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 1831

MAIL ROUTES.

Postpaid Mail, by steamer, daily, at 5 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.
Sterlington, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 P. M.
Wolfe Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a. m.
Picton, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a. m.

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 9d. to the Lines. The United States postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½d. each to the Lines.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal,	R. Chewett & Co., Buchanan
Belleville,	Mr. Michael Neilly, Customer
Cobourg,	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto,	Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton,	John Brown, Esq.
New York,	V. B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N. Y.,	Mr. G. S. Johnson.

And Post-masters generally of the Midland District.

*** Arrangements 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.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

As advertised in the British Whig

Government Sale of Condemned Barrack Stores, at the Tete du Pont Barracks, by Jas. Linton, Q. A., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Daily British Whig.

(Extra for Subscribers.)

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1831.

JUNE & CO'S GREAT ORIENTAL CIRCUS.

The following note respects the superior performances of the above establishment, as from a rich list of notes, and daily hears of testimony testimonials which have already appeared in favor of the Company. These outside appearance may not be so imposing as that of other Circuses, but their acting is said to be equal to what they promise on the show Bills:—

To the Editor of the British Whig

SIR:—A few days since I had occasion to visit Belleville, when I was fortunate enough to visit Jane & Co.'s Oriental Circus, and certainly I was well repaid; for the wonderful performances of Messrs. Lavater Lee, Cole and others of the Company, by far exceed anything of the kind that has visited Canada for years. John Gossin, the Celebrated Clown is, without doubt, the Clown of all Clowns. I must not omit the beautiful and graceful horsemanship of the Lady Equestrians for their performances cannot be excelled.

I understand that the Company are on their way to Kingston, when the Kingstonians will have an opportunity of enjoying a treat that they have not done for a long time. I know crowds will go; and so they ought; for such an exhibition is not like that of the every day strollers who go along making great shows and professions of wonderful feats, in their bills; all of which we expect to see, but are disappointed. This company does every thing, and exhibits everything that they have announced. Their large Band Car is drawn by Camels which certainly makes rather an odd show.

My dear Tidings, by taking notice of this Company, I am actuated only by a sense of justice, due to the Proprietors of this Mammoth Circus.

Yours, &c.,

BUCKPHALUS.

Yesterday we gave the Tribune's account of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Meeting at Toronto. As there are always two sides to a story, we give the Patriot's version of the affair to-day, leaving our readers to believe which side of the story they please.

THE LATE MEETINGS AT TORONTO.

We give to-day, at a great expense, a report of the proceedings of the two meetings held on Wednesday evening, as our limits will permit.

After making every inquiry into the circumstances that attended the disturbance which took place at the close of the St. Lawrence Hall, we are satisfied that no imputation whatever can be sustained against the promoters of the open-air meeting, of homicing disturbances, or design to interrupt the Anti-Clergy Reserve Meeting in the least degree; but that on the contrary, they believed and hoped that, by holding a separate meeting, all probability of countenance would be effectually removed.

We now proceed to notice the more prominent circumstances as they have been related to us, on undoubted testimony. After leaving the Open-air Meeting, a number of persons, mostly young men and lads, went to the Hall door, and attempted to make their way up stairs, in which they succeeded so far as to reach the head of the upper flight of stairs, when they were forcibly restrained by the Mayor, and Aldermen Washburne and Kneeshaw, with the High Bailiff and several constables, who succeeded in forcing the crowd down stairs again, and outside the door.

About ten o'clock the crowd appeared to be fast dispersing, when, in an evil moment, some persons in the hindmost, flung some billets of oak from an upper window down among the crowd. Some few stones were, in return, flung at the windows, destroying the glass done and the lamp heads, and frames of glass in the upper part of the Hall, were broken. This caused the partizans within such alarm, that the riot act was read by Alderman Kneeshaw, a member or friend of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association, and a general onslaught of the constables on the crowd was advised, but fortunately not acted on.

Several persons leaving the meeting were assaulted, some with sticks, the greater number by beating and cuffing; but with one or two exceptions, no injury was done, until after the arrival of the military, when Alderman Worship the Mayor was struck by a random stone, which cut his forehead severely.

A Company of the 71st Regt. having been sent for, as soon as there was the least appearance of a riot, attended with after o'clock and with their assistance, with considerable difficulty, a retreat was secured to those in the Hall.

