MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

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

Post Office during the summer of 1851 with effect.

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 9 P. M.
Western Mail by Land Offices between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P. M.
Colborne Edwardsburgh District, daily (Saturday excepted) at 4 P. M.
Amherst Island, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M.
Camden East, Tamworth, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P. M.
Shannonbridge, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Wolfe Island, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 a. m.
United States, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 a. m.
Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 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, ... R. Chalmers & Co., Bookseller
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Nolan, 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. 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 in this sheet 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 rejected communications.

The Daily British Whig.

"Quitter pas Ordre Direct."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1851.

To Correspondents.—The Editor being absent at Hamilton and Toronto, all this week, no Communications will be published until his return.

In consequence of an interruption having occurred on the evenings since on Saturday last, we are unable to present our readers with the usual Report this morning.

THE TWELFTH.

Saturday last, being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the members of the Orange Lodges of this City, and those of several of the adjoining Townships, met in front of the City Hall at about half-past ten; whence, after marching through some of the principal streets, headed by the City Brass Band, they proceeded to St. James' Church, Lot 24, where a Sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. R. V. Rogers. After Service, at the invitation of Mr. John Flanagan, Marshal, they enjoyed a pleasant Pic-nic, on that gentleman's grounds, in the vicinity of the City. The Procession was both long and highly respectable, and the display of banners, &c., not less imposing than usual.

NEW BOOKS.

The Law and those Were: by Mrs. A. L. Webster. Fourteenth edition revised, with an Appendix.

A cursory glance at the above neatly printed book of 238 pages, enables us to say, that it appears to be an exceedingly useful publication. It contains upwards of nine hundred receipts, many of them now for the first time given to the public. Mr. Ira Webster, who has kindly handed us a copy of the work, will remain at Kent's Hotel for to-day, where a copy of the book can be procured. We give a few notices of the press, which are highly flattering as to the utility of the "Improved House-Wife:"

"However many similar works there may be in the house, this one book will more than supply the place of all, and the husband's purse will be heavier at the end of the year for presenting a copy of it to his better half; then enabling her to stop the leaks in the kitchen, that save to a man's fortune."—Boston paper.

"We have carefully looked through it, and we find that it has one great advantage over most works of this kind, inasmuch as its receipts are not expensive, but are calculated for the kitchens of families in moderate circumstances."—Mont. Courier.

"We commend it as a Close-Book in all Female Seminaries, as well as a standard work in all family libraries."—N. Y. Tribune.

"Appended to the last edition is a Perpetual Calendar, which is worth the cost of the entire book."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns the following testimonial to Capt. Throop and the officers of the steamer Ontario; and it is also pleasing for us to state that the officers of this steamer are every what as popular, and hair breadths as well appreciated, on this side of the line, as they are amongst our American neighbors.

Rivers St. Lawrence,
On Board Str. Ontario, July 1, 1851.

To Capt. H.N. Throop:

Dear Sir—Having had the pleasant satisfaction and good fortune to take a trip on the noble Str under your command from Lewiston to Ogdensburgh, and having participated in the many comforts and luxuries lavished upon us by yourself and gentlemanly assistants, we desire to express to you and to them our warmest acknowledgments, and to say that most of our enjoyments have been heightened and contributed to by the attentions and manner shown by yourself, Mr. Wooster, Steward, and Mr. Seymour, Clerk.

Something more than mere outward appearances and ceremony are necessary to enable the business man and pleasure-seeking traveller to enjoy their wanderings from home. A splendid steamer, on a beautiful Lake and River, are a rational aim to their happiness and pleasure, when under the care and management of gentlemen so competent in yourself and experienced officers.

We feel that we should be doing ourselves injustice, if we did not express our many obligations to Mr. H. McKay, the very gentlemanly Agent of the Company at Niagara Falls, the sight whose information and suggestions in part caused us to take this route. We trust you will permit us to return to him our many acknowledgments.

