MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

Post Office during the Summer of 1851

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Mail, by steamer, daily, at 2 A. M.
Western Mail, Cobourg, 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, Tamworth, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P. M.
Shannonville, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Wolf 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 Lives. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid ½d. each to the Lives.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ... R. Cheviers & Co., Booksellers
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Nolly, Apothecary
Cobourg, ... Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ... Mr Thos. McLean, Bookseller
Hamilton, ... John Brown, Esq.
New York, ... W. B. Palmer, Pulitzer Buildings Barclay St. N. Y., Mr. G. S. Jennings.

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.

We believe it to be a matter of unnecessary communication. 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.

As advertised in the British Whig.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, noon.

The Daily British Whig.

"Op'nions pay Orthodox Dividends."

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1851.

The Great Parodi.

MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL TREAT.

It is now understood from good authority, that the accomplished Parodi will give a Grand Concert in this City very shortly. It only remains for the Kingstonians to do their duty, whenever Mademoiselle deems it fitting to honor them with her presence.—Mlle. Parodi is accompanied by Mademoiselle Patti, a highly talented Vocalist, nearly equal to her companion; and also by M. Strakosch, and Miska Hauser, who are equally celebrated Musicians, the former on the Piano-forte, the latter on the violin. Timely notice of the particular Evening, on which we may expect this magnificent musical treat, will be given to the public.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Mademoiselle Parodi and her Party have arrived in Kingston, and will sing THIS EVENING, having only this night at their disposal, being announced for Monday Evening next at Montreal.

On Thursday, Evening, at Toronto, these eminent Artistes had a Crowded House, and were received with tumultuous shouts of applause. Almost every piece was loudly encored.

A Letter from the Editor.

Brand's Hotel,
Toronto, July 17, 1851.

My Dear Wife,—I have been here since ye-terday, and have been so occupied in running about, that I have no leisure to write a long letter. Toronto is very full and very gay—all the hotels are crammed to excess; and the Parliament and Miss Parodi are about equal attractions. The great lady sang on Monday night to a good $2 ticket house, but having lowered her terms to $1 she intends to try the effect of the reduction. Every seat in the St. Lawrence Hall, large as it is, is already taken. It is undecided whether she will sing at Kingston or not, on her way down to Montreal, but will make up her mind to-day. I have nothing to say politically; I was in the House yesterday evening for an hour or so, but the House was in Committee of supply, and the debate was dull and prosy. To-night I hear Parodi—to-morrow I return home. I have not heard a single piece of news, fact or report, since I came.

Yours,
Tim Enros.

THE CLERKS OF ASSIZE.

We have not heard anything lately of the progress of the Bill, which was introduced by the member for Durham, for the abolition of this sinecure. We trust no personal solicitation of influences has been permitted to thwart its progress. Doubtless it is an unpleasant affair for any individual to have £200 deducted from his annual income, but if that individual renders no sufficient service for such a sum, the interest of the public requires that the pruning knife should be applied without any reference to his personal inconvenience. The office is admitted by every one, lay or professional, to be a useless charge upon suitors. A Clerk of Assize gets one pound for every civil case that is tried, and does nothing but go through the mechanical performance of swearing the jury and witnesses, and endorsing a short statement of the result of the trial upon the record. A counsel in ordinary actions for the recovery of debt, is only allowed one pound five shillings for his services at the trial, according to the tariff of fees, yet he has all the responsibility and all the difficulty which an entangled case presents to contend with. We need not say more at this time, to urge the abolition of this useless office. The Bill of the Honorable member for Durham we believe, is shaped to do away with it, and to require the Deputy Clerk of Crown in the outer counties, to perform the simple duties which are necessary. We only hope that the session will not be allowed to go by, without its being passed into a law, and thus effect a useful and practical economy.—Globe.

Lazzen.—Those who may not have witnessed this exciting and interesting ceremony, can do so this afternoon, by visiting Cantin's ship yard, on the Lachine Canal at 4 o'clock, when Messrs. Macpherson, Crane & Co's splendid new steamer "Champlain" will be launched from the stocks into her appropriate element, where, we trust, she will have a long and prosperous career.—Mon. Herald.

