSSIN,

The original and inimitable AMERICAN CLOWN, will appear in all his Laughable Eccentricities.

In the course of each Performance the Train of SYRIAN CAMELS will be introduced in a new and magnificent Oriental Pageant, which is played in 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.

Kingston, July 10th, 1851. 162

WANTED,

A PERSON thoroughly acquainted with Business, and Writing a good hand, who has part of his time disengaged, would be happy to undertake the Posting of Books or other business, where he could be useful. Apply at this office.

Kingston, July 10, 1851. 161

RIVER SAGUENAY
AND
GULF PORT ROUTE.

FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.—The first class passenger steamer "ROWLAND HILL," Captain W. R. Jones, has undergone extensive repairs, and being now fitted up in an elegant and superior manner, will leave Napoleon Wharf, Quebec, at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, 8th July, for the above named Intermediate ports, and will continue to run every succeeding Tuesday at nine hours, during the remainder of the travelling season, proceeding every other week, and offices of passengers office, up the River Saguenay, as far as Chicoutimi, touching the intermediate Bay, St. Paul, and other places of interest on that magnificent river.

The Rowland Hill will run in connection with the splendid steamers John Munn and Quebec, which form a daily passenger line between Quebec and Montreal, and passengers coming from Montreal by the above line will be transferred with their baggage on board the Rowland Hill, free of charge.

CABIN FARE.

From Montreal to River du Loup or Cacouna	$ 6
" " " " " " and back to Montreal same trip	10
" " " " to Saguenay and back to Cacouna same trip	12
" " " " do. do. Montreal same trip	14
" Quebec to River du Loup or Cacouna	4
" do. do. " " and back to Quebec same trip	6
" " " to Saguenay and back to Cacouna	8
" do. do. and back to Quebec	10

STATE ROOMS HALF A DOLLAR EXTRA

Children under 12 years.....Half Price.
Servants not occupying Cabin Passengers.....Half Price.

MEALS EXTRA
as follows:

From Montreal to River du Loup	42c 8d.
" do. to Cacouna	50c
" Quebec to River du Loup	25c
" " to Cacouna	12c

Loaves and Commodious Berths have been secured at River du Loup, and Cacouna, for reception of Vessels this season.

Passengers leaving Montreal for Saguenay on Monday evening per steamer John Munn or Quebec, will be back at Montreal on the following Saturday morning.

Berths can be secured and information obtained by applying at the Office of

ADAM BURNS,
Agent for Steamers, Quebec.

or to R. J. MORGAN
Brown Hart Office, Montreal.

Quebec, 1st July, 1851. 160-2m

BAY OF QUINTE.

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE,
CAPT. GILDERSLEEVE,

WILL leave the United States' Wharf, THIS DAY, for the ports of the River and American Basin, for Belleville and intermediate ports.

July 12, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

BAY STATE
CAPT. LEONARD.

DOWNWARDS.

WILL leave the United States' Wharf, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Prescott and Ogdensburgh, connecting at Ogdensburgh with the steamer for Montreal on the intermediate ports.

UPWARDS.

WILL leave the United States' Wharf on MONDAY, July 14, at 5 o'clock, A. M., for Sacket's Harbor, Oswego and Lewiston, connecting at Lewiston with the cars for Toronto and Hamilton.

THE EXPRESS LINE.

For Lewiston and Buffalo Direct.

LADY OF THE LAKE.

WILL leave the United States Wharf THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock for Lewiston and Buffalo direct.

United States' Wharf, July 12, 1851.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

PRINCESS ROYAL.
CAPT. DICK.

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

Kingston, July 9, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL TO MORROW.

OTTAWA.
CAPTAIN FITZGAR.

WILL leave Kingston to morrow morning July 13, at 3½ o'clock, for Montreal, calling at Prescott, Ogdensburgh, and other intermediate ports.

July 12, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL MONDAY.

ALGERIAN.
CAPT. STEARNS.

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for Montreal and intermediate Ports, on Monday morning, July 14, at half past 3 o'clock, from the same day.

Kingston, July 12, 1851.

RECORDER'S COURT.

City of Kingston, to wit: } NOTICE is hereby given that the July Sittings of the Recorder's Court of the City of Kingston, will be holden at the Court House in the said City, on Monday the 14th day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which all Coroners, Constables and others in any way concerned are to take Notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

ROBERT CHANDLER, ESQ.
High Bailiff.

High Bailiff's Office, July 10, 1851. 162

J. LANKTREE,
Hydropathic and Botanic Physician.

I HEREBY wish to inform the Public, for the good of the sick and afflicted, that I have been afflicted with a complication of complaints—namely, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affection, Dyspepsia and a General Debility, and travelled through part of the United States, and also through Canada, in every Doctor of repute, and only lost my time and money, getting worse all the time, until I began with MR. LANKTREE'S HYDROPATHIC and BOTANIC MEDICINES, by which, I thank God, I am Cured; so that I am now able to do my business well.

HUGH MERRILL.

Scott's Corners,
9th day of July, 1851. 161

J. LANKTREE,
Hydropathic and Botanic Physician.

I WISH to inform all that might be suffering with any kind of Sores, that I had been led to despair of getting the use of one of my hands from a severe Burn, until I came to DOCTOR LANKTREE, and took his Medicines, which perfectly restored it, so that it is now as well as ever—thank God.

ROBT. SMYTH.

Trent, Murney's Island,
9th July, 1851. 161

Where is Thomas Lightfoot?

INFORMATION WANTED of one Thomas Lightfoot, a native of Maulding, Sussexshire, England, supposed to have emigrated to Canada 40 or 50 years ago; had received an injury to his left hand by a gun shot, by which he lost the top of it. If the said Thomas Lightfoot is now living, will send his address, or any of his friends, or any person who can give any correct information respecting him to JAMES DUNANS, Esquire, Registrar, City of Kingston, will hear of something greatly to his advantage from England.

Kind newspaper generally would confer a great favor on the undersigned, who has been seeking intelligence of his uncle for some months, by inserting the above notice.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

Kingston, 9th July, 1851. 161

LOST OR STOLEN,

IN the early part of last Week, a small GOLD BROOCH, leaving on the Reverse the following Inscription, "Tom, 6 o'clock, obit, May 19th, 1837, aged 70." Any person leaving the same with Mr. Rayson, at the Ordnance Office, will be handsomely rewarded.

Kingston, July 8, 1851. 160