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 1851 will be open:

Eastern 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.
Sharington, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M.
Wolf Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a. m.
United States, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 a. m.
Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 2½ to the Lines. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½ each to the Lines.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal.....B. Chabotte & Co., Bonaventure Street.
Belleville.....Mr. Michael Nolly, Agent.
Cobourg.....Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto.....Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton.....John Brown, Esq.
New York.....P. R. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Jewett.
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

*** Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or other articles 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 unserviceable communications.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus est optimus Dicere."

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1851.

☞ IMPORTANT CORRECTION.—The Reporter for the *Argus*, anxious to take the advantage of the first opportunity to do so, requests us to correct an error which occurred in the City Council proceedings published in that paper yesterday. Towards the conclusion it is stated that "the members of the Council, with the exception of 'Mr. Jackson,' expressed the warmest feelings towards the Fire Department." It should have been, "the members of the Council, with the exception of 'Mr. Jenkins,'" &c.

THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

A number of our exchange papers of different politics are calling loudly for this important measure. Several journals which heretofore supported the administration have now become very strenuous for a union with the eastern colonies. In fact, the modest domination by Lower Canada has long disgusted the Upper Province; some late votes have shown the matter in a very glaring light; and as there is little prospect of the present government existing much longer, neither the parliament nor the press are afraid to do and to say independently. The former cannot be made complaisant by the hope of new offices created with every measure of reform. The latter is no longer pleased by an extensive vista of government advertisement. Mr. Merritt has departed, in a display of patriotic consistency; Mr. Baldwin in a lachrymose mood; Malcolm Cameron, who was willing to undertake all the duties of the cabinet, at 50 per cent. cheaper than any body else; and Mr. Chabot, the gallant Mr. Chabot—gone, all gone! Mr. Lafontaine draws his toga around him, to sink with dignity; Mr. Price, the immaculate, talks of resigning; and the dove-like Inspector General hints about seeking "other combinations."

"Oh, say, whom may we ever trust,
If such a knight can prove untrue?"

Shattered in the night of the "strong government?" and some amongst its chief Officers show a prudent desire to leave the ship before she founders. It cannot be expected therefore that the press (that lob-lolly boy of the State) should stick to the wreck with constancy, or preserve perfect discipline.

The ministerial organs boldly express the people's well for a union of all these provinces; Mr. Morin's efforts to check the movement are in vain; if he set himself doggedly against the mighty engine, he will be (politically) crushed on the track.

It cannot be expected that the British people of Upper Canada will much longer endure to be ruled by a Lower Canada majority. The rapid increase of population in the western province will soon render her vastly superior to her more lordly sister, in numbers—in wealth and intelligence, immeasurably so.—Upper Canada, as we have before shown by the official returns of 1840 and 1850, doubled her population in 11 years. How with Lower Canada? In answer, we will quote from the Appendix to the First Report of the Board of Registration and Statistics, 1849, page 4:—

"The population having increased from 1825 to 1831, 88,339, it would, following that rate, double itself in 28 or 29 years. From 1831 to 1844, being a space of 13 years, it increased 156,883, following which proportion, it would expend 26 or 28 years in doubling itself."

The same work further says (page 5):—"It is very probable that the census of 1845 was below the real number, perhaps more so than that of any census since taken." So that the rate of increase from '25 to '31 was not so great as represented; and therefore the latter term of years (27 or 28) for Lower Canada to double that population, is nearer the truth than the former. Let us take a mean of 28 years.—The last census was in 1844, when the population was 690,782; at the above rate of increase the numbers in 1850 would be 800,000 nearly, or about the same as Upper Canada. Therefore in 1851, Upper Canada will have a population of 1,000,000, and Lower Canada 1,000,000; in 1872, Upper Canada 2,000,000, Lower Canada 1,333,000; in 1883, Lower Canada 1,600,000, Upper Canada 4,000,000! Looking at these figures, is there any one foolish enough to suppose that Upper Canada will much longer allow itself to be domineered over and thwarted by a Lower Canada majority in Parliament?—*Canada Oak.*

NET POSTAL REVENUE OF CANADA. CONTRACTS.