We perceive that the Globe accuses Mr. H. Sherwood of inciting the rioters to misconduct; but with the exception of his statement at the open-air meeting, that there was no law in existence to prevent any person from attending a public meeting on a public question, and taking part in the proceedings, we find no grounds for the accusation. The Globe remarks, that "a member of Parliament, and persons wearing the clothes and assuming the airs of gentlemen—friends of religion, forsooth—have united to foster disturbances, in order to stifle for the moment the agitation against the Clergy Reserves."

Would it not be well of the Globe and its friends would pause, and ask themselves, whether in agitating for the secularization of the Reserves, they are not the true authors of the disturbance, and of any future evils which may spring from this fertile source. They know well, that a great proportion of the community—a large majority, in fact, including the Roman Catholic population of Canada, look upon the proposed confiscation as sacrilege, a crime tending to be nearer than treason or murder. They know too, that those to whom the Reserves were given, claim them as their own, on the same title as that by which every man holds his private estate—viz: a grant from the Crown, and that if a man is justified in defending his private property with his life, he is also justified in maintaining his civil rights in the same manner.

The Anti-Clergy Reserve Association know all these things; but affect to treat them as unimportant, and urge on an agitation absolutely hateful to their opponents. They know that the continuance of this agitation must lead to deplorable results; yet they persevere; who is responsible but themselves? They are the assailants—the friends of the Clergy Reserves the sufferers.

Adopt we require the probable consequences of such a state of things, we know no humble answer than—In the bitterness of religious enthusiasm yield to no without a struggle; were more wasted tenders, and advices from all parts of Upper Canada, convince us that there is a determined opposition to that a great part of the attempt. Let those who wish to see the elements of strife, with the difficulty of every side. With these views we urge, and with them we leave the responsibility.

LAKE AND RIVER NAVIGATION.—We have lately published a most excellent compilation on the subject, arranged by and at expense of the office of the United States Telegraph, and Lewis Mansfield and Beach, by the Northern Lakes of Lake Ontario, and we have now much pleasure in announcing to our readers, to those of a more distant, that the same, gratuitously, will be given to the subscribers of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, between this and Niagara, the Bay of Quinte, and the Lakes. Those who come the traveller may be indebted by business or pleasure, to adopt, be and had every application provided for his comfort and enjoyment.

[COPY.]

To the Board of the Steamer Brockville,
Montreal, July 11, 1831.

We, the undersigned, passengers by the Royal Lion, from Niagara Falls to Montreal, cannot but express our satisfaction at the kind and gentlemanly treatment we received on the way. We have thus been much pleasure in recommending to our friends and the travelling public, on advantages by the Canada Mail Line, as such it was represented to us by the Agent of the Line at Niagara Falls, who was to every passenger. We left Niagara Falls yesterday morning and arrived at Kingston this morning, by the Steamer Magnet, Capt. Sutherland, where we embarked on the elegant steamer Highlander, Capt. Stevens. Have passed through all the rapids, including the Lachine rapids, by daylight, and reached this place at 6 o'clock. The boats connected with the Mail Line are not surpassed by any; the officers are gentlemanly, and very attentive to passengers. We would particularly recommend all persons leaving from Niagara Falls to Montreal, not to be led passing through the Lachine Rapids, which are truly grand, this can only be done by taking the Canada Boats.

Joseph Edmunds, St. Johns, New Brunswick; Chas. B. Chase, New York City; Jos. Pinson, do do; John Rosson, do do; Cranford, do do; J. Johnson, do do; N. Y. Eagan, Washington; A. E. Chase, do do; P. Rossington, do; B. Dunbar, Hill Cottage, P. E. Island; Robson, N. Y.; John Connell, do do; P. H. Bates, M. Dos Santos, St. Barnabas; J. Hammonds, jun., New York City; R. Brown, Philadelphia; W. H. Gibson, do do; C. M. Gammond, do do; W. Cummings, Penn.; W. Lee, Rochester, N. Y.; F. Cummings, do; John Sturdevant, do; T. W. Conrad, New York; G. Simpson, do; John Hunter, Buffalo, New York; Wm. Pierson, do do.

DEATH OF MR. DYCE SOMBRE.

