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

MAILS CLOSE.

Canada Mail, by steamer, daily, at 3 A. M.

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

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

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

Amherst Island, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M.

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

Sharbot Lake, 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 d. to the Union. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid ½d. each to the Union.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ... E. Chevalier & Co., Bookseller.
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Nally, Stationer.
Cobourg, ... Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ... Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton, ... John Brown, Esq.
New York ..... F. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N. Y., Mr. G. S. Jewett.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland Districts.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Advertised in the British Whig.

Sale at Cognac Brandy, by Wm. Ware, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Daily British Whig.

"Op'ni'ns free as Ocean's Tide."

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1851.

☞ FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK.—The Mayor of Buffalo is at present in New York in his official capacity, says the *Herald* for the purpose of concerting measures with the authorities of that city, for the protection of emigrants from a certain class of persons, who prey upon them on their arrival, swindling them out of every cent of money which they possess. Various laws have been passed by the Corporation of New York, and various measures adopted for the suppression of the evil, but as yet without effect. Let emigrants try the St. Lawrence route. It will be found to be a certain cure.

THE RENFREW RIOT.—We learn by the Bathurst Courier, that the trial of Mr. William Harris, the newly appointed Crown Land Agent for the County of Renfrew, indicted for misdemeanor arising out of the late Riot, which case was handed down to the Quarter Sessions from last Assizes, came on before Judge Malloch and other Justices at Perth, on Tuesday the 1st inst. Our readers will recollect that the riot took place at a public meeting held at Renfrew on the Bonnechere river, assembled professedly for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, and petitioning the Government in behalf of the Society for a grant of money, but more correctly believed to be called, at the suggestion of interested parties, for the purpose of getting Resolutions passed condemning the appointment of Mr. Harris to the Crown Land Agency at Renfrew, and expressing want of confidence in the Government. The evidence led at the trial on the part of the prosecution itself, so far from criminating Mr. Harris, went to prove that he took no part in the riot, but that it commenced by a blow struck by one McMahon, a violent member of the Tory party. The trial therefore ended in the acquittal of Mr. Harris.

We hope that the Canadian Money will follow up the example set by the Nova Scotia Legislature—a small grant of £3000 for that purpose would produce the most beneficial effects upon our fisheries—with the exception of a few schooners employed in the White Fishery, we have not in the whole of this Province, one single vessel engaged in the deep sea Fishery—yet daily we see hundreds of American schooners, fitted out in the most improved manner, and well manned, making fortunes for their owners by fishing on our coasts. Let the Canadian Government affect us a small encouragement, such as is given to the Americans, and our fishermen will doubtless avail themselves of the abundance of fish almost within sight of their houses.—*Gaspe Gazette.*

A FRECTOUS MURDERER.—A correspondent of the *Bathurst Courier* states, that a most deliberate murder was committed on the 25th ult., at Palmerston, in the Township of Bromley, by a man named Robert Tool, on the person of Jean Casimir, thus adding another to the many black scenes which have of late given a sort of notoriety to the County of Renfrew. Full particulars were not given, but it appears that Tool shot deceased with a musket, without having received any provocation from the latter. At an inquest held in review of the body, on the day following, a verdict was pronounced by the jury, finding the said Robert Tool guilty of the murder, and he has accordingly been lodged in the Perth Jail, to await his trial at the next assizes. The *Lanark Observer* makes the following political remarks on this dreadful affair. It would appear that inoxicating liquor has been the instigating agent in this case, as it is in by far the greater number of such, and that through its means a quarrel had taken place between the parties, which has terminated in the death of one, and will in all probability end in the condign punishment of the other. The *Lanark Observer* says it is rumored that another Murder has been committed in Renfrew village, by a woman, upon her husband, and that she has fled, in order to escape that justice which the foul crime merits.