The executive are too many for me. I moved the other day for returns showing what the net revenue from the post office was since the 5th of April, 1844—government in England having ordered it to be placed at the disposal of our Legislature, as surplus after all charges were paid. Except for the quarter ending 5th of April, which it would seem that keen official hawk, Stayner, had not footed up as yet, for it is not yet given, the net surplus is £121,000. I moved for the correspondence with England on this surplus, but Mr. Hincks quietly drew his pen through that part of the address, to keep us in the dark, and, while not a word is said of Canadian inland postage due us by England, a rigmarole story is told of 6½ years' British packet postage, trumped up at £10,000 to £12,000 per annum, and blankbooks, keys, stamps, &c., sent from London here. A third deduction is £8,605, for conveying the mails through Nova Scotia and Brunswick in 1849 and '50, throwing upon us the whole naval, military, and civil postage of the empire, with Canada. The whole story I believe to be a concealment of the reality, an after-thought. No definite charge is made in the 6½ years for packet postage, and all British postage bills had been deducted in Stayner's returns. What become of this vast revenue, only £22,257 of which went into the public chest, we will never know. The copies of the quarterly returns, made by Mr. Stayner, though ordered to be laid before us by the British secretary, promised by the Governor General, and requested by the assembly, are withheld.

The gross postal revenue for the year ending 5th July, 1849, is £83,917; charges of management, £67,390; net revenue, £16,000. Where has it gone to? If the British postage on packet letters was not kept separate, neither, I dare say, was the Canadian here. Why, then, trump up a £12,000 charge? This quibbling shows why Mr. Hincks toiled so hard at first to defeat my first resolution for information, and what else but quibbling and concealment from first to last have we had, whether it was Hincks, Morris, Markland, Sullivan, or Stayner? Is British postage not charged, but merely "estimated?" Fudge!

The gross postage for six months, ended 5th Jan. '51, was £16,037. The whole charges £34,838. Net 11,179.

Mr. Morris tells us, that except 8 contracts stated below, all the rest are given out as terminating after three months' notice from either contracting party; but he avoids giving the information asked, as to how many contracts he had made since 5th of April '51.

The 8 Contracts expire as follows:—Hamilton and Sandwich, G. Babcock, October, 1852; Hamilton and Kingston, D. Bethune, close of navigation, 1853; Kingston and Montreal, J. Hamilton (legislative council,) ditto. Same route, winter, W. Weller, spring of '52; Kingston and Toronto, Weller, October, '52; Montreal and Quebec, (D. Torrance) close of '54; Montreal and Bytown (McPherson & Crane, and Sir G. Simpson) close of '51; Montreal and Quebec, by land (Hamilton) November '52. Ten pounds per trip means £120 a week, to Torrance, Bethune &c.

TREMENDOUS STORM AND WHIRLWIND IN PENNSYLVANIA—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

HONESDALE, Pa, July 26, 1851.

Last evening our village was visited with a very violent storm, accompanied by a terrible whirlwind, which swept across the upper part of the place, taking in its course the large dwelling house of Mr. West, a portion of which was deposited on the opposite side of the river.—Another portion was seen by several of our citizens high up the air, sailing before the wind over Irving Cliff, which is more than 300 feet high, and nearly two miles distant from the locality of the house! A large quantity of the bricks were scattered over the fields along the track of the whirlwind. Mrs. West, child and servant, were in the house at the time the wind struck it, and fortunately escaped unhurt. A large quantity of glass was broken by the hail, and the crops in all directions are levelled to the ground. The thunder and lightning were very severe. Mr. West's damage is estimated at $2,000.

A large barn, owned by a Mr. Brush, standing about a quarter of a mile from his house, was moved off from its foundation by the wind yesterday. At Pleasant Mount, fifteen miles northwest of Honesdale, the hail storm broke thousands of windows, demolished a number of chimneys and fences, and started a house off from its foundation several inches at Pleasant Point. The damage in that town is not yet estimated.

In Clinton township a roof was taken off a house, and was carried half a mile.

GREAT BEND, July 26, 1851.

A violent thunder storm occurred here this afternoon; hail stones of a large size fell in great quantities, severely injuring the crops and breaking windows in all directions. The Susquehanna has risen, and a freshest is anticipated.

LATER FROM CUBA.

The schr. Pauline, Capt. Townsend, which arrived at this port on Sunday morning from Nuevitas, whence she sailed on the 17th inst., brings full particulars of the outbreak in Puerto Principe, in letters from the Cuban revolutionists to their friends in this city. We have received the following particulars from several Cuban gentlemen of respectability, together with a copy of the Manifest and Declaration of Independence of the people of Principe, which we publish below. These advices are the most direct of any yet received, and may be considered as authentic.