With very many obligations, and sincere regards, we are very truly yours,

J. Cowlan, New York, party 4
Peter Pinto, H. D., N. Y. 2
S. L. Jones, Albany, 3
Roger H. Mills, Conn., 3
D. A. Ogden, N. Orleans
Thos. Miller, do. 4
T. B. Scott, Philadelphia, C. W.
Robert Miller, N. York, 3
Charles Day, Hamilton, C. W.
C. N. Matthews, Le Roy, N. Y.
O. P. Stebbins, Syracuse
D. D. Wood, N.
Thos. W. Todd, N. York, 2
C. K. Martindale, Vt.
C. L. Lozenie, St. Albans, Vt.
C. H. W. von Cuon, S.
H. J. Sons, N. Orleans
Geo. Norris, N. York
T. A. Jackson, do 3
Gordon H. Smith, Phil'a, 2
Smith Wilson, Macon, Ga., 4
J. Richardson, Baltimore
W. H. Coridge, Brooklyn, 2

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, 8th July.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Mr. De Blaquiere rose for the purpose of moving his address to the Governor General, on the subject of the Charter prayed for by the Bishop of Toronto for a Church of England University. He was informed that there was a desire to amend the resolution of which he had given notice, and he should concur, as his desire was to allay irritation, rather than to increase it. Attempts had been made to impugn the motives which induced him to introduce this question, but passing by the scurrilous nature of the abuse which was heaped on him, he must say that the more he considered the question, the more convinced was he of the correctness of his views and of the necessity for pressing the motion on the House. He trusted that a better feeling would be entertained hereafter towards the University over which he had the honor to preside, and which he was convinced more and more, day by day, was fully capable of satisfying the wants of all moderate persons. But it was made a charge against him that he had attempted to prove too much, and that his own admission, that a large proportion of the students at that University were members of the Church of England, and would have that University a Trinity College were established, was sufficient to prove that his assertion that the University was supported by public opinion, must fail to the ground. There was a kind of specious sophistry in that mode of reasoning, but there was but little common sense. He could not conceal the mortification he felt at the manner in which a portion of the press of this country gloried in the fancied destruction of the University. There was certainly nothing Christian like in such gratification. It was charged by that Press that the institution over which he presided was a Godless institution, and one that no Christian would wish to be connected with. Now, they must admit that a larger proportion of the persons connected with the University, were members of the Church of England, and that the [illegible] was founded rather than otherwise, since it was changed from King's College to the University of Toronto. He would go further and defy any person to point out any period since it was first established, when the persons connected with it could be more highly lauded than at present for their high religious and moral character. They, contending for Academic honors, were devoted to religion, and conceived religious instruction to be a necessary part of education, and they received religious instruction, although there was no Professorship of Divinity in the Institution. There lay the sum and substance of the whole offence, and of the consequent hostility to the University—that there was no divinity professorship established. Suppose that a charter was granted to the applicants for another College—it would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall such a community as we live in, by perpetuating the separation of the different sects.—Much of the hostility to the Church had proceeded from this very cause—a feeling of exclusiveness. But he doubted the capability of the Church of England to establish a University in Canada, for its exclusive benefit.—One thing was certain, that it would be impossible to secure a high Academic education in any country, without great and abundant means. Now, the salaries of the Professors already acting in the University amount to £5800 per annum; in addition, it is proposed to appoint six other professors, whose salaries will amount to upwards of £2300. It might be objected that the salaries were too large, but on the contrary he asserted that no greater mistake could be made than to give niggardly pay to the officers of the institution.—Were was the rival institution that could compete with that? The Lord Bishop stated in his letter to the Colonial Secretary that between 20,000 & £30,000 would be expended on the buildings. That sum had been contributed. Hopes were entertained that a Queen's letter to the Churches would bring in £20,000, but the application had been put emphatically refused, and according to his information the private contributions in England only amounted to £400. He mentioned these facts from a desire to let gentlemen know the means which were at disposal for breaking down the noble institution over which he presided. The allusion in his Lordship's letter to the efforts made by members of the Church of England to relieve destitute emigrants in 1847, he regarded as a slander upon all the other sects in the Province, who had been equally zealous, although their sacrifices were passed over in silence. He did not mean to speak disparagingly of Queen's and Victoria Colleges, but he would ask if they had been so successful as to induce Government to follow out the same course that was pursued with regard to them. He would not deny that Queen's College was of a high order, as a Grammar School, but could never be a University, for it had not the means.