The lovers of the marvellous and the lovers of the scandalous will regret to learn the death, which took place on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Dartmouth, of Mr. Dyce Sombre—a gentleman whose strange career in Europe, with his not less marvellous antecedents in the East, have furnished so many a pregnant subject of conversation and conjecture. He appeared in this country, we think about a few years ago, bringing with him a retinue, not unfounded, of almost fabulous wealth and said to be—a though of European blood on the father's side—thoroughly an Oriental in education, customs of life and manner of thought. His arrival attracted much notice. He became one of the lions of the season, and ultimately married, in 1826, Mary Anne, daughter of the Earl of Vincent. A separation soon took place, and the legal proceedings consequent upon this unfortunate marriage—followed by those adopted for the purpose of establishing Mr. Dyce Sombre's lunacy—were long matters of public talk and universal notoriety. Into either branch of the multitudinous details in question, this is certainly not the time to enter; suffice it to say that the deceased gentleman, even laying aside his alleged lunacy, was not—whatever were his feelings and opinions, and whatever were his actions—fairly amenable to the standard of Europe as judgment. Born and educated—or rather not educated—in a state of false and depraved Oriental semi civilization, into which entered, in no considerable degree, the worst vices of the western world, Mr. Sombre was unhappily induced to change the moral and physical atmosphere in which he had been brought up for a new sphere, to which he had not the mental vigor to adapt himself. A man of stronger mind might probably have worked himself clear of the barbarisms and pollutions with which he had been surrounded. Mr. Sombre, however, was not so gifted, and his life in England was such as to afford abundant matter for the gratification of the strongest appetite for the rarest species of gossip. His attempt to enter upon life was seconded by the worthy and enlightened electors of Sudbury, who sent him to Parliament, from whence, however, he was speedily ejected on petition—the borough being soon afterward, mainly in consequence of proceedings at that election, disfranchised. For the last few years Mr. Sombre has resided on the continent, to escape the effects of the decision of the Court of Chancery in his case—a decision which he had come over to petition against when he was seized with his fatal illness.—The deceased was understood to be the son of a German adventurer in India of the name of Sommer, who married the late Begum Somroo. All manner of wild and scandalous stories are afloat as to the life of this woman and the death of her husband. It seems but to be quite certain whether Mr. Dyce Sombre was the real or only the adopted child; but be this as it may, upon the death of his father, the Begum transferred her maternal affections, such as they were, to the son of the German, who was educated, it is said, by a Protestant clergyman, although the old lady herself by turns professed herself a Catholic and a Mahometan—having actually built a cathedral and mosque, with the intention of having two strings to her bow. After her demise, Mr. Dyce Sombre came to Europe, and first made himself remarkable in Rome, by the extraordinary black marble monument which he caused to be executed and sent to India in remembrance of his benefactress. His subsequent life in England has already been noticed. In consequence of his death in a state of lunacy, his money in the funds, railway shares, and other property, of the annual value of £1,000, will become divisible between Captain Troup and General Saldrich, the husbands of his two sisters, who are next of kin. An additional sum, producing £4,000 a year, will also fall to their families on the death of Mrs Dyce Sombre.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

HAVANA, July 16, 1831.

Insurrection at Principe—The Fourth of July at Principe—Engagement between the People and the Troops—General Insurrection in the Central and Eastern Part of Cuba—Rumors on the subject—Reaction of the Troops—Fraternization with the people, &c., &c.

The revolution of Cuba has changed its chrysalis for the full grown fly. The first blood has been spilled. Cuba, some seem to think, has not Lexington. The particulars of the accounts which we receive from the interior are exceedingly various, but all unite upon the one great fact, that the pronunciamiento and even made, and a slight advantage gained over the troops. The people of Principe have been the first to draw the sword.

One of the most probable versions of the affair is the following:—

Under pretence of celebrating Saint John and Saint Peter's festivals, (which occur on the 24th and 29th of June, respectively) and in consequence by some views of the government, of late not being celebrated in Puerto Principe, a gathering of people was made a few leagues from the city, on the fourth day of July. The governor, anticipating some open act, sent a detachment of cavalry to disperse them. These did not come up to the Canaas until evening, when they were attacked and forced to retire with a loss of (according to some accounts) 40 killed, wounded and missing. A still attack of men. When the troops had fled, the Canaas retired to the hills, where they have been an entrenched camp, and are striving to collect, collecting images and men, and arms. It is said that Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, and the adjacent country, has been abandoned by the young men, who are supposed to have gone to join the insurgents. The point where they are collecting is in the hills of Nagasa. This pronunciamento was hastened by another at Holguin, a village about half way between Principe and Saint Jago; and it is supposed that by coming now, before the Lines, become general in the centre and eastern part of the island. In the official accounts, which you will find in Lloyd's version, you will observe that no report, taken from the Hills, is given from Principe.