The official account in the Havana papers of the insurrection at Port Principe referred only to a slight skirmish on the 3d of July, in which Joaquin de Agüero y Sanchez was taken prisoner and a few arms captured by the Spanish troops.

The news by this arrival is up to the 14th of July from Puerto Principe, being eleven days later than the last accounts.

The Pronunciamento for Independence was made on the 4th of July, on which day the first real battle for Liberty may be said to have taken place. The Government troops previously sent out to make prisoners of the revolutionists came up with the guerilla party of Joaquin Agüero y Aguero, at the foot of the Cascorro mountains, and about four or five miles from the village of that name. The Cubans numbered 200 men and the Spaniards 300 men, consisting of 100 lancers and 200 infantry. After a sharp engagement the Spaniards fled, their captain and 20 others being killed, together with eighteen wounded. The Cubans had only twenty three wounded and none killed. Twelve Spanish soldiers came over to the Cuban side. This battle inspired very great confidence among the people, and immediately the numbers of the insurgents increased rapidly. At the last accounts they were known to number 1,000 men and more. These were divided into five guerilla parties of 200 men each, under the commands of Joaquin Agüero y Aguero, Francisco Agüero y Estrada, and Usaldo Arteaga y Pina. These parties are stationed around in the strongholds in the vicinity of Cascorro and Puerto Principe, drilling and augmenting their numbers.

After the battle of the 4th, the Spanish troops hurried back to Principe, seventeen leagues from Cascorro. When the news of the defeat reached Principe, there was a great excitement among the people, and nothing but the large number of soldiers prevented a general rising and massacre of the troops. The garrison is over 4,000, but notwithstanding this large number, General Lemery did not dare to withdraw a single man to go out in pursuit of the Cubans for fear of a rising, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements from Havana, having sent for 2,000 men. (The latest news from Havana stated that these troops had sailed for Principe, 450 miles distant.) Thus while general Lemery was confined at Principe, the Cubans were gathering numbers and strength.

At the last accounts from Principe many of the Cubans had left the place to join the guerillas. From the town of Bayamo a party of 200 men had gone up; from Villa Clara 100, and numbers from Nuevitas, and all the towns in the vicinity of Principe. As fast as the news spread the people sent off parties to the mountains, so that the number of the insurgents will have become very formidable before the Spanish troops can be brought against them, but the Cubans are poorly armed and labor under many disadvantages. Aguero Sanchez was confined in prison at Principe: he is the son of one of the most influential men in the place. It is supposed he will be shot.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—By the schr. Robert Spedden, from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, and thence by our usual mail facilities, we have authentic information from Mexico to the 4th instant, and from Vera Cruz to the 8th. An interesting letter, of the latter date, from Vera Cruz, will be found in our columns; also, a compilation of the pith and substance of the intelligence from the Mexican capital. In several points it is of unusual interest and importance. The demand of the British Minister, Mr. Doyle, for the immediate satisfaction of the claims of British creditors, had been promptly taken up for consideration in the Mexican Congress, with the intent, no doubt, of conciliating the forbearance of Mr. Doyle as far as possible. Our correspondent also suggests that British influence is at the bottom of the suspension or suppression of the Garay grant of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This report, we have every reason to suppose, is founded upon facts. It is the policy of England to prevent the United States, or any United States company, from securing the exclusive right of way for the inter-oceanic communication of Tehuantepec. It is British policy to keep American influence, enterprise, and colonization, out of Mexico, for fear of the ultimate consequence of annexation. Mr. Webster, it appears, had written a letter to the Mexican government, urging the ratification of the treaty; but Mr. Webster seems to have had no weight in the same scales with Mr. Doyle. Active revolutionary movements, our letter notwithstanding, are in progress, the object of which is the return of Santa Anna to the supreme authority. However they may terminate, the future to the republic of Mexico promises it but a short existence. A dependency of England—an admitted dependency—of a part and parcel of the territories of the United States—one alternative or the other—seems to be the inevitable destiny of Mexico. Time will soon tell the story.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