—The argument was that these separate institutions ought to be established for the purpose of religious teaching, but gentlemen would do well to pause and reflect deeply before they believed that religious teaching was excluded from the University of Toronto, because there were no Professorships of Divinity established in it. He remembered well the most impracticable and preposterous Bill that was introduced by a member of the Government some years since to affiliate to the University all the religious sects of Canada! The result of such an attempt would most undoubtedly have been the introduction of infidelity. He begged to refer gentlemen to the system of Normal School education. The country has freely seconded the efforts of the Government, and Canada stands out in a noble attitude, in a prominent position among the nations of the earth, with its Common School and Grammar School systems of education. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson, in his address to the Governor on laying the foundation stone of the Normal School, stated the system was found on the principles of Christianity. His Excellency, in his eloquent reply, alluded to that part of Mr. Ryerson's address as to the firm rock on which it was based. He (Mr. DeBlaquiere) saw on the platform, around His Excellency, the Ministers of all the different sects of Christians among us. Could not the same gentlemen meet on the same ground for the purpose of carrying out a higher branch of secular education? Each attending to the religious instruction of the youth of his own Church at the Normal School; could not the same rule be applied to the University? The Press which attacked him had never placed his project fairly before the public, the statute of the University Commission of 18th May, 1851, which had reference to this very subject. But he was gratified to see that the Right Rev. Dr. De Charbonnel approved of the principles on which that statute was founded, and that that illustrious individual went further, and announced his determination to him (Mr. De B.) to attend in person to the religious instruction of the youth of his persuasion at the University, although they might be no more than three in number. Would the Ministers of the Church to which he belonged be not liberal in their views than Dr. DeCharbonnel? Or would Bishop Strachan permit Mr. Grant to give religious instruction to the youth in the Normal School and prevent him from giving it to the youth in attendance on the University, who required a higher kind of teaching? He would be the last person to advocate anything which required a sacrifice of principle, but he did say that the greatest injury would be done to the members of his Church, if they were prevented from forming a connection with the national University for the want of that religious instruction which the Bishop had it in his power to grant. He had been taunted by the Rector of Guelph, through the public press, with assuming that the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England viewed that University favorably. If the subject were brought before them in a full and free Synod or Convocation, he had no doubt as to the result; but, until the Convocation was held, it was most unfair to charge him with misstating the views of the members of his Church. He would ask Mr. Gaudbar what were the views of the people of Western Canada with regard to the University? Did they regard it as a rival, or as an institution that was not adapted to the wants and wishes of the people of the Church of England? He would go farther and say, that he had been long in communication with the members of his Church in all parts of Canada, and that they generally approved of the system of University education. He would, no doubt, be met by the assertion that it was no use to go into the question, when the Bishop was merely asking for a Charter to authorize the holding of property; he stated distinctly that was not his Lordship's intention. When he first heard of the application for a Charter, he was anxious that it should be published, in order that the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion, that these are not the times when all power can be centralized in one man; and if gentlemen would examine the second charter, he could like them to say what was there to prevent the Bishop or his successors from arrogating to themselves the whole power? It was changed from the original charter asked for, but in name, and in view of that fact alone he would say that it should not be granted. In conclusion, he had but one word to say in regard to the much vaunted King's College. He had passed through many years of a long life, and he would distinctly state, that in all the public institutions that came under his knowledge, he never met one in which there was so much to find fault with, and so little to praise. It was, at its origin and progress, an insult and injury to the community. Out of the legacies left to the institution over which he now presides, was a mass of between 1300 and 1400 unanswered letters, all relating to the property of that institution. From that fact alone, he would say that the Attorney General West who rushed it up for the purpose of substituting one in its stead, better adapted to the wants of the community, was entitled to their thanks.