Letters have been received up to the 16th, by which we learn that a detachment of troops had been sent out, but did not continue their strong enough to penetrate the insurgent country. It is feared that a corresponding movement may be made here; and I am told that on Saturday night last, very strong patrols were sent, as though some movement was anticipated. The revolution having begun it can not go backward; and it is more than probable that the days of Spain's rule here, are at least, to be much embarrassed. The government count 14,000 troops, and no more, in all the island, and I may, perhaps, be able to raise as many more from the Spanish population; but their fleet is a good one, comprising twenty sail, of which six are steamers. Whether the struggle be a long or a short one, will depend upon the "aid and comfort" the Cubans receive from the United States in the shape of guns, pistols, powder, balls, and men that can learn how to organize and manœuvre. The Spanish troops are scattered all over the island, and cannot with facility be now concentrated. It, therefore, the movement becomes at all general, they will probably fall in pairs to the other side. A long time is not at all impossible—and whispers I know not are already abroad. The city will be Spanish, but we accustomed the army to change sides, that there is not a regiment that can not weight more or more on each. It is thus, perhaps, we see, that makes the loyalty of the Spanish army such a strange contradiction. Time to tell, perhaps, but meanwhile, these colors extract way.

P.S.—4 P.M. Letters from Principe state that the Canaas are marching in squads to the insurgents. Two steamers have landed troops nothing with reinforcements. A corvette is about to sail that Finnidad will be blockaded.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 17.

It seems to be tacitly confirmed, that on the Dominica of July, at Puerto Principe, the cause and news of the land proclaimed a great Revolutionary and put at defiance the troops. They were attacked on the 4th July, and the troops were repulsed, with a loss of killed and wounded. Which shows the troops not character of the strangers, and could not be induced at having been at least the very numerous.

A very serious rebellion in the mountains and put the troops in position, but it has been with difficulty and material to maintain the secession—leaving with them the level of country, allows a pitching press. Strangers of the last struggle of the island. Other Dominica, and how of the roads, and in a few days the insurrection portion of the island of Cuba is in a state of revolution, and to say any prophecy, Cuba destiny will be determined. The Government have been sending troops to Montanas the past week, but it seems to have did not call there, as marching more to pass pressed them eastward.

It is common to change the location of troops here often, in order that no social attachments may be consummated, and the large movements were intimated as of this character, which has misled many as to the importance attached by the Government to the present excitement so bearing upon the minds and hearts of the people. I cannot see how there can be any mistake in what I write. From the character of the data we have and the sources from whence obtained, it is certain that General Concha conceives that a crisis is at hand, and he is prepared to meet it—and will do so with nerve and ability. The affair is alluded to in the Government Gazette of last morning, but it is supposed that the whole story is not told, and that it is thrown off to allay public apprehensions here. Two consuls from the United States are spoken of as being at the head of the outbreak, from mistaking strings and beyonets, which is one of the usual popular mistakes of the aristocracy.—Two Creole youths, educated in the United States, were at the gathering and probably mainly instrumental in opening the city—but there were no Americans mixed up in the matter. The immediate cause of this movement rests with the newly appointed military Governor, by several tyrannical and oppressive acts, which prove him incapacitated for the responsible and delicate trust imposed upon him by his Queen. He treats the people with "general orders" as part and parcel of his own division of the army, and comprehends no other legislation, to be taught and enforced by the sword.

I read the official notice of this "outbreak" on the Fête of the 7th. It is too much in admission for a thing of no moment, and not sufficient in details to relieve the minds of the anxious habitants of our city.

Q.E.D.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON. The London Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing under the date of July 4th, says:—

For the first time since the Declaration of American Independence, the anniversary of that event will to-day be celebrated with as much éclat as in New York. Mr. Gen. Pendleton has issued cards of invitation to meet the United Ministers and Mr. Lawrence at a fête which he gives this evening on the occasion, and about 200 persons will be present, including all the American families in London, and a large portion of the nobility and gentry of England, to whom the invitations have been received with the greatest satisfaction. The Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor, the Lord Mayor, &c., are among those who will attend. There is to be a concert, ball, and supper, and the affair promises to be one of the greatest of the season, mostly not only of what is celebrated, but of the movement of the nations in the year of the exhibition.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, July 19.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Medical Profession of Upper Canada.

