MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

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

The Daily British Whig.

"Ogilvie pro Orbem Quiqui."

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1851.

A Letter from the Editor

LAKE ONTARIO,
Steamer Princess Royal, July 18, 1851.

DEAR WHIG.—I am on my way home from Toronto—the night is deliciously still, the motion of this excellent boat is so gentle, that unwilling to sleep, I have borrowed the use of the purser's office for a couple of hours, while I write for your columns.

In Toronto I did no lobbying—I rubbed shoulders with no cabinet ministers, and my attendance in the House of Assembly was scarcely of an hour's continuance; consequently, I have nothing political to tell of save one great important matter, of most inestimable consequence to newspaper publishers, and of vast importance to the public at large. At the Bureau of the Post Master General, I was assured that it was in immediate contemplation to abolish the postage on all newspapers! Whether this boon is simply to be gratuitous; or whether, as Mr. Wm. Boulton suggests in his Bill, it is to be earned by a gratuitous publication of the Statutes in every newspaper, I cannot say; but the thing is to be done, and soon, I really believe. There, my dear Whig, your Daily Sheet, on which your mail patrons now pay a postage of two Dollars and a half a year, will be sent to every city, town or country place, from Dan to Beersheba—from Kaministiquia to Port Sarnia! Touching the present position of Ministers, I know nothing more than all the world knows. They wear smiling faces, continue to have large majorities in the House, and most unquestionably receive the confidence of the country at large. Among the Progress Party, "the Clear Grits," they may be becoming unpopular, but that growing unpopularity is more than compensated by the countenance of all moderate men, including the more sensible of the Conservatives. The French Members begin to see that they can have nothing in common with the "Clear Grits," the pillers down of every thing worth preservation; and in order to keep up their influence, they must coalesce with the "Moderates." L'Avenir Party is too small to do much mischief, and for some years to come, they and "the Clear Grits" will have to sing small, in the House at least. I have therefore no fear but that the present men in power will be as successful at the coming General Elections, as they were at the last;—that is to say, as many of them as may please to remain in office. Strange to say, Lord Elgin has become as popular among the really British population of Toronto, as he was unpopular with the British portion of the inhabitants of Montreal. A judicious use of the gift of the gab, in which his lordship excels most men, together with a free opening of his house, have won all hearts, and instead of being pelted with mud and stones, when he leaves Toronto for Quebec, he will quit it amid universal good wishes, and with the sincere regrets of all who know him. I saw William Lyon McKenzie several times, and I spoke of him to many members of both sides of the House, and I was pleased to notice, that the abuse which the newspapers give him is not participated in by the little world of Toronto. The able, and at the same time, cool way in which he replied to the attacks of Gugy, Smith and others, won him golden opinions; and here he is considered a most useful member, though perhaps a little too troublesome. He is himself most sanguine, and thinks that his speeches and writings will exercise a preponderating influence at the next Elections; and emphatically points out to the certain expulsion of Mr. Baldwin from the Fourth Riding of York, and the substitution of Dr. Rolph instead, as indicated at a late great meeting of the prophet David Wilson and his disciples.

I spent a couple of the early hours of this day in the Nursery of Mr. George Leslie, some two miles out of Toronto. This extensive establishment, now in the eighth year of its existence, covers fifty acres of the finest land about Toronto, being a flat near the mouth of the river Don. I never satisfied at this Nursery:—not that a fine city like Toronto, should possess so necessary an appendage as a fine Nursery; but that the people of Canada should be such great bonbins, as to buy of the Yankees at Rochester and Oswego, when they can procure better, cheaper and more acclimated trees in their own province. In addition to many thousands of every kind of fruit trees, fit for the climate, Mr. Leslie cultivates a more than equal number of ornamental trees and shrubs, imported from home, and grafted on native stocks. Box, Privet, Hawthorn, and Hornbeam for hedges; Lime, Horse Chesnut, English Oak, Scotch Larch, and Laurels, for avenues, &c., are in great abundance; together with an immense quantity of roses, dahlias, and hot house plants. In fact, everything that the gentleman in the farmer can possibly want for his grounds or orchards, can be procured at this Nursery in much greater variety, than at either Oswego or Rochester; and I know of no greater pleasure, while staying in Toronto, than an early rising and a walk before breakfast over Mr. Leslie's extensive grounds; who is as attentive and as polite to visiting strangers, as he is industrious and enterprising. The reader may judge of the extent of his Nursery and business, when I say that he keeps more than twenty men fully occupied.