All accounts agree in representing the Crystal Palace as decidedly successful—as a happy discovery—a capital hit—an excellent thing—a first-rate speculation. It pays. Prince Albert has, then, proved himself something more than a mere nobody—something more than the husband of her Majesty and the father of the royal family—something more than the poor German cousin of Victoria pensioned upon the tax-paying people of England. As the inventor, the projector, and chief director of the Crystal palace, H. R. H. the Prince may congratulate himself and his royal consort. He has done something for himself, something for John Bull, and not a little for the attractive Paris and Parisians over the channel. It appeared that the City Fathers, after having paid all expenses, yields a daily revenue of some three thousand pounds sterling, more or less, or from $12,000 to $15,000. Now, as every little helps, why not keep this exhibition in active operation, to aid in the liquidation of the national debt. Even £2,000 a day, for three hundred days, would be equivalent to £600,000. That would be considerable as an auxiliary sinking fund.—Besides, we wish the Exhibition prolonged, in order that the "vast unoccupied area given up to the United States," may be filled up, if possible, with Yankee notions—not with baby jumpers, patent churns, straw cutters, and such like specimens of the fine arts, but with such handicraft articles as would be calculated to leave a better impression of the skill, taste, & genius of this great country. We would suggest another thing to the American commissioners of this World's Exposition: Barnum has in his museum, in this city, a collection of owls, mice, cats, rats, hawks, small birds, monkeys, foxes, hedgehogs, snapping turtles, a dog, and a bear, and what not, all in one cage, living harmoniously together, and happily denominated "the happy family." The commissioners should apply to Barnum to make this cage his contribution to the Crystal Palace, in order to show the wiseacres of Hyde Parks, and Punch and the Times, that "some things can be done as well as others." But, we trust, meantime, that her Majesty's advisers will not lose sight of the importance of continuing the exhibition in the Crystal Palace, and of declaring it by act of Parliament, in order to aid in the liquidation of the national debt, a permanent institution as long as it will pay. After which, a sale at auction of all the disposable effects, including the Koh-i-noor, and a large lot of such trash and trumpery, would relieve the treasury somewhat of the expenses of civilizing the Kaffirs. Let the Prince hold fast to the Crystal Palace. It is the Prince's feather.—[N. Y. Herald.

ABD-EL-KADER.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR,—You have always been a friend to the noble and chivalrous Abd-el-Kader, and I hope you will give this statement a place in your columns, if you think it can serve him.

Friends and foes, of late, have equally lost sight of the true grounds upon which his claim for liberation rests, the one asking as a favor, the other postponing it indefinitely, as an experiment too hazardous in the present state of Algeria: in fact, it is based upon a clear and simple compact, which neither admits of the one solution or the other.

Lord Londonderry, with a zeal which does credit to his heart, has no sooner taken leave of the picturesque masters of the Chateau D'Ambroise, than he writes to the President of the French Republic in behalf of the illustrious chief with whom he has just been conversing. This letter is courteously acknowledged by the President, and the world is delighted to find that the personal sympathies of the "prisoner of Ham," are already enlisted in favor of the "prisoner of the Chateau D'Ambroise"; nay, more, that a hint is conveyed "of better days in store for Abd-el-Kader yet!" Not contented, however, with this gleam of sunshine, the noble Marquis proceeds to solicit the good offices of Her Majesty's Government with that of France for the furtherance of the same object, rightly judging that an expression of the feeling of the House of Lords must have great weight even on a question out of their jurisdiction. As might be expected, Lord Landowne, on behalf of the Government, declined the proposed interference, while he gave Abd-el-Kader's cause the full benefit of his individual sympathy; and the conversation was put an end to by a sublime paradox of Lord Brougham's, in which he endeavored to absolve his friend King Louis Phillippe, and M. Guizot, his Minister, from the blame which very properly attaches to them, advancing, however, no proofs, but rather trusting to bold assertion and the prestige of his own name to carry him through!

It is not my object in this letter to find fault with any individual or party. I wish to show that the detention of Abd-el-Kader, contrary to the terms of a contract which is known all over Africa, was a false step, nay, the falsest that could have been taken under the circumstances; and that the French have lost a golden opportunity of consolidating their power in Africa, by basing it upon the moral feeling and good will of the tribes with whom they are placed in contact.

The Emperor of Morocco (Abd-er-rachman) has (since the campaign which ended in Abd-el-Kader's surrender to the French on the banks of the Mallouiah) detained two of the Emir's brothers in custody. One of them he has lately beheaded on some pretext never wanting to absolute monarchs; the other is still imprisoned and ill treated.