Mr. Smith, of Durham, opposed the bill. He wished to leave the people to be their own judges as to whether they should employ one description of doctors or another.

Mr. H. Sherwood supported the bill; it was calling with common sense to allow uneducated and unqualified persons to practice medicine.

Dr. Nelson supported the bill. At first there was a good deal of opposition to the incorporation of the medical profession in Lower Canada; but it had been found to work well. It would be a disbonor to the Legislature to say that there should be no law to protect human life.

Mr. Solicitor General Macdonald opposed the bill. The people were opposed to it; if they were asked, nine-tenths of them would oppose it.

Mr. Macdonald, of Kingston, said, the Solicitor General Week, to be consulted, should introduce a bill to regulate murders.

Mr. Cameron said the law ought not to be made too stringent, otherwise it would produce precisely the contrary effect to that intended. He was in favor of incorporation, but he desired to have some clauses amended.

Mr. Sherwood said the law in Lower Canada was too stringent, and this was just like it. The penalty was too stringent. If people are generally opposed to this bill—why pass it? The law that now exists was sufficient for the protection of the public. People would employ whom they pleased, law or no law.

Mr. Mackenzie said there were 19 members last session who voted that those who studied at the University should have advantages over those who studied elsewhere. The question of medicine was commonly progressive. A hundred years ago the most barbarous practice prevailed. He then referred to the example of Dr. Sangrado, in Gil Blas, whose system consisted of bloodletting and copious draughts of warm water, by which he killed patients every day, and realized an immense fortune. Was the object of this bill to crush all medical schools directly incorporated? The object last year was to destroy Dr. Rolph's school; and this year two gentlemen connected with it had been placed on the Board of Examiners. Having read the names of the directors, he said, if his name were added to those who tried to destroy Dr. Rolph's school, he should be more ashamed of it than anything he had done. There were many quacks among those who wished to obtain a monopoly of medical education and practice. There were many instances of persons being cured by Thompsonians and the Water Cure system, after they had been given up by the regular physicians; among which he cited the case of Sir E. L. Bulwer.

After a remark from Dr. Boutillier,

Mr. Morrison spoke in opposition to the bill. It disqualified medical men educated at European Universities, unless these Universities would recognize this Board. He said he would never sanction such a proposal as this.

Mr. W. H. Boulton supported the bill. It was absurd that a man educated as a Surgeon in Europe, should be allowed to practice medicine here.

Mr. Hagans had no objection to the incorporation of the profession. He was understood to say that he would support the bill if the penalty clause were struck out.

Doctor LaFontaine spoke in favor of the bill.

The question of amendment was then put and lost. Yeas 18; nays 34.

The question of the bill was then carried on the same division.

Adjourned.

Mr. Smith, Durham, moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act of Five in Upper Canada.

Mr. Sherwood said he was a most one of the bill, but he was not able to understand it. It was said that the number of Dis. was having more to do than at the time wanted to be, and the Act of all what had to make a Revenue by it. He saw the principle of having one act of parliament, and of extending every man to have had at the year charged upon the month, and for this reason he should not vote for the bill.

Mr. Power opposed the bill; considering that the clerks were very disposed at present.

Mr. Sayers contended that the lawyers were too highly paid.

Mr. Hincks said those lawyers who make so much a company do not in other from those, but as the voluntary offerings of the people.

Mr. Boulton, Toronto, said the professions of the law was the most innocuous of all others; every body will at liberty to abuse the lawyers. In Pennsylvania, there were no fees at all; the consequence was, that any wishing to employ a lawyer sends the money before hand; and the position of the lawyer there stood higher than here.

Mr. A. McNab and Mr. Scott (Rykert) opposed the bill.

Mr. Macdonald hoped the bill would be referred to a committee of laymen; as the lawyers were charged with legislating for their own benefit.

The bill was referred to a committee.