Every time I visit Toronto, it improves more and more with its beauty and importance; it is daily becoming a magnificent city. Its churches, public buildings, streets, shops, and houses are all handsome in the elegant, and wherever you walk, on all sides you see new buildings going up. Already the city covers more space than Montreal, and when its population is denser, it will be altogether a finer town;—that population is now said to exceed 27,000 souls. Toronto has an equal of hotel accommodation. Beard's Hotel, with its attentive landlord and most obliging Book Keeper (Mr. Tinsly) stands A No. 1, but several other houses treat closely on its heels. The old and well known Wellington Hotel, kept by Mr. Ingle, is an excellent and convenient house; and the Western Hotel, kept by Mr. O'Keefe, for the benefit of the widow and children of its late landlord, Mr. John Murphy, suffers nothing in comparison with the hotels I have mentioned; for it is always crammed to overflowing, a sure proof of a good table and excellent accommodation. The traveller cannot go wrong, if he puts up at "Beard's," the Wellington, or the Western Hotel.

One of the familiar faces that I missed in Toronto, was that of your ancient contributor, Mr. Joseph Courtney. Poor fellow! he died very unexpectedly on the Thursday of last week. Joseph Courtney was a man more sinned against than sinning; he buffeted long against the tyranny of the world, its mishaps and its misadventures; and the Government, recollecting his services, and knowing his intrinsic merit, had provided for him for life, with a snug situation, in the Custom House. But he fell under the eye of one who has no companion for the weakness of human nature. In the strict and rigid exercise of his official duties, poor Courtney was weighed in the balance and found wanting. His dismissal was the consequence which, being of a proud spirit, he took so much at heart, that he fell into irregular courses, and his end was that of many a bright and good man. Poor Courtney! thy fate was a sad one! To how many of the older Canadian newspapers has thou contributed, and which one has given thee a passing notice? How many of the legal profession owe to thee the little Latin and the less Greek they possess, and which of them attended thy funeral? Take thee with all thy faults, the world could have better spared a better man!

It is growing late, and I am growing tired and sleepy, so shall hasten to turn in. On the principle of praising the bridge that carries one safe over, it is customary for editors to flatter up the steamers in which they travel; consequently, I should do the amiable to the "Princess Royal," but I abstain, for this really excellent and seaworthy steamboat stands in need of no praise of mine; neither does her most obliging and well respected master, Capt. Jas. Dick. I pass them over to say one word in favor of the "Model Steward" of Canada, Mr. Dennis Hurley, than whom cannot be found a more attentive, or more obliging public servant, in the whole length and breadth of the land. But it is not for these qualities alone that I single him out, for attention and an obliging disposition are to be found on board many other vessels besides the "Princess Royal;" but for acuteness, knowledge of the world, and knowledge of passengers, Mr. Dennis Hurley cannot be matched in Canada or the United States, and that is saying a big word. Good night.

THE EDITOR.

Great Rascality.

"Question 18. How do you make out that your charges are below those of other Printers?"—"The Crown Lands' Department advertises land sales and other matters in different local newspapers, and in the Canada Gazette; and upon a comparison of the accounts of thirteen newspapers for the same advertisements that were inserted in the Canada Gazette, it was found that the former were 33 per cent higher than the latter. The advertisements were word for word the same. I can present the accounts if required."

Extract from the evidence of the Queen's Printer, before the Printing Committee of the House of Assembly, June 14, 1851.

