MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

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

Post Office during the Summer of 1834
(with Gore.

Eastern Mail, by steamer, daily, at 3 A. M.
Western Mail, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterborough, Toronto, an'l Offices West of Toronto, by Steamer, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M.
Western Mailly 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.
Sharrington, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 P. M.
Wolf Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a. m.
Picton & Stoke, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 a. m.

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 9d. to the Lines. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid 3d. each to the Lines.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ... R. Chalmers & Co., Bookseller.
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Neilly, Accountant.
Cobourg, ... Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto, ... Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton, ... John Brown, Esq.
New York ..... F. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. E. S. Jewett.
And Postmasters generally at the Principal Stations.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Communications intended for insertion must be addressed to the Editor.

The Daily British Whig.

KINGSTON (CANADA), SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1834.

Reform and Progress.

The political world of Canada appears to be all alive and in full preparation for the coming election campaign. Foremost in preparation, as usual, is the remaining fragment of the old Tory or Family Compact party, who have been paving the way for their own advantage by raking up old and worn out "test questions" in the Assembly, most of which should never have been opened, we, having been discussed and answered, are only brought forward on the present and similar occasions for party purposes, by those who, finding their own influence merely in those of their party, but a feeble dependence, seek in the perpetuation of some, and the dazzle simplicity of others, that support which whether their party political creed, nor their personal pensions, warrant the public in according to them. Amidst all the hackneyed cry of political chicanery and place-hunting, it is cheering to observe that "that Canada of ours," has not only adopted but acted upon the motto which I have placed at the head of this letter. Another cheering fact is the discovery that has lately been made, that all the loyalty, enterprise, and business talent in the country is not absorbed by the so-called Conservative party, but that a goodly portion of these estimable qualities has fallen to the share of those who have not an implicit and blind belief in "the wisdom of our ancestors," at least not so far as to wish to see it practically applied to the government of Canada at the present day, to the exclusion of all improvement founded upon past experience and our future prospects, and who would wish to see their country rise from that obscurity which has almost warranted the sneering epithet of the gallant member for Essex, to that position in the scale of nations which its natural and moral advantages fully warrant us in expecting it to reach with due care and foresight on our part.

Canada at the present moment, "thanks to Reform," has commenced progress, and stands in an enviable position in all its financial and commercial relations, and is now in course of a favorable negotiation for means of completing the greatest national work ever undertaken on this continent, one which will develope the Agricultural and other resources of the Province in such a manner as will astonish those who have hitherto looked upon Canada as an unproductive and unnavigable wilderness. This satisfactory state of affairs is mainly attributable to the steady perseverance with which the present ministerial party have pursued "the even tenor of their way," in the face every description of opposition and vituperative abuse; having borne themselves calmly and steadily throughout the storm, they have deserved, and I believe obtained, the confidence of the country, as will no doubt be shown by the result of the coming election; those constituencies therefore who have hitherto returned men of the old regime, if they wish to have an effective voice in the Legislature, will require to select as their representatives, men who will at least refrain from a factious opposition, and act warmly and energetically in favor of measures calculated to promote the interests and prosperity of the country, irrespective of the party with whom such measures may have originated—nor do I doubt that many constituencies who are at present virtually unrepresented in the Legislature, will even go beyond this, and show to the world their approval of the present ministerial course of politics by returning men favorable to their views. I do not believe that there is a single constituency in Canada but could select a fit and proper person, of liberal politics, and I am aware that in some cases preparations are already in full to secure this desirable object: In Lennox and Addington for instance, the liberals, feeling the advantage of early action, have already spoken freely of the selection of D. Rollins, Esq., the present respected Warden of the United Counties, a Gentleman admired and respected by all parties for his energetic and upright character, and for the consistency of his professions and practice as an old and tried advocate of Reform principles. There is little doubt that Mr. Rollin will be well supported, and if the liberal party only exert themselves, there is no danger but that the voice of Lennox and Addington will be heard in the next session of the Legislature in something more than a negative vote. Let other constituencies but follow this example, and we will have a Legislature working harmoniously, instead of wasting the public time and money in worse than useless vituperation and personal abuse.

Your obd't. serv't.

NAPANEE.

July 23th, 1834.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ART UNION.—The July number of the "Bulletin" is before us. It is embellished with a finely finished copy of "The Game of Chess," one of the engravings to be distributed by lot amongst subscribers in December next; a superb wood cut of "The Filature," from the original sketch by H. K. Browne; and a faithful etching descriptive of a scene in Fenimore Cooper's Pioneers, representing "Leather Stocking at the Grave of Chingachook." To Artists, and to the lovers of Art, the Bulletin will be found a most suitable companion. It is furnished gratuitously (once a month) to the subscribers to the "American Art Union" and forms a complete record of the progress of the Fine Arts both in Europe and the U. States—although chiefly devoted to the development and encouragement of American Genius.

THE MONTGOMERY SHOWER BATH.—The enterprising owner of the Cataraqui Bridge, has erected a Shower Bath in rear of the Toll House, where persons so disposed can submit themselves to a thorough cooling—at every society in these scorching days, when the blood is at boiling heat. The Montgomery Shower Bath deserves the patronage of the idlers, sensibleness, business, and hunger the very moment in every hours, then there is no harm in trying. You can have your choice of half a gill or forty gallons—try it.

THE CANAL AGGRESSION BILL.

By the latest Liverpool packet we learn that Lord Aberdeen's Canal Bill was in the House of Commons. It passed on a division of 168 to 40, and it is to be seen that Lord John was absent, or he would have assuredly supported Messrs. Sadleir and Shaw, Times are [illegible]

[illegible]

Majority against the amendment 79

The amendment was received with repeated cheering.—Mr. Fox Maule then moved an amendment to the effect that parties [illegible] Kingston. The hon. gentleman attempted, but was at half an hour, to make himself heard amidst the noise and confusion, but the speaker [illegible] the hon. gentleman [illegible] to be distinguished a word. The amendment was being overpowered, but in the noise of the debate, Mr. Fox Maule drew the attention of the House to the [illegible] the speaker's [illegible]

For the amendment 124
Against it 175

Majority against the amendment 51

The House [illegible] the question that the [illegible] be agreed to.

For the motion 382
Against it 40

Majority 292

Mr. [illegible] moved a resolution [illegible] "Act to provide for the [illegible] Kingdom." Sir J. [illegible] with the [illegible] gentleman in the most [illegible] of the measure, for [illegible] the Legislature [illegible] Majority against the motion 51 [illegible] the House adjourned.

[illegible] Lord Aberdeen [illegible] Sir Robert Peel [illegible] Lord John Russell [illegible] Lord Stanley [illegible] Mr. Hume [illegible] Mr. Grattan [illegible] Mr. Ellice [illegible] Mr. Hawes [illegible] Mr. Ward [illegible] Mr. Fox Maule [illegible] Mr. Hume