Sherrett's (Montreal) Banner.—This amusing little theatrical medium in paper was thrown wide open on Monday evening.—The audience was not so numerous as the popularity of the house and his fair partner induced us to expect it would have been; but Miss Fanny Heton's benefit, no doubt, attracted many to the St. Lawrence Hall, who otherwise would have patronized the opening of the Bandbox. Mrs. Sherrett is as sprightly and blooming as ever; and, with our old friends, Mrs. and Miss Hill, received a warm & hearty welcome back to Montreal, from a highly delighted audience. We must not omit to notice *La petite* Carman—she is, indeed, an "Infant Wonder"—not five years old, and dances like a Sylph.

The following is Mr. Sherrett's address:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I wish you had called me out a little earlier in the evening, for I might have had time something to say to you which would have looked well in print. As it is, I have very little to say.—Many of you present have no doubt read or seen acted the play of the "Lady of Lyons," and remember the character of Claude Melnotte. You will remember that he was separated many years from his lady love, and when on his return, he first hears her voice, he exclaims—"Oh! how the old time comes over me." I might join him in the exclamation to-night. (Cheers.) (By the way, ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to place myself on an equality with Claude Melnotte, who was a very bad character at the beginning of the Play, although he redeems himself towards the end.) I am but a remarkably good-looking man, and sentiment will not sound as well from my lips as from Macready's; but I can assure you that I feel at home among you. (Cheers.) It was in a place not much larger than this that I first made your acquaintance; I should, however, say the editorial we, for I, at the same time, there first made my better half to your (Loud Cheers.) Well, there we once prospered, and gained a fortune and fame; but we met a setback, and you will have a full. A certain other (not good looking) gentleman came over Ambrotype, and met with a hitch.—A larger place was built, and we took possession of it; and, lo! the king in the house, we sold out a collapse. (But Americans never have a hitch in their, but perhaps more forcible, word to express the idea.) We have now to begin again. The latter of ambrotype and wealth is hard to climb. Now and then we find there are some rounds broken from under us; but we hope yet to get on, if you will but act as. We hope yet to sail prosperously forward, if you will raise the trade to fill our sails. (Cries of "we will, we will.") We thank you for the earnest of your good will which you have afforded us to-night."

The worthy Manager retired amid loud cheers.

Shannonville.—We had occasion lately to stop at the village of Shannonville, and were shown a building erected some time ago by Hiram Holmes, Esq., for public purposes. The building is a spacious one, handsomely laid out, well finished, and could easily arranged inside with a platform and seats running along both sides of the principal room. We understand that Mr. Holmes has given the use of the building to the Conference-hold there every two months for the Township of Tyendinaga—and for religious and Township purposes; the Sons of Temperance also hold their meetings there. The district of the inhabitants of Tyendinaga are justly due to Mr. Holmes for the great accommodation afforded them at his own individual expense, more especially as a Town Hall has long been spoken of, the expense of which is now saved to the Township by Mr. Holmes's liberality.—Hastings Chron.

Fire.—A fire broke out last Sunday morning about 4 o'clock at Wordsworth on Tuesday, owned and occupied by Mr. James W. Ferguson, brother of the Mayor of our town. The dwelling house was entirely consumed in less than twenty minutes from the time the fire was first discovered, not giving him time to save anything but a very trifling quantity of furniture. Luckily there was a dense calm at the time, in consequence of which the outhouses belonging to the premises were all saved. The property was insured in the St. Lawrence Mutual Insurance Company to a very trifling amount, we understand about one-fourth of its actual value. We trust that the Company will, notwithstanding the late Queen's Bench decision regarding foreign Companies, keep up their well-merited reputation for promptitude and respectfulness, by paying as early a date as possible the small insurance, as no doubt can be entertained by any person acquainted with Mr. Ferguson that he on his behalf would have never taken any advantage of the decision above mentioned.—Ib.

Rush's Point Bridge.—The St. Albans Messenger states that the Floating Bridge, designed to connect the Ogdensburgh with the Vermont Central Railroad, has been successfully launched at Athens, the value of the bridge in Vermont opposite Rouse's Point. The Bridge is 300 feet in length, and of sufficient capacity to transport whole trains of cars across the channel. We hope it will be found to answer all the purposes of a Draw Bridge, for really we can conceive no reason why our New York and Vermont roads should not be so connected as to allow the trains a safe and easy passage across the lake at all seasons of the year.