NOTE.—We believe we have the clue to this strange statement of the Queen's Printer. It is a custom in the Printing trade to charge an extra price for difficult composition, such as one price and a half per 1000 ems for catalogue work, and two prices for rule and figure work. But this custom only extends, among honest men, to book or pamphlet printing, and never was construed, or imagined to include, newspaper advertisements. Now, it so happens that a good many official advertisements from the Inspector General's Office, the Crown Lands' Office, the Post Office, and the Public Works office, are of the particular kind of composition, called "Rule and figure Work," and we have reason to believe, we might add, to know, that advertisements in certain papers have been charged and been paid DOUBLE PRICES under this vile pretext. An honest printer can scarcely believe in the truth of the assertion; but still on enquiry, we fear he will find it to be fact.—Robbery is the only name to give to the transaction. Printers perfectly understand the rascally trick, but the public require a little explanation. Take one of the Inspector General's canal advertisements; it occupies the width of four columns, and is ninety inches long; 4 times 90 are 360, which at 4s per inch amounts to £6. Now if, instead of charging this really handsome sum, the printer, under the pretext of the advertisement being "rule and figure work," charges the Government £12 for a single insertion, the reader can imagine out of how much money the country has been defrauded, when he recollects how numerous these advertisements are, and how many times they are published.—We have too good an opinion of the honesty of Canadian printers, as a body, even to insinuate that the rascally robbery we speak of has been practised by more than a few of the Government hacks; and it is very evident that the printer of the Official Gazette never practised it at all, or his charges, for the same advertisement, with the large type he uses, would not be 33 per cent. lower than some of his contemporaries. But that it has been done, as we said before, we believe; and the way to bring the truth or falsehood of the assertion before the country, would be for Mr. Mackenzie, or some other member of Parliament conversant with printing, to move for printed copies of certain advertisements out of the Inspector General's Office, together with the names of the papers ordered to publish them, and the charges made and paid. And then, if it be proved that any one or more printers have robbed the country out of several hundred pounds, they should not only be compelled to disgorge the ill-gotten plunder, but be sent to the Penitentiary for the felony.

BILL.

An Act to exempt Proprietors of Newspapers from the payment of Postage in certain cases.

Preamble—reciting the more general and more economical distribution and circulation of the Provincial Statutes; &c. it enacted, &c.

That whenever the Statutes of this Province, passed in the then last Session of the Provincial Parliament, shall have been printed at full length in the ordinary numbers of any newspaper published in this Province, and so distributed to subscribers to and others receiving such newspaper, at the ordinary price of such numbers, then, on the same being proved to the Provincial Postmaster General, by the production of copies containing such Statutes, and by an affidavit or affirmation, sworn or made before some Justice of the Peace, by some person cognizant of the fact, the said Provincial Postmaster-General shall direct that all copies of such newspaper shall under such regulations as he shall make in that behalf, be conveyed by post throughout this Province free of Provincial postage, until the end of the then next Session of the Provincial Legislature, and they shall pass free accordingly until the said period.

PANORAMA OF CANADA.—It will be seen by our advertising columns, that—perhaps, induced by the complete success of Messrs. Lewis and King's beautiful panorama of the Mississippi, lately exhibiting in the St. Andrew's Hall—Messrs. Duncan & Kreighoff, two thoroughly competent and accomplished artists, have resolved upon painting a grand panorama of Canada, which will not only include the most striking and interesting views on our magnificent St. Lawrence, but also many views on the Lakes and in the interior of our country. This is a most happily conceived undertaking, and will, we have no doubt, be executed in a manner alike creditable to its projectors and useful to these canvass. Those desirous of introducing to the people of other lands, the beauties or advantages of their own particular localities, will do well to consult Messrs. D. & K.'s advertisement. We shall venture to offer these gentlemen one piece of advice: instead of confining their labors into one relatory or moving picture, such as that of the Mississippi, by Messrs. Lewis & King, we should recommend them to give a series of separate and detached scenes. A panorama, upon this plan, of the overland journey from England to India, is now exhibiting in London, and the effect, we have been informed, is very much admired, and greatly preferred to the system of moving panoramas. We trust that Messrs. Duncan & Kreighoff will find abundance of interested and patriotic proprietors in Canada ready to aid them with the funds necessary for so large and expensive an undertaking. Their high respectability as men, and their well-known talents as artists, offer a perfect guarantee that what they undertake they will consciously and artistically perform, in a manner that will amply repay all who may feel inclined to continue towards the work.—*Mont Herald.*

A CHANCERY DEBTOR.—Among the prisoners in Hamilton jail, to whose condition attention is directed by the late returns, you will find Hugh Mackenzie, a highland Scotsman, 70 years of age, with both his legs broken, subsisting upon the jail allowance of two pounds of bread per day—without property or means. He has been four months in close confinement at the suit of the Queen for non-payment of his share of costs, £12 7s. 6d. Mr. Frazer, his lawyer, applied for his discharge, but it appears that Messrs. Blake & Co., cannot spare £12 7s. 6d. out of the enormous fees they make upon society—like the Jew, they must have the pound of flesh; and four months on bread and water in their penitentiary, in part, inflicted on an aged man for losing sixteen, a few dollars.