FIRE.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Syracuse took place on the morning of the 8th inst. It broke out in Branson's shoe store, and destroyed that and Wheaton & Co's hardware store, corner of water and Salina street, and Week's hat store.—Loss about $100,000, mostly covered with insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. An attempt was made to fire the same property on Sunday night.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY.—The London *Daily News* of the 18th June in his remarks under the commercial head says—"It will be seen by our yesterday's advices from Canada, that the attempt to stop the Trust and Loan Company of Canada of its privilege of receiving 6 per cent on corporation bonds, has utterly failed. After this attempt it is not likely any other will be made, and the position of the Company is now safe under Legislative Sanction."

Correspondence of the Troy Daily Whig.

Mr. Editor,—Being at Brainard's, Ginkgo—a public house of the first rank, by the by—my friend —— met me, as I was pacing the long spacious hall of the second story, after dinner. "Do you know," says he, "that there is a lady in the house in the new style of dress?" "No! where is the courageous woman?" "In the long parlor."

Entering, I saw her standing in a distant part of the room, in conversation with another female—a object, I confess, of curious interest to me—a lady of a sweet, intelligent countenance, of grave and quiet features, indicative of high moral culture—her entire dress, including stockings, a jet black—her skirts falling a little below the knee—her pantalettes, neither too large nor too small, tied neatly at the ancle—altogether, in dress and person, a graceful, dignified, modest, and lovely woman.

She was, I should judge, twenty-five years of age—married—and accompanied by her husband, a respectable gentleman from Chewango.

Had I had a previous acquaintance with the lady, I could scarcely have resisted the impulse I felt to proceed directly to her, and tell her how favorably she had impressed me by her example, and how unbiegotedly I admired the style of her dress.

A dress so uncommon was, of course, a topic of remark among the gentlemen. I did not hear one speak of it disparagingly. On the contrary, all commended it; and not a few expressed their highest admiration of the style.

The superior neatness, comfort, and convenience of a dress like this, must be acknowledged by every body; and who shall say that it is not as modest and becoming as it is comfortable and convenient?

Yet, if in Troy just there were three who, while they "strained at a gnat would swallow a camel," we may naturally expect that there are persons now, who will condemn the "Bloomer dress" while they countenance, and perhaps practice, without blushing, the fashion which offers the fair bosom to promiscuous gazes—a fashion calculated, if not designed, to awaken emotions, of which respect for the sex, among even the most dissolute men, leaves no element.

It is, certainly, not for those who thus throw all abroad the charms which here and modestly screened only to conjugal companionship, to find fault, on grounds of female delicacy, with a style of dress which admits of no exposure—which is peculiarly breathing in its adaptations, and unrivalled in its grace and beauty. W.

Two Indians named "Tonawanda" and "James Duncan" were [illegible] yesterday upon a charge of [illegible] the money from the Grand Traverse [illegible] unfortunately overdrawn. It appears that one the Indians, on May last, [illegible] young man at Detroit [illegible] to cash a certificate of deposit [illegible] Peters, Esq., of Grand Traverse, [illegible] the butchery of hogs, [illegible] £10 10s. Rogers, however, disposed of the certificate, it seems, for 15s. [illegible] so nearly resembling the handwriting of the magistrate, that it was [illegible] suspicion, with the difference only of inserting the word "twelve," instead of "seven," upon which they, in a few days after, received the bounty, amounting to eighteen pounds. Finding this extravagance could not pass without detection, they again, yesterday, made an attempt to prove all another certificate for seven weeks," but not having kept a copy of the former one, they forgot the name of the magistrate, and signed it George instead of Robert; upon this they also proceeded to obtaining fifteen pounds; but the fraud being immediately discovered, they were arrested, and the money recovered.—*London (C. W.) Times.*

As a specimen of the sort of religious freedom which the Pope cultivates where he has the power, we beg our readers to peruse the following official document developing "things as they are" in Tuscany:—

EXTRACT from the Register of the deliberations of the Council of the Prefecture of the Department of Florence, Sitting of the 16th May, 1851:

Whereas, It is proven that on the evening of the 7th day of the present month, Fiorde Zotti, the Count Pierre Guiccardini, Cesar Magrini, Angiolo, Gualthiero, Charles Sabatino Bonvieri, and Joseph Guerra were seated around a table in the house of the said Fiorde, and

Whereas, It appears from the confession of the accused themselves, that at the same moment the Count Guiccardini was reading and commenting upon a chapter of the Gospel of St. John, in the Italian translation attributed to Jean Diodati, and

Whereas, There are sufficient proofs that this reading and commentary had no other intent than to inspire sentiments and religious principles contrary to those of the Apostolical Roman Catholic faith,

Therefore, In consideration of the seventh article of the decree of the 28th April, 1851, the Council adjudges imprisonment for six months, to the Count Guiccardini at Volterra, Cesar Magrini at Montevarchi, Angiolo Gualthiero at Guastalla, Fiorde Zotti at Orbetello, Charles Sabatino at Campiglia, Sabatino Bonvieri at Rocca Strada, and Joseph Guerra at Pienbino.

Corrected copy. For the Secretary.

A. LAMBRUSCHI, Commissioner.

The *Tablet* raves in strange terms on the receipt of the Papal bull for the consecration of the Lord Bishop of Kildare, the rescript for the suppression of the Queen's Colleges, the anathematising of all who dare disobey the edicts of the Holy See. "The law is broken, thanks be to God!" exclaims the *Tablet*. "Another insult, another crime, another occasion for thanksgiving to Almighty God; and our thankfulness must be the greater, because in this case the direct and main object of the rescript, the great purpose for which it issued is to defeat and prevent the ignominious annihilation of an act of Parliament!"

BLOOMER DRESS.—This new and graceful dress has at length reached Montreal, and may be seen worn by one of the assistants of Mr. John Aitken, 159, Notre Dame Street, West. This dress appears to us both modest and becoming, and capable of being adapted to all weathers. It has the undeniable advantage of being less cumbrous than the flowing street-sweeping dresses at present worn by the ladies. It should, however, only be worn, particularly at present, by the young, as it requires time and custom to reconcile it to modern ideas of maternity properly. There cannot be a doubt, however, that the convenience of easy locomotion enjoyed by those who wear this dress is greatly increased.—*Courier.*

A FATHERLY TURKEY.—There is on the farm of Mr. Paris Mathewson, Johnston, a male turkey, who has, the present season, sat upon 21 eggs and hatched 18 of them—hitherto driven his better half from the nest, and taken upon himself all the female cares of domestic life, and spurned all interference from the gentler sex. That is not all. When his turkeyship got his own brood out of the shell, he found that some of the women folks in the old flock had also been at work, and that there were in all sixty-seven young turkeys to be taken care of. All these he has taken charge of, and is now a sort of bird mayor of the whole order, and knocks down all interfering old ladies that comes into his presence. He is a queer old fellow, and a good little bargain."

The following is an official abstract of the Religious population of Upper Canada, as taken by the Assessors in 1850:

Methodists,	147,758.
Baptists,	31,193.
Presbyterians,	161,046.
Church of Rome,	130,136.
Church of England,	182,623.
Lutherans,	10,593.
Quakers,	6,278.
Independents,	3,824.
Unitarians and Universalists,	3,338.
Jews,	262
Other Creeds,	19,607.
No Fixed Religion,	49,334.
Unsectarianized,	88,042.
	739,847

Of the Presbyterians, 97,224 belonging to the Free Church and Seceders, and 63,792 to the Church of Scotland.