He concluded by moving the resolutions, which as subsequently amended, will be found at the conclusion of the report.

Mr. Boulton rose for the purpose of moving an amendment which, he believed, would meet the views of a majority of the members of his Church. Standing in the Council as a member of the Church of England, he felt that he came forward under many disadvantages, for he was aware that there was a strong feeling of hostility entertained towards her, and a predisposition to refuse what was awarded as a boon to other sects. The mover took the ground that the Church of England University could not be sustained by the members of the Church, and that they did not desire it; but he would find that he was mistaken on both points. There zeal and unanimity would provide funds, and they were becoming more and more desirous day after day, that their youth should be educated solely in a University under their own control. 115,000 persons had signed the petition to disallow the present Charter of Toronto University.

Mr. D. Blaquiere said that only 13,000 signatures were attached to that petition.

Mr. Boulton took the authority of printed documents for this assertion. As to the petition for the new charter, it was not considered necessary to obtain many signatures, but no one could say that the thirty-two applicants were not gentlemen whose opinions were entitled to great respect. If the Church University were not well supported, then it could be no rival to the University of Toronto; and if the students now attending that University desired to attend a better, was it just that they should be restrained from doing so through fears of rivalry. If it were a thing that was now asked, if it had never been granted to any other body, it would be very different; but not only Queen's and Victoria Colleges had been chartered in a similar manner, but grants of money had been made for their support. It was now said that those grants would be withdrawn, and that those Colleges would be subordinate sects; but he hoped not, for he thought it was but just that they should receive every support from the Legislature. Holding these opinions, he could not conceive why it was that the Church of England was the object of bitter hostility, as though it was from her alone that any dangers to the liberties of the people was to be apprehended. The members of the Church of England had on many occasions assisted other bodies in obtaining the privileges they desired. The Bishop of Toronto had himself materially aided in the establishment of Queen's College on its present basis. The authorities of King's College had cheerfully given up part of their funds for the endowment of a Theological Professorship in that Institution.

Mr. Morris said the hon. gentleman was in error.

Mr. Boulton said there could be no doubt that King's College had contributed funds for the purpose, but the bill was, he believed, afterwards disallowed in England. It was now said that these Colleges were willing to surrender their charters, and affiliate themselves with the University of Toronto. That was urged as an argument against the charter asked for by the Bishop, but he could state most distinctly and decidedly that one, at least, of these Colleges did not intend to surrender its charter, and if the argument were good for anything, it would apply the other way. In conclusion, he urged that he desired no other privileges for his church, than he was ready to grant willingly to others, and he begged the House not to pass a series of resolutions that would prove from henceforward, that the people of his church were not entitled to the same consideration as other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and that the avowal made by any one that he belonged to that church, was sufficient to ensure the rejection of whatever he asked. He then moved the following amendment:—

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that the members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto have taken measures for erecting a College in connection with their Church, which is intended to be supported wholly by voluntary contributions, and in which they desire that their youth may be educated in accordance with the doctrines of their religion. They have petitioned the Legislature during the present Session for an Act of Incorporation, in order that they may more conveniently manage the affairs of the Institution; and it has been represented to us, that they also desire to obtain from Her Majesty a Royal Charter, such as has been granted to other religious denominations in Canada, with power to confer degrees in the Arts and Sciences. We pray that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to favor this application, as it appears necessary to the quiet and contentment of a large body of your Majesty's faithful subjects, and will be only granting to them what has been freely conceded, without any opposition or complaint on the part of members of the Church of England, but with their ready concurrence, to other religious communities in Canada.