A Ship Canal between the Two Oceans.—The following memorandum has been handed us by a respectable citizen:—"Private letters by the last New Orleans mail inform us, that the important question has been decided, at an exclusive night to construct a ship canal across the territory of that enterprising and enlightened republic, a considerable distance from Panama, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. A company, comprising several of our own citizens, have obtained the privilege, which good judges estimate at a high value. The details of the bill, which has recently passed the Congress, are very interesting, showing the liberality of the Government, and the enterprising character of the company. It is a bill that citizens have sometimes conceived the idea where the enterprise could to be, etc; and nothing is known which appears like an important obstacle in the way of the work, or unfavorable to its speedy completion, its full success, and permanent utility.

"From information obtained by some of the friends of this enterprise, it is clear that profitable investments may be made for the accommodation of some of the valuable and unoccupied territory of the interior and lower regions of New Grenada, both the two little known even to many of the inhabitants themselves, and little suspected by our countrymen. I hope to be able to give you further particulars soon."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Progress of "Humbugs."—At a ball in Akron, Ohio, on the 4 inst., over 60 of the belles were dressed in full Bloomer costume. The Cleveland Plaindealer says the show was enchanting—long French bloomers had from view all the graceful movements of the lady dancers—but here all was trouble which related to the "poetry of motion."

In Lowell, the factory girls turned out in procession on the 4th, all dressed in the Bloomer costume. During the day a hearse was presented by the gang to one of the fire companies; and in the evening a large company, the girls included, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment.

ANOTHER DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

We are called upon this morning, to record another painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place, the circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most extraordinary nature, we shall allude to them only so far as will be necessary to make intelligible the sad termination of the affair. On Sunday evening last about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, son of John M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the Amherst side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about nineteen, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives immediately over the river, for the purpose of marrying here.

The couple, accompanied by one of W.'s brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington city.—The family of the young lady getting wind of the elopement, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morris and his son, Richard G. prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overtook the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been detained in procuring a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was entered on the travel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over in the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they accidentally put up at the same hotel, in Lexington, Nelson county. When Williams's party and young Richard Morris were seated at the supper table, opposite each other, some altercation was offered young Morris by the other party when he threw his plate in the face of Williams.

Morris, Williams and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some 8 or 10 rounds, in the immediate death of young Morris, and the mortally wounding of Hill, and it is said of Williams also.—Young M. was shot in the head and in a vital part of the body, by Williams at his stopping.—Hill was shot by Morris, in the centre of the breast, and Williams was shot by him in the side of back. When this occurrence took place the ladies and daughter were in their room, up stairs. A message was sent immediately to the families of the parties, who arrived on the same day. The young lady is reported to be in a state of fainting and hysterics. The news of so great a tragedy of course created the greatest excitement and regret in this community. As to the feelings of the unhappy families involved, whose cup of grief has been perhaps poured out to the full, we shall not attempt a description. Language would be inadequate to the task.

As we have gathered these allegations from rumor, there may be and doubtless are, many inaccuracies in them. But there is no doubt of the sad termination of the affair. When we receive the authentic and detailed statement, we shall give them.