NEW REVELATIONS AND NEW MIRACLES.—The disciples of Joe Smith enjoy a remarkable advantage on the constant accessions to the spirit of their faith, through tendered celestial communications; two new revelations having occurred within the month. On Friday night, May 30, it appears that the chamber of Orson Hyde, the Editor of the *Frontier Guardian*, published at Keosville, Iowa, received a sanctified illumination, and a manuscript book was presented to him, which proved to be a translation from that portion of the golden plates which Joe Smith was forbidden to disturb. This book is a warning against false teachers, pseudo-prophets and sellers of sheep's clothing. It bids of counterfeit revelations and prophetical impostures, and is particularly explicit in directing the Saints not to be gull'd by "the Brewster," meaning thereby the true prophet. Another revelation has been made to Bishop Gladden of Ohio, containing much of what has been communicated to the Editor of the Guardian, together with several other, proclaiming the duty of overcoming the teachings of the Devil, above all other prophets, seers, healers, preachers and apostles, and announcing his fate to have an alliance with Queen Victoria. At Joe Hyde, also, received the Bishop for "false revelations" and "fundamental perversions," and a divine pungent chastisement upon the cause and of certain new converts, closing with the following exhortation:

"To the Saints who are established here, and who know to do right; here the sinners have a hard nuck (such that it lets on the gambling universal no system, and lodges on the ranks of sinners and in sellers. Kick and roll it off again, and let it pass away, for it gives an unhealthy state of things among you."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CLERICAL ELOQUENCE.—A startling and [illegible] transpired at the Episcopal [illegible] Church, a few days since. It appears that an Episcopalian clergyman, residing in Genesee County, has unannounced himself the Messiah of a numerous family, who came to his church, and in the absence of his husband, to a week's stay, then eloped across the river to Canada. Upon [illegible] at the same case to this city, although she was found by her injured husband, and brought back to her home, it appeared before the Recorder it appeared that she had, during her stay, practiced much, and discovering among her effects some very objectionable correspondence with the Rev. sedducer, the exasperated husband returned home with his little daughter, whom the unfaithful wife had taken with her. A few days after the occurrence arrived, and with the woman left on the 8 o'clock boat for the west. The parties are all represented as belonging to the higher circles of life, well educated, and of very genteel appearance. Further developments in this singular affair, are expected to transpire in a few days, until which time it is deemed improper to announce the names of the parties concerned with the transaction.—*Orange Patriot.*

We are informed that since Father Chiniquy's arrival in this neighborhood, 2000 persons have taken the temperance pledge in Sandwich Township; 1100 in Malden; and 700 at St. Thomas. Making a total of 3800 [illegible] and a few exhortations of the Revd. Father.—*Sandwich Chib.*

We understand that Mr. H. A. Wick [illegible] several years clerk in the account branch of the Post Office Department, has received the appointment from his Excellency the Governor General, of Surveyor for the Central Postal Division, Canada West.

SACKETS HARBOR & ELLISBURGH RAILROAD.—We are informed that the arrival of the Iron Horse into our village, may be expected about the 10th of October next, our Directors having just negotiated a contract for the completion of the Railroad at that time with Messrs Barker & Hora of this State.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—For [illegible] years past, this province has been [illegible] with agents from the United States to effect insurances on property, on the most [illegible] terms. The bait to it, and, if [illegible], we believe the amount of premium notes would be found to be almost incredible. From the very close means adopted by the Governor Mutual, and retaining the premium notes of parties who had declined to continue in the Company, and their false representations made as to the conclusion of their affairs, certain parties were determined to test the legality of their proceedings in demanding from them the amount of their premium notes. The question was referred to the Judges in term, and they have pronounced "against the Governor Mutual." The judges declaring that neither "that Company, nor any such Company, could legally carry on their operations in these Provinces—that they could not maintain any actions against parties on their premium notes, or that could parties here compel payment from them on their Policies."—*Journal & Express.*