Mr. Ferguson regretted to find that his own Church—the Church he loved—was in bad odour with the country. He drew a wide distinction between Religion and the Church, and he rejoiced that the day had arrived when the people cried aloud, "shame on that Church." The object of this application on her behalf for a Charter, was evidently a deep design to accomplish the destruction of the glorious institution over which Mr. DeBlaquiere presided.

Mr. Gaudbar said, that if the Church of England had always been actuated since 1821 by the same views which were now claimed for her, her position would be very different at the present day. Her conduct towards other dee denominations had been uniformly characterized by a feeling of exclusiveness.—She had seized on the endowment of King's College, to the great and manifest injury of other denominations. Many church people felt the injustice of that act and cordially assisted other denominations in attempting to repair it. The result was, that the Charter of 1839 was passed for the purpose of doing justice to all, and preventing the division of the Endowment among the different sects.—Now with regard to this Charter prayed for by the Bishop of Toronto, he, for one, felt indisposed to grant it on the ground alleged by Mr. Boulton; for it must be apparent that the University of Toronto was not in the same position as King's College when Charters were granted to Queen's and Victoria Colleges. The Church of England had then the complete control of that University and for that very reason the Churchmen were willing to assist in the establishment of those Colleges with the express intention of retaining King's College in their own hands. The University is not exclusively in the hands of any one sect now, but is open to all, and the so-too that the demand for a Charter for an exclusive College for Churchmen was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, was incorrect. The petition for that object did not represent the wishes of the great body of the Church, and an assent to its prayer would create a schism among them. For those reasons he hoped the amendment would be rejected.

A somewhat lengthy discussion ensued, and Mr. Boulton's motion, on being put to the vote was rejected. Mr. Morris then, with the assent of Mr. DeBlaquiere, moved an amendment, which was carried. The resolutions as amended are as follows:—

Resolved—"That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, thanking His Excellency for having communicated to this House the Charter applied for by the Right Reverend the Honorable the Bishop of Toronto to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the sole use of the Church of England in this Province, together with the correspondence connected therewith.

"As also for the subsequent correspondence, and an amended Charter, applied for by the Bishop of Toronto on withdrawing the original Charter.

"And that this House fully and entirely concurs in the comprehensive views so ably expressed by His Excellency, both in his letters to Earl Grey and the Bishop of Toronto upon the various and important matters contained therewith; and that while this House expresses its readiness to cooperate in carrying out the views of his Excellency therein set forth, and the reasonable requirements of the Bishop of Toronto, to obtain corporate powers for the intended College, so as to enable it to hold property and become in other respects effective, this House feels called upon at the same time to express its earnest hope that it may be devised to satisfy the just demands of the Church of England, without sanctioning a principle which would enable each denomination of Christians in the Province to obtain a Royal Charter for an exclusive University, having power to confer degrees in the arts and sciences.

"And that this House is further desirous of assuring His Excellency, that anxiously as it wishes to see every benefit and privilege enjoyed by other denominations, fully extended to the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, it is of opinion they would, so far as an Academic Education is concerned, be best secured to this Church, as well as for others, by their becoming affiliated with the Provincial University.

"And this House desires to express its confident hope that if the numerous expositions of His Excellency upon this all-important subject was brought under the deliberate consideration of a free Convocation of the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, as proposed to be assembled by the Bishop of Toronto, a speedy and satisfactory result would at once ensue in so far as the Church is concerned."

Mr. Wm. Boulton introduced his resolutions on the Union of the Provinces last evening, and a long debate was expected to ensue—but it was very summarily cut short by a novel and artful stretch of the rules of the House. The moment the motion was seconded Mr. Cauchon rose and moved "the previous question," which was seconded; the effect of this motion by the rules is, that the speaker must thereupon put the question: "Shall Mr. Boulton's resolutions be now put?" If the House decides in the affirmative, the motion is put without any debate being allowed; if it decides in the negative, the subject is postponed for that night. The Speaker, accordingly, put the question, when there appeared 28 yeas and 28 nays, and the Speaker gave his casting vote that the question be not now put—so the resolutions went off to another day. This proceeding is never resorted to except in a very extreme case, and we do think that on the present occasion it was not only unwarrantable, but calculated to excite deep disapprobation.—Globe July 8.