P. S.—The report has since reached here, that Hill had died of his wound.

More Authentic.—Mr. Morris was shot but once, and that through the body. He was not killed on the general melee. Just was shot by Williams's brother Robert after he (Morris) had shot down both of his antagonists, Hill and Dr. W., and was retiring from the dining room. Dr. W.'s first cap exploded, when he was shot by M. Hill and W. both shot, after they were wounded, but without effect. Morris lived but five minutes, dying in his father's arms, who met him at the head of the steps. Robert Williams has been arrested.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Terrible Accident—Loss of Life.—Yesterday afternoon at 6½ o'clock as the gang employed in the Rock Quarry of Jacob Bunnell, No. 22 Ann street, were preparing to leave for home, a terrible and fatal accident occurred, which resulted in the death of one of their number and severe injuries to another. It seems (as the facts are related to us) that Catharine Brady and Martha C. Dyke were dressing at a looking-glass which was situated near the hatchway of the fourth story, and that the trap door was partially open.—By some unexplained circumstance one of them either slipped or stepped into the opening when the door fell and the other got fell upon the door, which gave way and both girls were precipitated to the ground, a distance of perhaps forty feet. In an instant they were picked up by persons who chanced to be at hand, and a physician was called. Both were insensible—Catharine was terribly wounded about the head, her skull being fractured by striking her temple on some projecting timber; she was taken to the Hospital as soon as possible, but death ended her sufferings before she reached there. Martha was not so much bruised, though it is feared that she is seriously injured internally. She was taken into the "Wright House," (on the first floor of the building) where means of restoration were used, and in a short time she was taken to her residence in Brooklyn, No. 28 Duffield street. Catharine resided on Twenty-eight street, in this city.—We will not attempt to depict the harrowing scenes of her friends when they heard that the bright and happy girl will left them in the morning full of cheerfulness for her work, was a cold and mangled corpse. We have some facts in regard to the nature of the door which broke with them, but a proper delicacy to the jury which must investigate the affair may require that we should reserve our statements and comments until they have rendered their verdict. It will be remembered that in the third of with account of the fatal which has happened in Ann street within a few months.—N. Y. Tribune.

Progress of Wealth.—The table below, from official records, shows the valuation of Real and Personal Estate in New York for each year, since 1830, inclusive:

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total
1830.	$ 87,633,380	$37,654,938	$125,288,318
1831.	97,201,870	42,998,344	139,200,214
1832.	104,042,405	49,269,213	146,3.2,618
1833.	114,139,361	50,363,626	164,485,187
1834.	123,243,260	63,299,251	186,548,511
1835.	143,732,452	74,981,278	218,723,730
1836.	233,743,268	75,738,617	309,3 1,9.0
1837.	196,436,109	67,287,241	263,747,350
1838.	194,341,339	69,699,502	264,132,941
1839.	195,949,434	69,941,996	265,892,430
1840.	187,201,714	65,043,814	252,235,513
1841.	186,350,948	64,843,972	251,194,920
1842.	176,512,342	61,294,539	237,806,904
1843.	164,933,314	64,273,764	229,209,078
1844.	171,336,191	64,023,436	2 5,360,047
1845.	177,160,720	62,777,5.8	239,938,3.8
1846.	183,480,934	61,471,471	244,952,405
1847.	187,314,366	59,837,917	247,152,306
1848.	193,027,576	61,164,451	254,192,027
1849.	197,761,919	58,455,174	256,217,093
1850.	207,146,176	79,939,240	286,085,416
1851.	227,013,836	93,094,051	320,108,338

Mortality in New York.—The City Inspector's rep ort for the past week states the number of deaths in this city at 503, which is an excess of 100 over that of the week previous. Of these, 203 were children under one year. The number of deaths from consumption was 46, from diarrhea 37, and from dysentery, the worst form of which are very prevalent, 32. The deaths at the public institutions were comparatively few. We may presume that about the highest rate of mortality is reached for this season, extraordinary epidemics excepted; still we have a prospect of much hot weather, and the greatest care should be exercised in regard especially to the diet of children. Avoid unripe fruit; eat no fruit except the best, and don't be afraid of Croton water generally applied.

At Battle Creek, 31 young ladies, in Bloomer costume, took part in the celebration on the 4th.

THE CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The increase of Population in England, Scotland, and Wales—Probable decrease in Ireland.

Although the census was taken so recently as the 31st of March last, the Registrar-general has promptly gratified public curiosity by issuing a gross return of the population of England and Wales, of Scotland, of the Islands in the Scottish seas, and of London. We subjoin the results, as compared with 1841, in a brief and intelligible form:—

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

March 31, 1851	17,905,831
June 7, 1841	15,914,757
Increase	1,994,074 or 12.48 per cent.

Making allowance, therefore, for the anticipation by two months of the expiration of the decade, the population of England and Wales may be said to have increased, during the last ten years, by at least two millions of souls.

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND.

In 1851	2,870,784
In 1841	2,620,184
Increase	250,600 or 9.55 per cent.

The rate of increase in Scotland has, therefore, been less by nearly one-third than in the more southern portion of the island.

POPULATION OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

In 1851	142,946
In 1841	124,640
Increase	18,306, or 13.33 per cent.