COST OF BRITISH TROOPS.—From late parliamentary papers, we learn that the total cost of a regiment of Life Guards, 331 rank and file, for one year, is £38,919 14s 8d, that is £116 6s 3½ per man; a regiment of horse guards, 334 rank and file, £37,358 4s 8½d, or £106 1s 1d per man; a dragoon regiment at home, 501 rank and file, £27,064 15s, or £53 6s 6½ per man; the grenadier guards, 2,080 rank and file, £101,011 19s 10½, or £48 11s 3½ per man; a regiment of foot at home, 800 rank and file, £36,372 10s 7½, or £45 6s 3½ per man; a regiment of foot abroad, 800 rank and file, £43,209 4s 3½, or £54 0s 3½ per man; the Canadian Rifle Regiment, 1000 rank and file, £40,885 17s 10½, or £40 15s 0½ per man.

BOSTON GAS FOR FUEL.—An apparatus which the inventor call the *Atmosphere*, is mentioned with commendation in the *London Lancet*. The principle of the invention really exists in burning the oxygen of the atmosphere by a small outlay of gas, so as to produce an intense heat, applicable for heating apartments or raising steam. The consumption of two cubic feet of gas raised of which was 8,337 lbs, five degrees of Fahrenheit in seventeen minutes. Twelve feet per hour of gas heated the atmosphere produced steam sufficient for a one horse power engine. The heat augmented by burning gas in this way is increased one hundred per cent, over the same quantity burnt in the ordinary way.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received till Wednesday, the 16th July next, for the supply and putting up of the necessary Fences, Pens, Bridges and Buildings, for the Provincial Exhibition to be held in Brockville in September next.

Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, June 21.

The House of Commons yesterday, went again into Committee upon the Ecclesiastical Titles" Assumption Bill.

On the question that the second clause stand part of the bill,

Mr. Maxwell moved the addition of a proviso, that nothing in the act shall be construed to interfere with or in any manner affect the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Church in the United Kingdom, in matters of a spiritual nature; a proviso which, he said, would leave the question of what was spiritual and what temporal entirely to the civil courts of law.

The Solicitor-General opposed the motion. Mr. Maxwell had not a pound out any spiritual purpose with which this bill would interfere, nor had any been specified during the whole of the discussion, save that it had been said ordination might be interfered with, and consequently marriages; but the spiritual authority of bishops did not depend upon their titles, and the insertion of this proviso would create future doubts, and also, considering the explicit assurance given by the Roman Catholic Church to the term "spiritual," never heard-barrings.

The motion was rejected by 199 against 42.

A division then took place upon the clause, which was carried by 150 against 33.

On the third clause, providing that the act shall not extend to the act by any bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland, exercising episcopal functions within some place in Scotland, of any title in respect of such place; the proviso not to give any right to such bishop to assume any title which he is not now by law entitled to use.

Mr. N. Crawford moved to omit the exemptions and qualifications, and to add, as a continuation of the proviso, the words "nor shall the designation of any office in such Church, or be taken by any person solely as the designation of his office, be the government of any Episcopal Church according to its rules and discipline, and not claiming to have by law or recognized such title any jurisdiction, authority, or precedence in the United Kingdom."

Sir G. Grey objected to the insertion of these words, which were ambiguous. The bill would not prevent the use of the title of an archbishop or bishop, but it would prevent a person from using the title, for instance, of a bishop without the whole bill.

Upon a division, the amendment was rejected by 148 against 33.

The third (and last) clause was agreed to without a division.

Mr. N. Crawford then moved to add a new clause, excepting bodies from the operation of the bill.

The Solicitor-General said the exception was inconsistent with the principle of the bill, which was that for a foreign Prince to assume a right to exercise authority and authority in this kingdom by virtue of a bull was illegal, as an aggression upon the prerogative of the Crown. The act of the Pope was a clear evasion of the law of 1829, and an attempt to set that enactment; and if it could were to be extended from the bill, it would be tantamount to a declaration that an act which would be illegal in England would be legal in Ireland—in fact, that the Queen's prerogative did not extend to Ireland.

The debate, which embraced the whole measure, ended in a division, which negatived the motion by 233 against 64.