COMMERCIAL.

A circular has just issued from the Treasury department at Washington, in regard to the shipping of the British American Provinces. It orders that British vessels laden in the ports and with the products of the British North American Provinces, shall hereafter be permitted to unlade their cargoes at any port or ports of entry or delivery within any collection district; and any such vessel will also be permitted to take in cargoes at ports of entry or delivery to be carried out of the United States.

Another Circular has been issued instructing Collectors that in cases where goods have been shipped short by mistake, or have been lessened by leakage, breakage, &c., and the entry by invoice shows a larger amount of goods than actually received—the entry may be rectified and the duty received on the quantity imported.

The Court of Queen's Bench has decided in relation to Mutual Insurance companies organized in the United States, that such companies cannot legally carry on their operations in the British Provinces, that they can not maintain any action against parties on the premium notes, neither could parties there compel payment from them on their policies.

Dramatic Mystery.—London has been the scene of a bloody and brutal tragedy. We learn that a murder was perpetrated in that town, on the person of a man named McCabe, on Friday evening last, by a discharged soldier, whose name we have not ascertained. The particulars, as we have received them, are as follows:—A dispute having arisen between the parties, the latter met McCabe at his house, and proposed to settle the dispute by shaking hands; while doing so, with the other hand he drew a knife from his pocket and inflicted a mortal stab in the abdomen of McCabe. A soldier of the XXIII Regiment being present, immediately interposed, and while doing so had one of his hands dreadfully lacerated with the murderous weapon. The murderer afterwards washed his hands and face in the blood of his victim, no doubt wishing it to be considered as a sign of insanity. McCabe lived but a few hours. The murderer has since been committed to stand his trial at the ensuing assizes. This bloody and brutal deed is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of crime.—Spectator.

Division Courts.—Mr. Seymour has introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Division Courts to £30, where such amount shall be first ascertained by the verbal acknowledgment, or signature of the defendant. Judge not to issue execution, for any sum over £10, under three months after the service of original summons, unless plaintiff is in danger of losing his debt.

On Tuesday evening, or early on Wednesday morning last, Peter Purdee, a prisoner in the Gaol of the County of Peterboro, made his escape therefrom. A reward of $30 is offered by the Sheriff for his apprehension. He is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, black hair slight curled, stout more, and thick set person. He had a pair of striped woolen trowsers, black cloth cap, made in the American fashion.

House to Let.

TO LET, the STONE HOUSE in Ontario Street, at present occupied by Mr. Dowe, next door to Mr. Richard Scobell's.

Apply to Mr. Sidney Scobell, Corner of Brock and Wellington Streets.

Kingston, July 14, 1851. 161 1m

WANTED

IN a Central part of Kingston Two or Three Rooms, if on one flat would be preferred—furnished or unfurnished, with attendance. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 188, Post Office.

12th July, 1851. 164

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 FRIDAY, the 15th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. A. BURROWES, Clerk.

Kingston, July 14, 1851. 164

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.

Bowes, (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 Howland 12mo. 3s.

Charnock's Choice Works, 6th.

Chalmers's Select Works; 4 vols. 8vo., with portrait. $6

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

Davies' Sermons 3 vols. 12mo. $2

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

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

Dickinson's Responses from the Sacred Oracles. $1

Duncan's Children of the Manse. $1

Fry—Christ on Law. 12mo. 60c.

Haldane's Exposition of Romans. 8vo. $2 50c.

Hall's (Bishop) Select Works. 16 mo. 75.

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

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

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

James' Young Man from Home. 30c

Do. Christian Professor. New edition. 12mo. 30c.

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

Owen's Works. 60c

Rowland (Rev. Henry A.) The Comfort Mission of Infidelity. 12mo. 75c.

Spurgeon—Boys' Book. Illustrated.—18mo. 40c.

Do. Girls' Book. Illustrated.—40c.