McNAB, KINGSTON, DISTRICT BILL. The Standing Committee on Private Bills, Mr. Allan McNab, Hughes, Cameron, Dunn, Dunn, Hamilton, Ogden, Mackenzie, Chandler, Thompson, Kingston, Mississippi, Rose, Gates, Thomas, Smith and Carter, have received instructions to report a bill to repeal the Act of Upper Canada, 9 Geo. IV, cap. 10, intituled "An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the Midland District to make a Rate for the Purchase of a Site for a Court House and Gaol in the Town of Kingston," and to substitute in lieu thereof, a bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the Midland District, in Quarter Sessions assembled, to purchase a site for a Court House and Gaol in the Town of Kingston, and to provide for the payment of the purchase money, and for the erection of the said Court House and Gaol, by a rate upon the inhabitants of the said District, and for other purposes.

By Magnetic Telegraph

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

TUESDAY, July 26.

On the motion of Mr. Chabotte, a bill for the transmission of property in lower Canada, was read a second time and referred to a committee of whole on the morrow without opposition.

On the motion of Mr. Chabotte, the Library Committee was instructed to consider the expediency of sending a person to Europe for the purpose of purchasing books.

In answer to Mr. Wm. Rowlands, Mr. Hincks stated that it was the intention to transfer the property into the management of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Hincks moved the reading of a message in relation to the Journals of the House of Assembly of the late Province of Upper Canada, the 5th of February, 1828, relating to certain Resolutions.

The Speaker having been read, Mr. Hincks moved certain resolutions, declaring the expediency of bringing the question of the legality of the Resolutions to the court of Queen's Bench, and appointing Messrs. Hopkins, McKenzie and Norton to argue in the suit.

The following bill was read a third time: To amend the law relative to the protection of Magistrates.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Friday, July 29th, 1831.

ASHES.—In the early part of the week Pot Ashes declined to 28s; to-day, and for the last two days they have advanced to 28s 6d and 29s 9d, at both of which rates there have been very large sales.—Pearls are saleable at 32s 3d and 34s 4½d.

FLOUR.—There has been a little more stir in the market, but notwithstanding, the transactions partake of a very greatly limited character. No. 1 Superfine has been placed at 17s and 17s 4½d, and No. 2 ditto, at 17s 4½d 17s 6d. For No. 1 Superfine—for September delivery—20s has been offered and refused. "Fancy" may be said to range from 17s 3d to 17s 6d, and "Ex ra Fancy" at from 17s 6d to 20s.

GRAIN—This market is generally quiet—we quote Lower Canada Red Wheat at 4s 3d to 4s 6d per bushel.

PEAS, &c.—Peas 3s 1d. to 3s 3d, Barley 3s to 3s 3d, and Oats 1s 8d to 1s 10d.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is rather better, $17 is asked for Mess and $16½ has been refused for large ots; no change in other qualities. In beef we have no transaction to record, nor change in Price to note.

CITY CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

July 26.

Str. Niagara, Ogdensburgh—passengers and baggage.

July 28th.

Bay State, Ogdensburgh—1 chest tea, W. Kneeh.

Schr. Trent, Oswego—300 pieces hardware, 1 package, T. D. Bain & Co.; 7 cases hatters, 2 bales beaver, 10 chests tea, owners.

.....England, Oswego—12,000 sawed, Cowan & Cook.

.....G. Josephine, Quebec—800 hard wood, Cowan & Cook.

.....Cameron, Oswego—2 stoves, P. McIlwaine.

.....Rachel, Cataraqui—30 pieces oak timber, Cowan & Cook.

Str. Northerner, Oswego—1 box goods, W. Ford; 1 case goods, Mr. Whitmore; 1 bundle stoves, J. Dyer.

EXPORTS.

July 28.

Str. Bay State, Oswego—coins, 1 mill.

Schr. J. Wood, Cardinal—498 bars rail road iron.

Str. Niagara, Ogdensburgh—passengers and baggage.

MIDLAND DISTRICT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE next Monthly Loan Meeting will take place at the Office of the Society, King Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August, at 7 o'clock P. M., when the Directors will proceed to lend or advance

THE DISPOSABLE FUNDS

of the Society in the usual manner.

The Secretary will be in attendance at his Office.

By order,

JOHN SHAW,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

Kingston, 29th July, 1831. 177

STRAY COW.

CAME into the premises of the Subscriber on the 28th inst., a LARGE RED COW; the owner is requested to pay charges and take her away immediately.