What a favorable contrast would French generosity have presented could they now point to the great Emir, residing in honored seclusion at Alexandria or Mecca, and testifying from his retreat to the generous fulfilment of every condition guaranteed by Lamoricière!

So far from showing jealousy or distrust of Abd-el-Kader's word, the French should have made a pastime of keeping theirs. Military honor should not have been wanting when the great soldier who had defended his native land for thirteen years against them, with all the steadiness of a patriot and the energy of a hero, took his final leave of the noble land of France! The flagale that was waiting to convey him to the scene of his proposed retirement should have been decorated as for a gala; and the cannon which he had so often confronted in the day of battle should have opened their mouths to do him honor in the day of his distress. Thus would France have read an intelligible lesson in civilization to the tribes of Barbary, and have gained more ground by a salute of 21 guns fired in Toulon harbor than by 2,000 let off in earnest.

Previous to this unfortunate departure (equally in accordance with French and Oriental taste) the Government would, of course, have taken care to require from Abd-el-Kader letters in his own handwriting, or sealed with his own seal, declaratory of the circumstances under which he had thought fit to surrender, and completely abdicating all his rights as Sultan of El Gharb.

These once obtained, there ought not to have been the shadow of a pretext on Barbary upon which hostilities were not punished, nor an alcadat under whose shade the brethren might not be seen reading them, not a market-day, from Bougie to Djemmaa Ghazouat, on which the voice of the Abd-el-Kader might not be heard repeating them.

After this, should the project of treachery have entered into the brain of the Emir, it would have been absolutely impossible for him to have recovered his influence with the tribes, based as it was upon character, and connected his then incomprehensible.

He would have been met by cold glances instead of the rewards of approving enthusiasm; Sheikh and Marabout would have shrunk from his contaminating presence; his broken word would have impended over him like the sword of Damocles, marring his usefulness; and the greatest leader of Islam would have ended his days (as I am very sure he will not end them) a neglected and perjured man.

Nations, like individuals, may resist public opinion; but nevertheless they are amenable to it at last. Even the "drab-colored men of Pennsylvania" felt themselves obliged (after Sydney Smith's letter) to pay, as Falstaff expressed, "at odd times, as they might." In this matter bad precedents are of no avail. I am happy to find that the French journalists have replied to English agitation on this subject in a temperate and conciliating spirit; pleading in defence, utility and humane consideration for the lives of French soldiers.—Be it merely the lives they have not been 20 years masters of Algeria to be dispossessed of it now by one man's head or sword? No! If ever they lose it, it will be as a retrocession to a man unpatronized in the history of the world! Dangerous, superiority in arms, numbers, and easy communication with the mother country, allied to the French in Algeria a better guarantee than can be derived from the assistance of holding Abd-el-Kader, the chief, the patriot, and the soldier, in vile durance!

Let the President's message reach him in the Castle of Amboise, announcing in Oriental flowery speech, that "the clouds and thick darkness that have obscured the star of his destiny are about to be withdrawn." It will be the heart's interest to believe that his release was, up to that moment, incompatible with destiny; and in a life which may yet be prolonged for years it will surely be his study to prove that the word of a Bashaw is no less binding than the oath of a Christian!

A NOVEL MODE OF PAYING A DEBT.—A man by the name of L——, drastically in debt, going to bed one morning, his wife, who was looking through the window curtains into the street, suddenly jumped aside, crying:

"Here comes your boot-maker," and from her face of voice one would have thought the boot-maker was something terrible.

"Where is he?" asked he.

"At the corner of the street."

"Ah, then we have time enough; and since he persists in coming here to-day, and complains bitterly that we won't open the door to him——"

L. did not finish, but springing from the bed, threw into the burning fire the door key, and at the end of two seconds, he took the tongs and drew it out, heated to a white heat, and running to the door put the key on the hole on the outside, and then went to bed again perfectly calm. A minute after, a heavy step was heard at the stairs—it approaches, it stops before the door a moment, all of a sudden a howl of pain was heard—and the boot-maker fled at full speed.

The next morning L. was engaged in putting some bands over some prospectuses, an affair he was superintending.

"Ah!" screamed his wife who was again at the window, "here comes the boot-maker."

"Do you go off to your neighbor," said L., "and leave the door partly open." And he immediately commenced pasting his paper over the cracks of the only window in the room. The boot-maker enters, his hand tied up, and immediately commencing to abuse and threaten his debtor.

"I am with you in a minute," replied L., mildly finishing his work.