In these small islands, therefore, the rate of increase has been nearly one-third greater than in England.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

March 31 1851	20,919,331
June 7, 1841	18,653,281
Increase	2,263,550 or 12.10 per cent.

This return shows that within the last ten years the people of this island have multiplied at a slower rate than in any previous decennial period of the present century. In the ten years ending in 1801, the increase per cent was 15.11; from 1801 to 1811, it was 14.12; from 1811 to 1821, it was 14.94; from 1821 to 1831, it was 14.18; and the last period shows a rate of only 12.10. With the exception, in return, of the third decennial period, which showed a slight increase over its immediate predecessor, there has been, from the commencement of the present century, a constant tendency towards a lower rate of multiplication in Great Britain.

The population of London continued to accumulate and augment with a speed which promises to make that vast city, in a short time, quite equal in magnitude to the combined of the half-million cities of antiquity.

POPULATION OF LONDON.

In March, 1851	2,363,141
In 1841	1,948,369
Increase	414,772, or 21.29 per cent.

It nothing should occur to retard the prodigious growth of the capital of Britain, it may calculate on having, at the close of this century, a population of between five and six millions of people. It is to be hoped, however, for the sake of the myriads of human beings packed within its walls, that it will not continue to extend at a rate which foreshadows the possibility of a goodly share being congregated upon a few square miles of land.

Quickly, however, as the population of London increases, that of Liverpool has, during the last ten years, augmented more than [illegible] as rapidly. As yet we have not the ob[illegible] for this borough, but the return [illegible] has been published in the local papers is no doubt a close approximation to the truth, and, as it will be interesting at the present moment, we repeat it:—

POPULATION OF LIVERPOOL.

In 1851	3[illegible]263
In 1841	2[illegible]446
Increase	121,817

This is an increase of nearly 30 per cent. If we were to include the population on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, from New Brighton to the Rock Ferry (all of which must be considered as an offshoot or suburb of Liverpool), and if we were to include the inhabitants of all the adjacent townships which lay on a good degree of gradation upon this point, it would not seem to be found that there are nearly half a million of people now resident in Liverpool and its immediate vicinity. Mr. Lyon Evans was considered a bold prophet when he some years ago predicted on the been council that within half a century there would be a million of people collected round the estuary of the Mersey. If the present rate of progression be maintained, the prophecy will be believed in thirty years.

IRELAND.

The returns for Ireland have not yet been published; but the probability is that they will exhibit a decrease rather than an increase. In the dominion already, it has been ascertained to the magnificent number of 2,000,000, we should then be prepared with the remarkable fact that the population of those islands, which had previously gone on increasing in a very rapid manner, had on the last ten years to manifest almost stationary. But we do not believe that famines, disease, and emigration, terrible as has been their activity in Ireland within the last ten years, have effected such an amount of depletion as to carry off even a million of souls, in addition to the increase which must have taken place. The probability is that Ireland, in 1851, contains nearly as many people as it did in 1841.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES DUNCAN, C. H. AGENT.

IMPORTS.

July 17.

Schr. Mary, Oswego, 30 bbls. and 230 bags salt, R. Mudie.

Str. Lady of the Lake, Ogdensburg, 5, 1 box books, A. Cow.

Schr. Swanson, Chatham, 12,000 staves, Calvin & Cook.

July 18.

.... Manchester, Cobourg, 253 bbls. flour, 113 bush. barley, 6 bbls. pork, 30 bbls. ale, Jas. Morton.

Str. Dawn, Montreal, 125 bags railroad iron, H. & D. Jones.

Schr. Royal Tar, Rondeau, 3,000 cigs staves, Calvin & Cook.

Str. Ontario, Oswego, 1 bbl onions, A. Ordman; 2 boxes, S. F. Dawes; 1 package, J. Murphy; 6 boxes clocks and 1 weights, Wm. M. Wallace; 1 box daguerreotype stock, H. Henry.

Str. St. Lawrence, Montreal, 2 bbls. sugar, 2 cases gin, 2 pipes gin, Bowes & Harty.

EXPORTS.

July 18

Str. Northerner, Oswego, 3 stores.

Scow James Morton, French Creek, 30 head of cattle, 1 horse.