SAD EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE.—On Friday evening last, an innkeeper named Alexander McKay, residing near the Barracks, was attacked in a most brutal manner by his landlord, James S. Mason, and stabbed with a knife in the chest, so as to cause his death in a few hours. It appears that Mason, who was formerly a soldier of the 32nd regiment, and now a pensioner, was attempting forcibly to eject McKay from his premises, on Wellington street. The unfortunate man returned to his house in company with an Artillerymen, just as Mason was in the act of throwing some of his goods into the street, and upon endeavoring to prevent him, was attacked with the knife, which appeared to have been prepared for that purpose. The artilleryman, in attempting to save him, had his hand severely cut. An inquest has been held upon the body of the deceased by Dr. Wanless, Coroner, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" returned by the jury against the prisoner, who had been taken into custody immediately after the affray, and is now committed to the gaol for trial.—*London (C. C.) Times.*

BROCKVILLE CUSTOMS.—Statement of Imports and Exports at the Port of Brockville, during the Quarter ending 5th July, 1851.—Value of Imports £19,101 3s 10d. Duties Do'ected, £3,428 19s 6d. It will be seen by what follows that the total value of imports for the whole of 1841, does not come up to the quarter ending July 5, of the present year. Total collections during the year 1848 at this Port—Value £38,575 18s 9d. Duties £3,103 18s 10d.

The Montreal Witness contains a copy of an "Act for the Diminution of Sunday labor in the Post Office Department." We would ask of those sanctimonious gentry, who are so anxious to prevent others from receiving letters on Sunday, why they cannot be content with not receiving letters themselves? If a man has conscientious scruples about receiving a letter or newspaper on Sunday, he has a very simple remedy within his reach.—Let him only refrain from going to the Post Office, and we are certain that he one will have any objection; but let him not, because of his scruples, endeavor to compel others, who are not the victims of any such Puritanical folly, from receiving their letters: he ought to be content with being righteous himself and not force his righteousness on others. If some men had their own way, Canada would soon be cursed with all the gloom of a Scotch Sabbath.

ADMIRAL BALLAWEN.—We learn with much pleasure that Capt. A. Baldwin, R.N., of Toronto, has received his promotion as Rear-Admiral in the British Navy. A more true-hearted man does not live in Her Majesty's dominions.

Archdeacon Manning, who recently seceded from the Established Church, was ordained priest in the Roman Church by Cardinal Wiseman, on Saturday, at the oratory in King-street, London, and subsequently celebrated mass in the presence of a numerous audience.

A steamship is now building and will be ready for sea by the 1st of December, which is intended to ply between New York and Galway, taking in Halifax on the route.—The contract with the builder is, that the steamer shall make the trip between Galway and Halifax in six days; otherwise the parties contracting for the vessel are at liberty to reject her. The steamer is to be of the largest size, with accommodations for 800 to 1000 Bl class passengers berths having accommodations for cabin passengers.

THE LATE OVERFLOW OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The western papers represent that the recent overflow in the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries is entirely unprecedented in the history of the country. In 1844, the water was several feet higher than it has been this season; but it abated at a much earlier period than from now. It has now been more than a month since the Mississippi overflowed the continuous bottom and all the low lands in its vicinity. For more than three weeks the Levee in St. Louis has been entirely submerged and all the streets filled with water to the depth of several feet. During this period, business has been almost entirely suspended, as boats could neither receive nor discharge their cargo at the usual landing places, but have been compelled to go a long distance up the river to find a spot at which they could approach the shore.

GEN. TALBOTT FOUND GUILTY.—We learn from Washington that the Court Martial on this officer has found him guilty of the charges brought against him—the President has approved of the verdict and he has been dismissed from the service, without any further reservation. The Albany Argus thus remarks upon the matter:—

The result of the trial of General Talbott, at Washington, by a court martial, will be received with astonishment all over the country. Such as have read the reports of the charges and the proceedings, so far as we have heard, were prepared to expect any thing else—and will find it extremely difficult to believe what is so positively stated. In the absence of fuller and more authentic accounts, we withhold all comment on the strange proceeding, and still more strange result.

BANKS.—This term was originally a phrase to those whose business it was to break large packages, and so I these controls by the piece or less quantity; it afterwards came to a sugar an agent employed by both buyer and seller, and is then defined by the learned Trollope:—"He is one who stepped in between two men making a bargain, and pocketed both."

HON. JOSEPH HOWE.—We learn with much pleasure, that this gentleman has been appointed to the office of Post Master General of the Province of Nova Scotia by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under the provisions of the Post Office Act of 1850. No doubt this appointment will give general satisfaction.