"I do not leave the room without my money," said the boot-maker.

"You are right," replied L., "I only ask you to give me one moment."

So saying, he went and shut the door, locked it, and put the key in his pocket. He then took from a corner a furnace full of charcoal, which he lights, and begins to blow.—Boot-maker looked on in surprise. L. still continued to blow.

"You claim from me," said he, "the money which I owe you. Your demand is just—you have worked for me, and should be paid for your labor."

He continued to blow; the boot-maker, somewhat moved by the singularity and boldness of his proceedings, was silent.

"You are, unfortunately, not the only one," continued L., "whom just does I have been obliged to put off. Many more than yourself come here—"

A strange odor began to spread itself thro' the room. The boot-maker coughs and considers the furnace with some anxiety. L. blows all the time.

"Come here, I say, and overwhelm me with their demands, and sometimes like you with their abuse; what can I do? I can't pay, and I am on one side in the most profound grief at being unable to satisfy my engagements; and on the other, I cannot bear the affronts to which I am subject. You understand that a man like me can no longer remain in such a situation, and I have resolved to put an end to it all."

"But," commenced the boot-maker anxiously.

"But," replied L., blowing energetically, "all that you may say to me cannot change my irrevocable determination. You have long persecuted me. I forgive you."

"Diable!" cried the boot-maker, no longer able to breathe, "do what you will with yourself, but open the door for me."

"I cannot pay," said L., "and you said that you would not leave the room without your money. In these circumstances——"

"Open the door," shrieked the boot-maker, "or I will strangle you!"

So ends the story. L. continued to blow until the boot-maker, almost exhausted, consented to give a receipt in full, and the door was finally opened.

Vice need not fear much for the safety in the lesson of a man over fifty; for she will thereafter rarely be driven from her seat.

By Magnetic Telegraph

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Provincial Parliament.

TORONTO, August 1.

Yesterday, after the report left, the bill to amend the law relative to the Practice of Physicians was read a second time.

The Legislative Council agreed to several bills for the trial of Controverted Elections, Territorial Division, C.W., law of Apprentices and Masters, and to Incorporate Canada Guarantee Company.

Mr. Lemoux moved the second reading of the bill for the retrenchment of Judges who are Seigneurs in cases where Seigneurial rights are called in question.

Mr. Lafontaine moved the second reading that bill six months.

A long debate ensued upon the amendment, Mr. Lafontaine having in the course of his remarks imputed to the author of the bill personal motives of popularity hunting.

This attack was replied to by Messrs. Lemieux, Lemieux, Chabot and Armstrong, who all showed a great deal of warmth, and spoke of Mr. Lafontaine as a renegade who had betrayed all claim to their confidence by the tergiversation exhibited on the question since his declaration against the Tenure in 1844.

Mr. Lafontaine retorted by asserting that he had given up large pecuniary prospects in his profession by refusing to accept the conduct of suits in behalf of Seigneurs, and that if he has imputations against the mover of this bill it was because it was impossible to conduct it without also carrying the scheme brought in by the same gentleman for the commutation of the Seigneurial Tenure by the abolition of the Lodemmium, a measure which had been thought of before. This abolition he spoke of as the most urgent act of population which could possibly be devised.

On division the numbers were yeas 29, nays 21.

Tonight Mr. Robinson gave notice of a motion for an Address for a Ship Canal to be constructed round the Falls of the Sault Ste. Marie.

The bill to exempt Banks from the Bank impost was read a second time on motion of Mr. Hincks.

When the report left the House was in committee debating a proposition by Mr. Hincks, affirming the expediency of obtaining the services of Military Pensioners when required to act as a Police force by grants of 50 acres of land to each man and some exemptions.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive Sealed Tenders, (marked "Tender for Bills") at Montreal, until noon on TUESDAY the 5th August, for Bills at Thirty days sight, on Her Majesty's Treasury, to the extent of £15,000 sterling. The proceeds to be placed to his credit with any of the Chartered Banks at the following places, namely,

At Montreal.....£8000
At Quebec.....£4000
At Kingston.....£3000

The tenders to be made with reference to the par of 108½, and a note should be annexed of the sets in which the Bills will be required.