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

July 18—A. Cribb, Boston; S. J. Wakeman, P. Howard, Jun., Ogdensburgh; A. Cox, Washington; A. McFeat, J. Scarles, Wellington; S. Nicholson, Toronto; A. Wood, New York; A. Cantield, Oswego; J. Mackenzie, Montreal; Sarah Hind, Belleville; Wm. Hamilton, Brighton; S. Miles, Cobourg; Dunn; T. C. Lawson, W. S. Platt, Brighton; Henry Waters, Dover; E. Mahony, Belleville; Mr. Stanley, Brown.

By Magnetic Telegraph

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Provincial Parliament.

Toronto, July 18, 1851.

Last night, after the report bill, Mr. Holmes moved the second reading of the bill to facilitate the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. There was considerable discussion on this bill without eliciting anything which had not been said before on a similar motion by Mr. Sherwood. It was at last rejected on a motion of Mr. Cauchon's for this day six months—yeas 38; nays 32.

The bill to regulate the duties of Clerks of Assize, and the bill to regulate the fees were read a second time and referred.

Tonight the House went into committee of the whole to consider the expediency of adopting measures for the establishment of a Normal School in Canada East; and certain amendments to the school laws of Canada East.

Mr. Lafontaine moved a resolution declaring the expediency of devoting a certain sum, (as we understand) out of the Jesuits Estates to the purpose of establishing a Normal School in Lower Canada. During the discussion which ensued on the bill, Mr. Sherwood inquired whether it was not true that Mr. Ferguson had been indicted for a school riot. This being denied by Mr. Drummond, Mr. Lafontaine retorted upon Mr. Sherwood by telling him that whatever might have been said against education by others, it was a fact which could not be denied, that hon. gentlemen opposite had favored the agitation against the school law, for they had made Mr. Turcot their Solicitor General upon the conditions, which was reduced to writing, that he would act on the principle of betterism as interpreted in that law.

Mr. Daly declared that he had never heard anything of such a province, and that all he had done on the district was to assent to Mr. Turcot's appointment.

The resolution was then carried.

The bill to amend the act for the relief of sufferers by the Quebec fire was read a second time.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Promissory note bill, and had not risen when the report left.

Quebec, July 18.

Private letters by the Asia, it is stated, are to be forwarded by express messenger, which seems probably owing from the influence of the sales on the New York market. The change in the Liverpool market during a week, and shown by the Hibernia's news, are exhibited in the following quotations brought by the Canada and the Asia:

	For Canada, June 28.	Asia, July 3.
Western Canal flour ℔ bbl.	28s. a28s6d.	29 a 29s
Ohio, and Richmond do.	28s6d. a28s 9d.	29 a 29s
Wheat Upper ℔ qr.	31s a 32s	31 a 32s
Yellow do. do.	31s. a 34s6d	32s 6 a 33s 6d
Corn Mixed ℔ bbl.	13s a 13s6d	14s a 14s