THE TROOPS.—The long expected troops arrived on their march from London, and the barrack stores for their use arrived here last night from Toronto.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

The Erie Canal Enlargement bill passed the New York Assembly Wednesday evening in a full House, the vote being 81 ayes, 31 nays. No amendment was made to the bill as it was received from the Senate, to which branch of the Legislature it was returned, and whence it was forwarded to the Governor for his approval. The bill for the enlargement of the Locks on the Oswego canal, was also passed.

A LAND OF WONDERS.—The following paragraph is given from the report of Professor Forrest Shepard. It is doubtless true:—I have now explored California for nearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are flowers every month in the year, and winter now bears the bloom of spring. I have found waterfalls three or four times as high as those of Niagara, natural bridges of white marble far surpassing in beauty that of Rockbridge in Virginia—some thousands of gold-bearing veins, inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome ores, lead and quicksilver, most beautiful porcelain clay, and in short everything that can bless an enterprising and industrious people. In one valley, I found more than forty springs of a temperature over one hundred degrees of Farenheit. In another valley, sixteen geysers, like the famous ones in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan, the rocks are so hot that you can stand upon them but a short time, even with thick boots on. The silicious rocks are bleached to snowy whiteness, and brecciated and conglomerate rocks are now actually forming. The roar of geysers may be heard at times a mile or more, and the moment is one of intense interest as you approach them.

PAUPER PARENTS TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND.—A Boston correspondent of the New-York post *Herald*, states the gratifying fact, that a movement is on foot by our city authorities, which will have an important bearing upon the subject of immigration of foreign paupers. The Overseers of the House of Industry, and the Municipal authorities are making strange moves to send from thirty to fifty of the recent importation of blind, paralytic, lunatic and idiotic paupers back to the Old World. These only will be sent who have been taken from the alms houses of England and Ireland, or who have been sent to this country by heartless landlords, to become instantly and permanently a charge upon our public charities. In the various city institutions, we have two scores of a thousand foreign paupers at the present time, some of whom are imbecile in both body and mind. A majority of them have been transferred from Alms houses in Ireland of their birth, to similar institutions here. Nearly two hundred of these foreign paupers are now temporarily and chronically insane. The authority under which our city officers will act in the transport of them they propose should go back to England, is given in the 12th section of the 46th chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth. It has always been a favorite doctrine of English statesmen, that no British born subject could expatriate himself from allegiance to the Crown, but that the Government could take him on sea or land, wherever he was. This is the doctrine of Cranmer, Castlereagh, and other prominent English statesmen. It is not therefore, to be presumed, that the British Government will claim that a few months' residence in a New England pauper establishment has tendered in the least to weaken the hold claimed by the Crown upon all its subjects.—*Transcript.*

BYTOWN A PORT OF ENTRY.—Application was made to Government some time ago to make Bytown a Port of Entry, but without success. We confidently hope that the application now being made will not meet the fate of its predecessor—but that Government will way well the matter, and we are satisfied if they do—they will grant the prayer of the Petitioners. Other places in Canada of far less importance has been made Ports of Entry, and we don't see why Bytown the fourth largest City in Upper Canada should not be favoured in this respect—equally with places of far less importance. We are confident if the Government will only give it their consideration they cannot any longer withold the boon asked for.

Polygamy prevails in New Zealand, and a chief with five wives was told that he could not get baptized unless he confined himself to one. At the end of about two months he repaired to the nearest missionary, and stated that he had got rid of wife. "What have you done with them?" was the natural interrogatory. "I have eaten them," was the unhesitating reply.

A GOOD SIGN.—The following is a copy of the sign upon an Apothecary for teaching youth in one of the Western States:—

PREEMAN & HOPKS, SURGEN, TEACHERS: Preemen bleeds the boys, and Hopps the girls

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SURMOUNT THE "JEWISH DISABILITIES."

We mentioned among the items of news brought by the last British steamer, that Mr. David Salomons, a Jew, and one of the Aldermen of the city of London, had been duly elected, on the day previous to the departure of the packet, as representative in Parliament for the borough of Greenwich. The following extract from a speech made by Mr. Salomons to the electors, will explain the motives by which the new member for Greenwich intends to pursue in taking his seat:—