Commissariat Office,
Montreal, 31st July, 1851. } 181

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office Bytown, until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of August 1851, for the undermentioned Works on the line of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, agreeably to Specifications and Plans to be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, Bytown, and Kingston, viz:

Providing Timber and Plank, and renewing Lock Gate No. 26, at Nicholsons Rapids.
Providing Timber and Plank, and renewing Lock Gates No. 31 and No. 32, also Pumping out Lock No. 33, and repairing Upper and Lower Sills at the Narrows.
Providing Timber and Plank, taking down old and substituting new Swing Bridge at Kingston Mills.
Repairs to Pier at Lower Entrance Chute à Blondeau.

The Tender to state the sum in Currency for each of the above mentioned Works.

Two responsible persons will be required as sureties for the fulfilment of such Contract as may be entered into, whose real signatures must be inserted in the Tender.

Payment will be made by Ordnance Drafts on the Commissariat Chest at Bytown, in Specie, or in Bank Notes, at the option of the Commissariat.

Persons desirous of Tendering for the above service will apply at the Commissariat Office, Bytown, or Kingston, for a form of Tender, (and no one will be noticed unless made on the Printed Form) on the envelope of which must be written "Tender for" (as the case may be.)

{A true Copy.}
Commissariat, Rideau Canal,
Bytown, C. W., July 28, 1851. }

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber has reason to believe that his signature has been surreptitiously obtained to a note of hand, signed "in blank." The public are hereby cautioned in having anything to do with any note of the subscriber's without first presenting it to him.

P. J. BUCKLEY.
1st August, 1851. 181-3

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

Bagot Street, next door to the British Whig Office.

MR. WAKEMAN, thankful for the Patronage already extended to him, begs to notify that his establishment will re-open for business on

MONDAY NEXT, 4th August.

Evening Instruction from 7 to 9½.
Kingston, August 1, 1851. 181

PIANO FORTS & MELODEONS.

TO be sold by Auction at the sale rooms of the subscriber, Princess Street, on Thursday the 7th day of August next, five splendid Black Walnut cased Pianos, (Reynolds' Boston) also six very superior Rose Wood cased Melodeons—Carhart's improved. The above instruments are warranted, and are to first rate order, highly finished, and perfectly new; they have been consigned to the Subscriber, and will be sold without reserve. Parties desirous of procuring a good article would do well to attend. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ALSO:

A Second hand, powerful toned 6 Barrel Organ, English make, having 5 Stops, 3 metal and 2 Wood Pipes, and playing 60 Tunes, partly sacred music.

Terms at Sale.

WM. McMILLAN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Kingston, 31st July, 1851. 180

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN off the Pittsburgh Commons, on Friday night last, a large BAY HORSE, black mane and tail; trots a little lame, slightly dropped at the ramp, carries his head low, and is sparvined on the off hind leg. Any person returning him to the Subscriber, Barriefield, or to this Office, will be liberally rewarded.

WILLIAM ALLEN.
Barriefield, 1st August, 1851. 180-tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold by AUCTION, at the Stores of JNO. CARRUTHERS, Ontario Street, on Tuesday, 2nd September, 1851, a large and complete assortment of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, FISH, SALT, &c.

Catalogues of particulars previous to Sale.

JNO. CARRUTHERS.
Kingston 31st July, 1851. 180

OFFICE ST. LAWRENCE COMPANY.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Ogdensburgh, July 16, 1851.

AT a meeting of the Directors held pursuant to recommendation of the Executive Board, Present, Reuben Sykes, President Presiding, William Bacon, V. P., James G. Hopkins, Esq., Allen Chauncey, Royal Sykes, John V. Kent and Wm. E. Guest, a quorum.

Resolved,—That, in view of the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada, the Secretary be, and is hereby authorized to give public stipulation to the members of this company residing in Canada, that the service of process of the Court of Queen's Bench of Canada on certain Agents or solicitors of this Company at convenient and important points in Canada to be by him designated in such Stipulation, shall be service on this company and give to such court Jurisdiction of this corporation and a waiver of the question of the legality of an American Policy insuring property in Canada. That the persons so designated, shall continue to be the persons on whom such process shall and may be served until a successor be appointed by the Secretary, and public notice thereof given in a newspaper published in the county of the place of residence of such an agent or solicitor. Also, that in all Policies issued to Upper Canada on and after the first day of August prox., this resolution be made a part of the conditions thereof, and contain the names of the persons designated by the Secretary in pursuance hereof; also, that the Secretary be and is authorized and instructed to pay any judgment obtained against this company in the Courts of Canada, on final rendition of the same.