Wealthy Paupers.—Ann and Jane Greene, mother and daughter, the one aged 80, the other about 50 years of age, have resided (says our Windsor correspondent) for some time in one of the Duke of Northumberland's cottages in Clarence, from which parish they had received relief for upwards of 30 years. Their house had got into rather a dilapidated state, in consequence of which mother and daughter were compelled to Government Union workhouse on the 25th ult.; and, as is customary, they were put into the performatory or old worn clothed and "changed," while the process was going forward the old woman's pocket dropped on the floor, and the matron thinking that it fell unusually heavy, brought it into the house where the contents & marks of the workhouse were. It was counted and found to amount to £4 3s. 7d. The overseer soon he learned they had money in their possession, and on the following day they brought on the coach that conveyed them from Windsor to Wonder. This, however, was also overhauled and found to contain, along with some of wearing apparel, £4 2s. 5d. The two women were prosecuted, and in an old worn purse they had also brought with them, there were twenty sovereigns in old notes of various dates, good, and taken to the amount of £4 2s. 6d. Another chest had been sent at Windsor, which was brought on the following day, and found to contain small parcels wrapped in three already mentioned, which, when opened, turned out the goodly sum of £12 2s. 6d., making in all £25 15s. 6d., of which £20 was in notes, £42 in gold, and the rest in silver and copper. The old dames when the women had on their fly trousers Wonder, were of the most wretched characters, and lived in the extreme, especially the eldest, which they kept hard to every pennyworth of a sort they had on others; yet on searching the chest already alluded to, they were found to possess no less a quantity than 364 caps (nearly one for every day in the year), 34 nightcaps, 32 aprons, 57 sashes, 24 shawls, 12 handkerchiefs, 12 gowns, 8 petticoats, 3 shawls, &c. It may be observed that the great majority of the articles of clothing were almost useless, by being so long shut up and in a damp house. The most wonderful part of all the affair is, the women seemed quite unconscious of what they really possessed, for neither of them has every, since their parsimony, saved money to any one, except the daughter, who asked the master if he had not seven two shillings in an old teapot belonging to them. He told her he had, and would be responsible for it, which seemed to relieve her from further anxiety. They had been accustomed to farm work, and when they had received their wages for the summer and harvest work, they had sewed up the money along with the paper containing the account of work done, and had never more looked at it again: for several of the sixpences, shillings, half-crowns, &c., were literally black. The women are now "changed," and have their retreats on a regular manner, and seem quite happy in their new home, and content in their situation, never having in all their lives, or at least for years, tasted the pleasures they now enjoy—cleanliness and comfort.—Gateshead Observer.

EXCURSION!!!

THE Committee of management of the Sabbath Schools in connection with the Wesleyan Church of this city, have decided on an Excursion to Oshawa on the 29th inst., and having made such arrangements as they believe will render this more desirable than any preceding Excursion, the Committee invite public attention to advertisements and placards which will appear in a few days.

Kingston, 17th July, 1851. 168

DIVISION COURT.

NOTICE.

THE next Sessions of the First Division Court of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, will be held in the city of Kingston, on FRIDAY, the 15th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

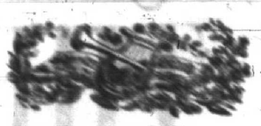
E. A. BURROWES, Clerk.

Kingston, July 14, 1851. 164

APARTMENTS TO LET

IN an eligible part of the City, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a single Gentleman and Servant, with Stabling. Apply at the British Whig Office.

June 13, 1851 140



Court House.

Positively for one Night only!

GRAND & EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

MADAMOISELLE Teresa Parodi, Prima Donna from Her Majesty's Theatre in London, (on her way to Europe), will give, in Kingston, a Grand Concert To-Night,

Saturday July 19th.

Mademoiselle TERESA PARODI will be assisted by the following celebrated Artistes;

MLLE AMALIA PATTI,

Prima Donna Contralto, from the Astor Place Opera House, New York.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH,

The famous Pianist, and

MISKA HAUSER,

The great Violinist.

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.

1. GRAND FANTASIA & Cadenza, on favorite Aria from "The Child of the Regiment," composed and executed by M. Strakosch.

2.—"CASTA DIVA," Grand Aria from Bellini's Opera "Norma," sung by Mlle Teresa Parodi.

3. ON THE BANKS OF TI EGUADALQUIVER, a beautiful English Song, sung in English by Mlle Amalia Patti.

4. FANTASIA DRAMATIQUE, for the Violin, on themes from Otello, by Rossini, composed by himself, executed by Miska Hauser.

5. THE FAVORITE GRAND DUETTO, from Rossini's "Semiramide," by Mlle Teresa Parodi and Amalia Patti.

PART SECOND.

1. ADAGIO RELIGIOSO—Ole Bull's masterpiece, executed by Miska Hauser.

2.—THE FAMOUS DRINKING SONG, from "Lucrezia Borgia," by Donizetti, Sung by Mlle Amalia Patti.

3. THE CELEBRATED RICCI VALSE, sung by Mlle Teresa Parodi.

4.—THE MAGIC BELL, a Reverie Strakoschiana, composed and executed by M. Strakosch.

5.—THE FAMOUS CAPRICCIO, called "The Bird on the Tree," a table written for children, Miska Hauser.

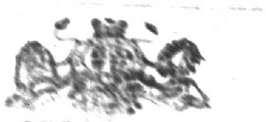
(This piece describes the sensations of a bird,—which, after having escaped from its cage, flies off into the woods, and is going from twig to twig and from tree to tree, repeats the notes she has been taught by its mistress.)