He contended that he labored under no legal disqualification. He came forward in the fullest confidence, and intending at the earliest moment, if they elected him, to go down to the House of Commons and take his seat. (Hear, hear.) He would tell them how. It was difficult to explain to a large meeting such as this the legal quibble, and the chicanery by which his friend Rothschild was now shuffled about between the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and hadn't taken his seat for the city. He would endeavor to explain, however. The representation in Parliament was a public trust; it was a people's trust. The people gave it, and the man that sat in the House of Commons was a man that represented the people. According to the old principle of the constitution of this country, which had always been thoroughly popular and thoroughly free, no oath whatever were required from a member of Parliament when he was returned by a constituency to take his seat in the House of Commons. But after the time of the Reformation, when the reformed religion appeared to be in danger after the reign of Charles II., and when it was thought necessary to give artificial props to the monarchy, oaths were introduced, which were required to be taken, however, in the first instance, not in the House of Commons, but before a public officer in the lobby of the House of Commons, previous to entering the House. By a law passed in the reign of Charles II., it was enacted that oaths should be taken in the House of Commons also. In 1834, after the Reform Bill—that great charter of the people—was and given birth to so many improvements in Church and State—these oaths which were required to be taken before a member entered the House of Commons, had been repealed; and that being so, Baron Rothschild, he (he taken his advice, would, when first returned for the city of London, have gone down and taken his seat in the House of Commons without taking any oaths whatever, and have voted for the Speaker. Rothschild had, however, neglected to do that, and he had in consequence gotten a subpœna which it was difficult to be extricated. (Cheers, and "So will you!") Now, they were straightforward people, and he promised this: he would make a solemn pledge and covenant with them that he would go down to the House; that he would struggle for his seat; and that he would as certainly sit for that borough as he would live to see the affectionate of his opponent went to the poll. (Loud cheers.) If Baron Rothschild had chosen to risk the penalties of taking his seat, he would have been the sitting member of the city of London at this moment. He (Mr. Salomons) would take his seat. He would run the risk at all penalties. (Tumultuous applause.) He would trust to a jury of his country if any one informed against him that he had not properly taken his seat. He would rely upon the verdict of that jury, he would sit and vote until that jury should have decided; and should they decide against him, he promised to come back to his constituency forthwith, to assemble such a meeting as the present, and to return to them the trust with which they had honored him, in order that they might bestow it upon some one more worthy, more fitting, or more able to discharge the duties of their representative. (Loud cheers.)

Upon this, our contemporary, the New York Albion, says:—

Now, we are not sufficiently familiar with Parliamentary Law or usage, to form any opinion as to the course which might be taken under the supposed contingency; we only know that, on the afternoon of the 29th ult., Mr. Salomons was elected M. P. for Greenwich, that he is a man of considerable wealth and influence, and one not at all likely to flinch from what he undertakes. Although an Alderman of the city of London, he never was threatened by the utmost stretch of corporate privileges and municipal rights; he is possessed of great wealth, has frequently been a candidate for liberal prizes, for a seat in Parliament, though never held the succession, and was no doubt well acquainted beforehand, that at mature age he entered himself as a law student at the Temple, in order to avoid himself thereon of certain disabilities.—We venture to predict, therefore, under the circumstances, that the name of Mr. Salomons will shortly occupy a conspicuous place in the Journals.

CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS.

IMPORTS.

June 19.

Str. Bay State, Ogdensburgh, 19 bags bran, 1 chest [illegible]; 20 [illegible] J. W. Stevens; 3 [illegible] 1 bundle [illegible] Thomas Simonson & Co; 15 [illegible] 1 bale, E. P. Ross; 1 package books J. L. Lawrence; 2 P. [illegible] P. Mulford; 1 [illegible] W. Thomas; 1 package, E. W. Palmer.

June 21.

Schr. Jesse Woods, Sandusky, 4000 bush wheat, Gildersleeve & Holton.

Str. Bay State, Ogdensburgh, 6 chests tea, Duncan.

Schr. Kentucky, Oswego, in ballast.

Barge Caledonia, Montreal, 1140 bars railroad iron, H. & S. Jones.

[illegible], Montreal, 1232 bars railroad iron, H. & S. Jones.

Propeller Red Cedar, Amherstburgh—236 pieces Quercitron Staves, 60 bbls. flour, W. Hunter.

Barge Glasgow, Montreal—3834 [illegible] bars, J. [illegible]; 30 [illegible] pipe, W. Robertson; 130 railroad bars, R. Reid & Co; 1 [illegible] 1 box, 3 barrels, 1 chest, C. Fairwood; 1 [illegible] 1 [illegible], 1 barrel, 1 box, 1 chest, E. Vincent, River Trent; 100 kegs gunpowder, H. H. Ross; 2 kegs gunpowder, L. Rodger, London.