Sir R. Inglis then moved a clause of great length, with many preambles, declaring Her Majesty's pre-eminence in right of her imperial crown; that the Bishop of Rome had of late years assumed jurisdiction within this realm, by constituting sees and appointing bishops; that such assumptions have been taken in the law of this realm, but are rather manifestly against all law; that the grant of such precedence, and titles cannot by law be conferred by the subjects and clergy of any communion other than that of the Established Church; and enacting that it shall not be lawful for any servant of the Crown to allow any rank or precedence, or to use any title of honour in respect of any ecclesiastical dignity in the Church of Rome, to any person and having Her Majesty's license for such title; with a proviso in favor of any usage of rank or title in any dependency ordered to the Church where special provision shall have been made by the treaty for the maintenance of the Church of Rome therein.

Lord J. Russell offered various objections to this amendment, which, upon a division, was negatived by 108 against 121.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

We observe that Mr. W. H. Boulton has brought on a bill to prohibit the erection of bridges which may interfere with the free passage of the inhabitants of cities or towns on one part of the same or another.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

July 13.

Schr. Mohawk, Ottawa, 264 bbls flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 10 cases brass, 115 bbls. & 25 bdls. oakum, 3 bbls. beef, 5 bbls. Pecans, 1 bbl. Pork, Gillespie and others.

Brig Brown, Fort Dalhousie, 226 pieces square oak timber, Calvin & Cook.

Cobden, Quebec, 136 tons pig iron, McPherson & Crane.

3 brs and, Montreal, 120 tons pig iron, Kingston Foundry.

Str. Bay State, Oswego, 1 barrel, 2 wheel pipes, B. Wickes; 1 trunk, 1 package, C. Durham, 2 boxes, 1 bundle, R. W. Perry; 1 bag, K. N. Smith; 3 half crates ware, Browne & Hurty; 1 crate ware, R. McCormick; 1 box, G. Gessner.

Schr. Liverpool, Fort Dalhousie, 240 pieces oak timber.

July 14.

Propeller Adventure, Oswego, 30 bbls. 265 bags oats, R. McCormick.

Schooner Tiptoe, Oswego, in ballast.

Str. Highlander, Montreal, 1 cask glassware, McPherson & Crane.

...Perry, Hamilton, 2 boxes, J. Lebargé.

Scow Unknown, Hallock, 10 bbls. sugar and merchandise, for other ports, Browne & Hurty; 1 unknown, G. Foster; 1 bag, Shaw & Son; 1 box, J. Sweeny; 2 boxes, E. P. Rose; 1 box cigars, J. McDonald; 4 boxes, cigars, M. Dalmatier; 2 bales, L. Fish.

EXPORTS.

July 14.

Str. Bay State, Lewiston, 4 bale wool, 1 bbl. furs, Sears, Royal Saxon, Oswego, 20,000 feet pine boards.

...Lewis Union, Oswego, 20,000 do. do. do.

Arrivals in the City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

July 12—A. Hurd, Brockville; J. H. Thompson, Thingwick, England; Wm. Kirkland, Cobourg; Wm. Tinkham, Belleville; Dr. Webster, Hartford, C. S.; L. C. Hoyt, Mr. Cogswell, Geo. N. Sims, U. S. A., Sackets Harbor.

July 13—Wm. Burke, River Trent; J. Kerr, Montreal; H. S. Hubbell, A. C. Thompson, Dr. Dawson, River Trent; L. C. Evans, Montreal; J. L. Mann, New Jersey; A. E. and Miss Fraser, Nelson, C. W.; Capt. J. A. Cumming, Aylmer; W. B. Aird, R. Smith, Brighton.

July 14—T. Cobb, Chicago; Jas Mitchell, Toronto; T. B. Wragg, Montreal; G. Rollit, Napanee; J. L. Macdonald, Gananoque.