[A true copy of Record.]
H. G. FOOTE,
Secretary.

Office St. Lawrence Company,
Mutual Insurance Company,
Ogdensburgh, N.Y., July 22, 1851. }

By virtue of the power in me vested by a Resolution of the Board of Directors of this company, on the 16th day of July instant, relative to the appointment of certain persons in Canada, on whom the process of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Upper Canada, might be served, and for other purposes as specified in said Resolution, I hereby name, as such persons, John M. Lowder, Esq., agent and solicitor, at Niagara; Alfred Booker, Jr. agent at Hamilton; Alex'r Macdonald, agent at London; William Kimock, agent at Toronto; Sidney Smith, Esq., Solicitor at Cobourg; Charles Johnston, agent at Kingston; John Holden, agent at Prescott; and Wm. Cline, Esq., Solicitor at Cornwall; and it is hereby publicly stipulated for Value Received, on behalf of this Corporation, with the members thereof, resident in Canada, that the service of the process of the court aforesaid, upon either of the persons above named, or his successor in office, shall give to such court, Jurisdiction of this Corporation, and shall be a waiver of the question of the legality of an American Policy insuring property in Canada, as affected by a recent decision of the said court of Queen's Bench.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my official signature, at the office of the Company, in Ogdensburgh, on the day and year aforesaid; have duly entered and recorded this stipulation in the Records of the Proceedings of the Directors, and filed a copy hereof, with a copy of the Resolution of said Directors, duly certified, with each of the agents and Solicitors above named.

H. G. FOOTE,
Secretary.

Agent (of both branches of the above company) for Kingston, and the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

CHAS. JOHNSTON.
Kingston, July 31, 1851. 179

APARTMENTS TO LET.

IN an eligible part of the City, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a single Gentleman and Servant, with Stabling. Apply at the British Whig Office.
June 13, 1851. 140

New Books.

STUART of Dunleath, a Story of the Present Time, by the Hon. Caroline Norton.
Jenny Lind's Tour through America and Cuba, by Charles Rosenberg.
1851; or, the Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys. Parts 3 and 4.
The Countess of Salisbury; a Chronicle of the Order of the Garter, by Alexander Dumas.
Scarlet; or, the Salons of Paris, by Major Richardson, author of "Wacousta," &c.
Parsh's Complete Letter Writer, with Illustrations.
The Eclectic Magazine for July.
Silliman's American Journal of Science and Art for July.
Godey's Lady's Book for August.
Littell's Living Age for July 12 and 19th.
Household Words. Conducted by Charles Dickens. Nos. 62 & 63 & 64.
Just received by

JOHN DUFF.
Kingston, July 16, 1851.

WANTED,

A STEWARD for the Kingston General Hospital. A person who has had experience in Hospitals would be preferred. Applications in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and accompanied by references, may be left with the City Clerk.
Kingston, June 30, 1851. 148

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.
August 2, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

BAY STATE
CAPT. EDWARD.

DOWNWARDS.

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

UPWARDS.

WILL leave the United States' Wharf Monday Morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Lewiston, connecting at Lewiston with the cars for Toronto and Hamilton.
Kingston, August 2, 1851.

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, August 2, 1851.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

PRINCESS ROYAL.
CAPT. DICK.

WILL leave St. Lawrence Wharf, (late McLennan's,) for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at intermediate ports, weather permitting, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.
Kingston, August 2, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL TO MORROW.

DUPAYA.
CAPTAIN PUHAM.

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, August 2, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL MONDAY.

MAGNAMOOP.
CAPT. STEARNS.

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf for MONTREAL and intermediate Ports, (through the same day,) Monday morning, at 3½ o'clock.
Kingston, August 2, 1851.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED this day and for sale at the City Book Store:—

London Art Journal for July.
The Gipsy Chief, by S. W. M. Reynolds.—"We predict for this powerful Romance as great popularity as the Author's famous "Life in London Series."—Weekly Dispatch.
The Pioneer's Daughter, a Tale of Indian Captivity, by Emerson Bennett, author of the "Prairie Flower," &c.
The Female Spy; or Treason in the Camp, a Story of the Revolution, by Emerson Bennett.

E. W. PALMER.
Kingston, July 31, 1851. 179

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

ANOTHER LIVING WITNESS FOR THE Hydropathic and Botanic Medicines.

I WISH to inform any person who may be affected, as I was for a long time,