PATRICK GORMAN
Montreal Road.

Kingston, July 29, 1831. 177-3

RECEIVED ex-Cora, per Schooner Avery, from Holden,

50 Barrels, No. 1 Herrings,
50 Boxes Table Confitts,
100 Half boxes Table Confitts.

JNO. CARGILL & CO.

Kingston, 21st July, 1831.

RECEIVED ex the Schooner Avery, from Sackett's Harbor,

1 Large Case Dry Goods,
1 Trunk Lace Dress Goods,

JNO. CARGILL & CO.

Kingston, 21st July, 1831.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

E. W. has proved Sabbath School Libraries, just received and for sale at the City Book Store.

E. W. PALMER.

FAMILY BIBLES.

THE Subscriber has just received at the City Book Store a large supply of FAMILY BIBLES, varying in price from 7s 6d to 45 5s 0d.

E. W. PALMER.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SITUATION is required for a youth 17 years old, of respectable connections, in a Wholesale Merchants House; as it is for the purpose of his acquiring the routine of Business, Emolument will be a secondary consideration. Address M. P. P. Post Office, Kingston.

July 25th, 1831.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Joseph Platt, Lewis Platt and James Platt—Bankrupts.

IT IS ORDERED that a general meeting of the 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, 18th July, 1831. 15

PLEASURE TRIP TO OGDENSBURGH,

TOUCHING AT

Brockville and Prescott,

ON BOARD THE STEAMER ST. LAWRENCE,
CAPTAIN HOWARD.

THE Committee of the WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS, of this City, invite their Friends and the Public to accompany them on an

EXCURSION TO OGDENSBURGH,

ON TUESDAY, 28th INST.

An opportunity will thus be afforded of viewing the unequalled scenery of the Lake of the

THOUSAND ISLANDS

Sufficient time will be allowed at Ogdensburgh for Dinner and visiting the RAILWAY STATION, and viewing other objects of attraction in that City.

The Boat will be ready to start from Capt. BOWEN'S WHARF, foot of Johnson Street, at 7 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and return to Kingston about ten the same evening.

The Kingston CHORAL SOCIETY will be in attendance, and will perform several of their best Pieces.

COMMITTEE:

JOHN COUTTS,	WM. DENN,
WILLIAM ANGLIN,	CHARLES HALES,
JAMES FRASER,	JOHN SHAW.

TICKETS.—Gentlemen's 3s. each; Ladies' 3s. 9d., and Children's 2s 6d., may be had of Samuel Chown, N. A. Irons, and James Fraser.

Kingston July, 26, 1831. 175

Postponement.

THE above Excursion is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY the 31st inst.

Kingston, July 28, 1831.

BREWERY TO RENT.

WILL be rented, by the Subscriber, the Brewery, known as Mason's Brewery, and the Premises appertaining. The Utensils &c., belonging to the establishment, can be either leased with the building, or paid for on the spot. Possession given immediately.

Apply to Mr. George Olivet, or to the subscriber, on the Premises.

GEORGE WESTLAKE.

Kingston, 28th July, 1831. 176

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a Meeting of the Common Council, held yesterday, and ordered to be published.

Resolved,—"That inasmuch as the resignation of the Fire Brigade of this City has arisen from a misconstruction of the language used by one of the members of this Council, during the discussion on Alderman McKenzie's motion at its last meeting, this Council now positively assert, that no such disorderly language as, that the Fire Brigade were "a set of idle vagabonds," was used either by the member referred to, or any other member of this Council."

M. FLANAGAN,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall,
Kingston, July 24, 1831. 176

OATS FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity at the Warehouse of McPHERSON & CRANE.

July 22, 1831. 171-2o

FOR SALE.

A MODEL 74 Gun Ship, rigged complete, quite new, with glass case—length of keel 18 inches—otherwise in proportion. Apply at this Office, or to the Subscriber, Lot 24—opposite St. James' Church.

ANDREW REA.

Kingston, 20th July, 1831. 174-1w

Sale of Furniture!

WILL be Sold by Auction, on THURSDAY, 31st July, at the Dwelling of John Dewe, Esq., Scobell's Buildings, Ontario Street, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the above-named gentleman, consisting of the following:

DRAWING ROOM:

Splendid Rosewood Piano Forte, 6½ octaves, by Dunham, New York, Mahogany Easy Chair (hair cloth), Hair Sofa, Centre and Work Tables, Window Curtains & Cornices, Rug, Fender, &c., &c.