6.—THE FAVORITE DUETTO, from "Norma"—Mlles Teresa Parodi and Amalia Patti.

Musical Director, - - M. Strakosch

Tickets of Admission, 5s—to be procured at the Music Store of Mr. Dell, and at the British American Hotel. Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence at 8.

Kingston, July 19th, 1851. 169



ORDNANCE.

SALE OF OLD IRON, ORDNANCE AND SHOT.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Montreal, addressed to the Respective Officers until the 25th day of August next, for the purchase of Old Iron Ordnance (Guns &c.) and Shot on the Island of St. Helena and at Cedar du Lac.

Forms on Tender showing the quantity of Stores for sale, and the size of the Lots, will be ready on application at this Office, and the Ordnance Office at Kingston.

The Lots can also be seen on application to the Ordnance Storekeeper at Montreal, and to the Barrack Sergeant at Cedar du Lac.

No Tender will be received unless made on the printed form.

Office of Ordnance,
Montreal, 10th July, 1851. 169

To be inserted 6 times in the Argus and Herald.

EMPLOYMENT 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 the office.

Kingston, June 10, 1851 161

AUCTION SALE OF Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Glassware, Fish, &c.

At the Sale Room of James Watt, on Monday the 21st Inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILL be sold without reserve, at auction 2 Hhds. and 3 bbls. Muscovado Sugar, (in lots to suit purchasers).

2 Tierces Dutch Crushed Sugar,
3 Bbls. pulverized Loaf do.
3 do. English Refd Loaf do.
13 Bags Green Coffee, Rio & Maracaibo,
200 lbs. fresh Roasted do.
10 Boxes Honey-dew Tobacco, 5's and 8's,
4 boxes extra-fine Cut Tobacco,
1 Box extra-fine Navy chewing Tobacco,
10 Half chests Superior Twankay Tea,
5 do. fine "Breakfast" Souchong Tea,
20 Half chests Young Hyson Tea, various qualities,
5 Caddies Gunpowder Tea,
1 Tierce Rice,
3 Bbls. Pot Barley,
3 do. split do.
30 Jars Prepd & Durham Mustard,
20 Boxes Montreal Soap,
5 Boxes Paste Blacking,
30 Gross Suction matches,
70 doz. Wines and Tumblers, Cut plain and pressed,
5 doz. Decanters,
100 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes, with Black Pepper, Cloves, Caraway Seed, Corks, Playing Cards, Mackerel, Smoking Bombs, Ground Ginger, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Port and Sherry Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Rum, Gin, and Brandy, well worthy the notice of Tavern Keepers, which will be sold in quantities of 10 gallons or upwards.

—ALSO—

1 Cask Pickling Vinegar,
4 Barrels Split Herrings,
A few Quarter Nos. I Codfish.

Terms liberal.

JAMES BAKER, Auctioneer.

Kingston, 19th July, 1851 169

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 19, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

BAY STATE

CAPT. BRIGHAM.

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 Monday Morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Sacket's Harbor, Oswego and Lewiston, connecting at Lewiston with the stages for Toronto and Hamilton.

Kingston, July 19, 1851.

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 19, 1851.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

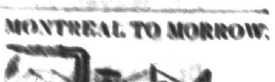
PRINCESS ROYAL.

CAPT. DICK.

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

Kingston, July 19, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL TO MORROW.



LIGHTNING.

CAPT. STEARNS,

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for Montreal and intermediate Ports, on To-morrow morning, July 20, at half past 3 o'clock, through the same day.

Kingston, July 19, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL MONDAY.

New Era.

CAPT. MAXWELL,

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for MONTREAL and intermediate ports, (through the same day,) Monday morning, at 3½ o'clock.

Kingston, July 19, 1851.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS RACES.

THE Annual Races at this place will commence on MONDAY the 28th inst., and continue three days.

FIRST DAY.

A Sweepstake of $20 each—and $100 added by the Proprietor.
Ottawa Purse—$100.

SECOND DAY.

Steam Boat Purse—$30.
County Purse—$60.

THIRD DAY.

"Canada House" Purse—$100.
The Beaver Purse—$
Trotting Purse—$
Hur