Imperial Parliament.

Toronto, July 14th.

A number of petitions were presented for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories.

On motion of M. Lemieux, for the reference of the petition of J. Runcorn, for extension of the time of filing militia claims for land.

Mr. Price opposed the hon. member, remarking that more perjury had been committed in relation with these claims than for any other object.

Mr. Armstrong said, the claims had been kept open in Upper Canada for nine months longer than in Lower Canada.

Mr. Hincks replied to this, that it was not a fair representation. The act which re-opened the claims had not been intended to re-open them at all in Lower Canada, for the reason that they had already been kept open three longer than they should have been.

Mr. Seymour said that the Inspector General had paid claims for scrip as late as May last, and there were on behalf of claimants who had already received £30,000 worth of scrip, of which not £3000 were legally due, the remaining claims being fraudulent.

Mr. Price stated that he had been personally acquainted with the admission of fraudulent claims, and thought Mr. Seymour was perfectly. He believed one fourth of the scrip issued had been received by unauthorized persons; that not more than £300,000 out of £453,000 has been actually received by the parties entitled of speculators.

Mr. Hincks, in reference to the statements of Mr. Seymour, said that the claims spoken of by that gentleman were issued as an act of justice to persons who had had "no" [illegible] to receive their scrip. He did not [illegible] such could be said after the revelations of Mr. Price.

Mr. Seymour replied that what he complained of was the conduct of the Inspector General of U. C. eighty-seven years after the American war, all in favor of loyal claimants.

Mr. Hincks said he had counted no such claims. All he had done was to review some [illegible] rejected.

The motion was then put and lost—ayes 10, nays 33.

Mr. Sherwood brought the resolutions of the Union of the late Provinces of which he had given notice, in amendment to those of which Mr. H. Boulton had given notice in the same subject.

Mr. McKenzie moved for an address for some information respecting the Post Office, especially the contracts for the carriage of the Mails, which, he said, the Post Master General was accused of having given to political favorites, instead of putting it up to public competition.

The motion was still under discussion when the report was closed.

NEW YORK MARKETS, July 14.

ASHES.—Pearls $3.50. Pots $3.12½.

FLOUR.—Less firmness in market for low grades, States and Western; Canadian rather lower; sales 500 bbls. $4.25, in bond afloat; sales of Genesee, 75,00 bbls. $4.12 a $4.25 for Michigan and State; $4.37 a $4.50 for Genesee.

GRAIN.—Wheat market steady, more doing for export. The steamer's news showed no excitement on the market; sales of Genesee at $1.12. 7300 bushels good to prime Ohio red, 92 a 96.

PROVISIONS.—More Pork offering; sales at $14 for old mess, $14 12½ for new, 12 25 for new prime.

JUST PUBLISHED!

A BOOK of DEVOTIONS and SERMONS, designed chiefly for the use of Mariners, by the Rev. George Macdonald, Rothsay, New Brunswick. Author of "Heathen Converts to the Worship of the God of Israel." Published by Armour & Ramsay, Montreal. For Sale by JOHN DUFF.

July 15, 1851. 163

WANTED

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

10th July, 1851. 164

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

FIRST REPORT.

Arrival of the Franklin.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, July 14th.

The steamer *Franklin* arrived with 4 days later news, at 2 o'clock A. M. She made the run in 11 days.

Corn market, at Liverpool on the 3d, very inactive, and Millers and dealers had a full stock—purchasing but sparingly.

Since Tuesday, the reduction is 3c. per bbl. on flour, and 1s. per sack on French.

Indian Corn sold from the ships at a decline of 1s. per quarter.

There is no news of general importance by this arrival.

SECOND REPORT.

New York, July 14.

The steamer *Franklin* arrived at 2 A. M., having left Havre on the 2nd, and Cowes the same evening. London dates are to the 3rd inst. The news arrived at Liverpool in 10 days, and the *Pacific* in 10 days 6 hours, from New York.