Schr. Montreal—112 bars rail road iron, Gildersleeve & Holton.

Brig Bruce, Baltimore, 213 pieces oak timber, Calvin & Cook.

Sch. Atlantic, Gladstone, 11 2 & Pipe and West India Staves, Calvin & Cook.

Wardman, St. Clair, 32 pieces oak timber, Calvin & Cook.

Str. Northerner, Oswego, 1 anchor and chain and 60 coping, J. Calvin; 4 bales hops, 2 bales yarn, 1 box goods, Dawes; 1 bbl. Wine, J. Hamilton; 1 trunk, E. N. Thompson; 1 bell mining, M. Hayward; 1 roll paper, Free Canadian.

EXPORTS.

Sch. Tribune, Oswego, 5,400 feet pine lumber.

Arrivals in the City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

July 20—Mr & Mrs Stainland, London, C. W.; Mr. Mun, Montreal; R. H. Morton, St. Louis; Mr. Potts, New York; Mr. Wilkinson, Cobourg; Mr. Cooke, Montreal; W. K. Venables & Lady, Miss K. M. Venables, C. A. Goodman & Lady, Miss C. G. Smith, Henry H. Anderson, New York; R. Seymour, Esq., Bath; A. H. Green, Long Island.

July 21—Col. W. Nichol, Paisley; Jas. Kerlin, Belleville; Jas. A. Brown, Boston; G. W. Phelps, Sackets Harbor; Mr & Mrs Clement, Baltimore.

By Magnetic Telegraph

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Provincial Parliament.

TORONTO, July 21.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the reference of the petition of Martin Mackenzie to a select committee, but the motion was lost after a discussion. The petition had reference to a claim on a clergy reserve lot.

Sir A. N. McNab brought up the first report of the Railway Committee which was ordered to be printed.

The following bills were read a third time:—To amend Act regulating Montreal Harbor Dues—Mr. Hincks; to amend Ordinance Prolonging the Charter of the Quebec Bank—Mr. Chabot; to Attach Effects of Absconding Debtors leaving the Province—Mr. M Cancil; to amend Lower Canada Building Societies Act—Mr. Lemoine; to authorize establishment of a second Mutual Insurance Company in the district parts of Lower Canada—Mr. John; to enable parties to obtain possession of their property in Lower Canada illegally detained; to Naturalize Ira Gould and others—Mr. Hodgins.

New York, July 22.

ASHES.—Sales 50 bbls. at $5.25 for pots.

FLOUR.—The demand for the low grades of State and Ohio for export continues good.—Canadian heavy at $4.12 a $4.25 in bond; sales Genesee 13,000 bbls. at 4 a 4.18 for Michigan, 4.12½ for State, 4.18 a 4.21 for Genesee.

Corn Meal steady, sales 170 bbls Jersey at 2.94 a 4.

GRAIN.—Market for Wheat easier and more offers, but demand for export at a decline. Nothing doing in Canadian, prices 80c. a 81; sales Domestic 27,00 bush. fair Genesee and 18,000 bush. prime Ohio red at about 80c. Corn a shade lower and very dull. Nothing doing for export; sales 20,000 bush. damaged at 48 a 52 for round yellow, and white 60.

PROVISIONS.—Market for new pork steady with only a moderate demand; old nominal but quiet; sales at $14 75c for new mess, $14 25c for new prime; nothing doing in beef or this mess.

ORDNANCE.

Sale of Old Iron Ordnance.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Montreal, addressed to the respective Officers, until the 30th day of August next, for the purchase of OLD IRON ORDNANCE, (GUNS, &c.,) at Kingston.

Printed Forms of Tender showing the quantity offered for sale, and the size of the [illegible], will be supplied on application at this Office, and at the Ordnance Office, Kingston.

The Lots can also be seen on application to the Ordnance Store Keeper, at the latter place.