Do. Child's Book. Illustrated.—35c.

Kingston, July 12, 1851. 163

RECEIVED

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

25 Casks Whisky.

Per str. "Ontario," from Montreal, this day:
3 Cases Lubanon, 1 lb. and 2 lb. box, direct from Habana,
3 Kegs Ground Ginger,
2 Boxes do. 1 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. Leger, Demercuill & 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

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, 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 2½ and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

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 Artistes attached to this Establishment will be found the names of

LAVATER LEE,

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

Mrs. COLE,

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

Exercises of the Manege;

MMe. CAROLINE SHERWOOD,

Who will introduce her great Principal Act of Horsemanship;

Messrs. 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 Contortionist;

Mr. W. R. DERR,

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 to all his Laughable Eccentricities.

In the course of each Performance the Troupe 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. 16

WANTED,

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

Kingston, July 10, 1851. 161

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 KERR, Manager.

8th July, 1851. 161-1

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,
30 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,

3000 Gals. U. C. Whisky,

Sale at 11 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

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

Kingston, July 10th, 1851. 161

Where is Thomas Lightfoot?

INFORMATION WANTED of one Thomas Lightfoot, a native of Maulby Stafordshire, 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 use 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 Dunann, Esquire, Registrar, City of Kingston, will hear of something greatly to his advantage from England.

Editors of newspapers generally would confer a great favor on the undersigned, who has been seeking information of his said uncle for some months, by inserting the above notice.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

Kingston, 9th July, 1851. 161

RAY OF QUINTE

PRINCE OF WALES.

J. NORGATE, MASTER.

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf (late McLennan's) THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, for Belleville, and intermediate ports.

Kingston, July 14, 1851.

R. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

NORTHENER.

CAPT. R. R. CHILD.

DOWNWARDS.

WILL leave the United States' Wharf, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Prescott and Ogdensburgh, connecting at Ogdensburgh with the steamer for Montreal and intermediate ports.

UPWARDS.

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

Kingston, July 14, 1851.

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 14, 1851.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

PASSPORT,

CAPT. TROUP.

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf, TODAY, July 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at intermediate ports Weather permitting.

July 14, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL TO MORROW.

New Era.

CAPT. MAXWELL.

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for Montreal and intermediate Ports, on To-morrow morning, July 15, at half past 5 o'clock, thence to the same day.

Kingston, July 14, 1851.

ST. LAWRENCE.

CAPT. THOMAS HOWARD.

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, touching at the intermediate ports, TOMORROW EVENING, July 14, at 7 o'clock. Will arrive at Montreal early next day.

July 11, 1851.

FOR BYTOWN.

BEAVER,

CAPT. PARKER.

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

Kingston, July 14, 1851.

RIVER SAGUENAY AND LAKE ST. JOHN.

FOR RIVER DU LOUP and CACOUNA.—The fine clipper swinging steamer "ROWLAND HILL," Captain W. R. Jones, having 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, first July, for the above named fashionable watering places, and will continue to run every succeeding Tuesday, at same hour, during the remainder of the traveling season, proceeding every other week (and oftener if encouragement offers) up the River Saguenay, as far as Chicoutimi, visiting the fashionable Ha! Ha! Bay, and other places of interest on that majestic river.

The Rowland Hill will run, in connection with the splendid steamers John Munn and Quebec, which form a daily passage 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,	20 0
" " " " and back to Montreal same trip	30
" " 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 accompanying Cabin Passengers ..... Half Price.

MEALS EXTRA.

DISTANCE.

From Montreal to Chicoutimi	420 Miles.
" do. to Cacouna	300 "
" Quebec to Chicoutimi	200 "
" " to Cacouna	120 "

Large and Commodious Hotels have been opened at River du Loup and Cacouna, for reception of Visitors 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, Napoleon Wharf, Quebec.

or to R. J. MORGAN, Assist. Post Office, Montreal.

Quebec, 1st July, 1851. 159-3m