The Crystal Palace had not been so crowded of late, owing to the excessive heat of the building.

The weather had been very favorable for the crops.

Discounts low. Bullion increasing in the Bank of England.

Trade in Manchester was in a healthy condition. The woolen districts are firm.—Birmingham is in great activity.

The Overland Mail from India had arrived, and commercial accounts are unfavorable.

The Earl of Derby, father of Lord Stanley, died on the 30th ult.

One of the new steamers of the West India Mail Line was launched in the Thames; she is said to be the largest ever launched on that river.

Paris dates are to the 1st. Trade and Manufactures are improving. The disease in the Potato Crop is not so general as reported. The increase to commercial returns had been favorable in the French Assembly.

FRANCE.—With regard to political affairs, it is said that M. De Tocqueville is busily employed in dictating his reports on the various questions, and it is expected will present them to the Assembly on or about the 7th July, in spite of the opinion prevailing among all classes of society. Funds were very firm; the lowest quotation was 3 per cent, with being 33 a 35.

Considerable interest has been excited in England by the debate in the French Assembly, which terminated on the 19th ult., on the measure regarding the restrictive tariff, so as to bring about a gradual approximation to Free Trade. After a powerful speech by M. Thiers, it was rejected by 428 to 129. It is, nevertheless, believed that Free Trade doctrines are making great progress in France.

Provincial Parliament.

Toronto, July 14th.

A number of petitions were presented for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves and Rectories.

On motion of M. Lemieux, for the reference of the petition of J. Runcorn, for extension of the time of filing militia claims for land.

Mr. Price opposed the hon. member, remarking that more perjury had been committed in relation with these claims than for any other object.

Mr. Armstrong said, the claims had been kept open in Upper Canada for nine months longer than in Lower Canada.

Mr. Hincks replied to this, that it was not a fair representation. The act which re-opened the claims had not been intended to re-open them at all in Lower Canada, for the reason that they had already been kept open three longer than they should have been.

Mr. Seymour said that the Inspector General had paid claims for scrip as late as May last, and there were on behalf of claimants who had already received £30,000 worth of scrip, of which not £3000 were legally due, the remaining claims being fraudulent.

Mr. Price stated that he had been personally acquainted with the admission of fraudulent claims, and thought Mr. Seymour was perfectly. He believed one fourth of the scrip issued had been received by unauthorized persons; that not more than £300,000 out of £453,000 has been actually received by the parties entitled of speculators.

Mr. Hincks, in reference to the statements of Mr. Seymour, said that the claims spoken of by that gentleman were issued as an act of justice to persons who had had "no" [illegible] to receive their scrip. He did not [illegible] such could be said after the revelations of Mr. Price.

Mr. Seymour replied that what he complained of was the conduct of the Inspector General of U. C. eighty-seven years after the American war, all in favor of loyal claimants.

Mr. Hincks said he had counted no such claims. All he had done was to review some [illegible] rejected.

The motion was then put and lost—ayes 10, nays 33.

Mr. Sherwood brought the resolutions of the Union of the late Provinces of which he had given notice, in amendment to those of which Mr. H. Boulton had given notice in the same subject.

Mr. McKenzie moved for an address for some information respecting the Post Office, especially the contracts for the carriage of the Mails, which, he said, the Post Master General was accused of having given to political favorites, instead of putting it up to public competition.

The motion was still under discussion when the report was closed.

House to Let.

TO LET, the STONE HOUSE in Ontario Street, at present occupied by Mr. Dean, next door to Mr. Richard Scobell's. Apply to Mr. Sidney Scobell, Corner of Brock and Wellington Streets.

Kingston, July 14, 1851. 164-1w.

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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 8th, 1851. 161

CATALOGUE OF ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER'S

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Kingston, July 12, 1851. 163

BAY OF QUINTE.

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE,

CAPT. CHAMBERS,

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

July 15