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

Office of Ordnance,
Montreal, July 10, 1851. 171-6in.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A PIANO FORTE, HARP, PONIES AND CARRIAGE, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HORSES, &c.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, 30th July, at Eleven o'clock, will be sold at the ROUGH-CAST HOUSE, Corner of Queen and Rideau Streets, the following property of an Officer leaving for England:—

Black Walnut Dining and Breakfast Tables, Centre Tables, Work and Card Tables, Sofas, Couches, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Ottomans, Pretieuses, Lamps, Candlesticks, Plated Ware, Chests of Drawers, Wash Stands,
A Superior Grand Metal Plate Pianoforte, by Broadwood, London,
An Elegant Double Action Harp, with modern improvements,
A Mahogany Centre Table,
A Mare Thoroughbred Pony and Stand,
Rich Cut Glassware,
Dining, Tea, and Breakfast Sets,
Lounging Chairs,
Parlour Mahogany Bureau,
Ivory mounted Knives and Forks,
Card Stands, Cheffoniers,
Bookcases and Bookstands,
30 Yards Kidder-worked Carpeting,
Rosewood, Brass, Fire Fenders, Irons,
Iron, Wooden Curtains,
A Cooking Stove, complete,
A first rate Pony, quiet to ride or drive,
A Carriage, and a Set Harness with Robes, Horse-clothes and Saddle,
A quantity of Books, Piano Forte Music, and a Music Stand, with Lights.
With various other articles.

WM. WARE,
Auctioneer.

Kingston July 22, 1851.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS four Stall Stable on King Street, two doors from the Navy Tavern, between it and the water, either monthly or by the year. There is a sensible hay loft, and any person desirous of having one or two stalls may have the same respectably.

Apply to
JOHN O'CONNOR,
On the Premises.

Kingston, July 22, 1851. 171

OATS FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity at the Warehouse of McPHERSON & CRANE
July 22, 1851. 171 2w.

In the Insolvent Court for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, in the matter of the Petition of James Hesbeck, of the Township of Kingston, an Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Judge of the County Court for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, sitting in the matter of this Petition, will proceed to make a final order therein, at a Court to be holden for that purpose at the Court House, Kingston, on Wednesday, the sixth day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

JAMES A. HENDERSON,
Solicitor for Petitioner.

Dated this 12th day of July, A. D., 1851. 171-4in.

C. A. STARK & Co.,
DEBENTURE AND GENERAL CANADIAN
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.

ADVANCES made on Consignments to Messrs. Hill, Sears & Co., Boston, and to Messrs. Alfred Hill & Co., London and Liverpool.
June, 1851. 133

Auction Sale of Salt Afloat.

TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 22d July, at 12 o'clock, will be sold on board the Barge Gangen, on account of Mr. Jonas Carpenter,

4,000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
—also,—
200 dos. Cow Brooms,

with other articles.

WILLIAM WARE,
Auctioneer.

Kingston, 21st July, 1851. 170

NOTICE.

THE County Board of Public Instruction will hold their regular QUARTERLY MEETING at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Monday the fourth day of August next. A full attendance of the Board is requested.

R. S. HENDERSON,
Sec. C. B. P. I.

Kingston, July 19, 1851. 170

SERVANT MAID WANTED.

WANTED for a family in a country village, a Servant of all work, to whom good wages will be given.

Apply at this office.

Kingston, July 21, 1851. 170

BAY OF QUINTE.

HENRY GILDERSLEEVE,
CAPT. CHAMBERS.

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

July 20, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

ONTARIO,
CAPT. TURNER.

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

Kingston, July 22, 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, Jul 22, 1851.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

EAGLE,
CAPT. SUTHERLAND.

WILL leave St. Lawrence Wharf (late McLennan's) for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at intermediate ports, weather permitting, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock.

Kingston, July 22, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL TO MORROW.

CAPT. STEARNS,

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for Montreal and intermediate Ports, on Tomorrow morning, July 23, at half past 5 o'clock, touch at the same day.

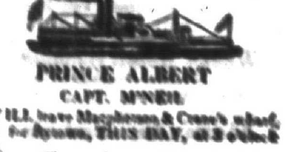
Kingston, July 22, 1851.

ST. LAWRENCE,
CAPT. THOMAS HOWARD,

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

July 22, 1851.

FOR BYTOWN.



PRINCE ALBERT
CAPT. M'NEIL

WILL leave Macpherson & Crane's wharf for Bytown, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

July 22, 1851.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Joseph Platt, Jesse Platt and Jesse Platt—Bankrupts.

IT IS ORDERED that a general meeting of creditors be held at the Judge's Chambers, in the Court House, City of Kingston, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Saturday the ninth day of August, for the purpose of granting a Certificate.

By the Court.

J. HAMILTON,
Acting Clerk.

Kingston, 8th July, 1851. 19

EXCURSION!!!

THE Committee of management of the Sabbath School in connection with the Wesleyan Church of this city, have decided on an Excursion to Ogdensburgh 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. 169

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. 160