DINING ROOM.

Tables and Covers, Sofa, 6 Hair Chairs, Book Case, Carpet and Rug, Window Curtains and Cornices, Set of Glassware, Crockery, Cruet Stands, Table Lamps, Candlesticks, &c., &c.

BED ROOMS:

French Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Easel Tables, Washstands and Furniture, Towel Horses, Chairs, Night Commodes, Bureaus, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Blankets and Covers, Carpets and Rugs, Window Curtains, Cornices and Rings, Bookcases, Mattresses, &c.

HALL:

Floor Cloth, Hall Lamp, Table, Stair Carpet, &c.

KITCHEN:

Cooking Stove and Furniture, (Counter's patent) Iron Stove and Pipes, Fire Irons, Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Pots, Kettles, Pans, Saucepans, Smoothing Irons, Candlesticks, &c., &c.

Tools—Carter's, Double and Single Harness, Saddle and Bridle, Horse Clothing, &c., &c. and the SAIL BOAT PHAETON, with Chaise Seat and Rigging complete, & an extra quantity of Iron Ballast. Together with sundry other articles not here enumerated. The *Goods will be Sold precisely at 11 o'clock.*

*** Gentlemen may be taken on the premises and the Boat at Scobell's Wharf, on any day prior to Sale.

Sale at 11 o'clock. Terms Cash.

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

Kingston, July 28, 1831. 175

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, 1831. 140

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH'S WORKS

A FRESH supply of Charlotte Elizabeth's popular Works has just been received at the City Book Store; the list comprises the following in separate vols.:

Floral Biography, or Chapters on Flowers,
Letters from Ireland,
Judith Cazia,
Judah's Lion,
Count Raymond of Toulouse, and the Crusade against the Albigenses, under Pope Innocent III.

Combustion,
Conformity and Convent Bell,
Life of Charlotte Elizabeth,
Siege of Derry,
The Rockite,
Passing Thoughts,
Principalities and Powers,
Helen Fleetwood,
Dove and Raven,
The Dragon.

Also the above complete in two vols.

E. W. PALMER.

Kingston, July 22nd, 1831. 173

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 23, 1831.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

ONTARIO,
CAPT. THROP.

DOWNWARDS.

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

UPWARDS.

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

Kingston, July 29, 1831.

THE EXPRESS LINE.

For Lewiston and Buffalo Direct.

NIAGARA,
CAPT. KIRBY,

WILL leave the United States Wharf THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock for Lewiston and Buffalo direct.

United States' Wharf, July 29, 1831.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

MAGNET,
CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

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 29, 1831.

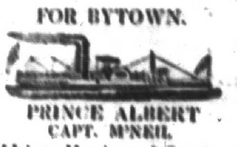
FOR MONTREAL TO MORROW.

DUPLANE,
CAPTAIN PUTNAM,

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

Kingston, July 29, 1831.

FOR BYTOWN.



PRINCE ALBERT
CAPT. M'NEIL

WILL leave Macpherson & Crane's wharf for Bytown, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

July 29, 1831.

Auction Sale.

A Consignment of Four cases of very superior ready made clothing, from Montreal, will be sold without any reserve at the subscribers store, Princess street, on Wednesday next, July 30th, 1831, at 2 o'clock, P.M. (precisely.)

Consisting of superior Cloth, Drab Pants, Socks, Shooting, and new market coat, Doeskin, Satinett, and Tweed Coats—Cassimere, Doe Kin, Satinet, and Tweed Pants; and an assortment of Vests.

Also:

The contents of Eight cases of superior Black, Blue, Gray steel mixed, and Green Satinetts.

Also:

On account of underwriters, 1 bale of English Prints (damaged,) D. L. & L. 45, T.

W. M. McMILLAN, & Co.

Kingston, July 26th, 1831.

ORDNANCE.

Sale of Old Iron Ordnance.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Montreal, addressed to the respective Officers, up to the 20th day of August next, for the purchase of OLD IRON ORDNANCE, (GUNS, &c.,) at Kingston.

Printed Forms of Tender shewing the quantity offered for sale, and the size of the Guns, will be supplied on application at the Office, and at the Ordnance Office, Kingston. The Guns 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,