Post Office during the Summer of 1851.

Mails close.

Eastern mail, by steamer, daily, at 5 A.M.
Cobourg Mail, Port Hope, Peterboro' and 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, Longhboro, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P.M.
Sharpton, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A.M.
Wolfe Island, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 a.m.
United States, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 a.m.

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 2½, to the Liverpool or Boston Packets, and over-land via Boston, on payment of 5d. for the United States postage must be paid 5d. each to the Lines.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal	B. Chaffees & Co., Bookseller
Belleville	Mr. Michael Nolty, Auctioneer
Cobourg	Thos. Evans, Esq.
Toronto	Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller.
Hamilton	John Brown, Esq.
New York	B. Fabert, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y.	Mr. G. S. Jewett

And Postmasters generally of the Midland District.

*** Arrangements for reporting 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 as a necessity for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

E. TRAIN & CO.'S LINE.

SAILING from Boston on the 5th and from Liverpool on the 20th of every month, viz:—

	From Boston.	From Liverpool.
Ship Plymouth Rock, 1050 tons, Capt. Elkin Caldwell	Jan. 5	Feb. 20
	May 5	June 20
	Sept. 5	Oct. 20
Ship Parliament, 1100 tons, Capt. Calvin Sampson	Feb. 5	March 20
	June 5	July 20
	Oct. 5	Nov. 20
Ship Daniel Webster, new, 1300 tons, Capt. W. H. Howard	Mar. 5	April 20
	July 5	Aug. 20
	Nov. 5	Dec. 20
Ship Susquehanna, new ship, 1050 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown	April 5	May 20
	Aug. 5	Sept. 20
	Dec. 5	Jan. 20

These ships are all of the first class, built in Boston expressly for Liverpool Packets, and commanded by men of experience in the trade, have superior accommodations for passengers, and will be dispatched punctually as above.

A first class Ship will also be dispatched from Liverpool for Boston, on the 5th of every month.

For freight or passage to Liverpool, apply to Boston to ENOCH TRAIN & CO., 37 and 38 Lewis Wharf, and in Liverpool to TRAIN & CO., 5 India Buildings.

☞ Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain certificates of passage—cabin, second cabin or steerage—by applying in Boston at the offices as above, the only place where certificates for this Line can be purchased.

Price of passage—cabin $75—second cabin $50—steerage $32.

☞ Sight Bills of Exchange for £1 and upwards to be had in sums to suit. 191

The Daily British Whig.

"Christ yet Ochem Diseer."

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1851.

Saturday was a day of gloom and sorrow in Kingston, being the day on which most of the Funerals occasioned by the late sad catastrophe, took place. The shops were kept closed all day; all the vessels in harbor had their colors half mast high; the Church Bells tolled at intervals; and every outward mark of deep sorrow was manifested. There was no hypocrisy in all this. Every person in the City felt the calamity heartily and bitterly; for every person had lost some dear friend, if not kind relative. Five more of the bodies have been reclaimed and restored to their bereaved parents, since the *Prince of Wales* brought back the eight mentioned in Saturday's paper; viz., those of Miss Anne Hunter, Miss Walker, Miss Mills, Miss Jenkins and Miss Proby, all young women in the bloom of youth and innocence. Two bodies only, those of Mr. Thorne and Mr. Grist, remain unrecovered; but perhaps ere this paragraph sees the light, they also may have been found, for unremitting exertions have been continued since the fearful accident occurred.

Young Canada.

Newspapers are plentiful in Canada, though newspaper talent is of the rarest. Young Canada, energetic and ambitious in many things, does not yet aspire to good writers. Still there are exceptions, and the "we" of the Ambersburg Courier forms one. His style of writing is so lucid, that Young Canada has a right to be proud of him. Let a late "elegant extract" be a proof of this assertion, and a bright example to all future aspirants, for newspaper notoriety.

Some time ago we promised our readers a better edition of the "Courier," so soon as we received a fresh supply of type; that article, after travelling through various climes, latitudes, and longitudes, has at length arrived here, in hopes of finding some rest. Well dear public we will find it a bed, and you shall hear its voice from its resting place. We shall now be able to turn out the Courier, in a short time as it ought to be. We are the oldest paper of the United Counties, we do not head ourself as the "Official Paper" because we do not care one tinker's—something for officialism. We are independent and will keep so; the Courier shall stand on its own merits. Some people want to know what our principles are? Answer? We are totally unprincipled, except so far as the feeling of gentlemen are concerned, our principle, (if we have any) is that nothing personal or ungentlemanly shall appear or be sanctioned in our paper. We will ever strive to make it a respectable family paper; we will give as much local, general and literary matter as possible, and if at the close of the year you do not admit a decided improvement we say withdraw your subscription, give us, dear readers, your support this year, (we ask this much of you as a favor,) confident that you will hereafter be perfectly satisfied that the Courier has at length redeemed the pledge given you.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. Osgood, from Montreal, will meet the children of the different Schools of this City, with their teachers and parents, at the City Hall, at 4 o'clock to-day; at which time and place he will deliver an Address on Temperance and Moral Improvement.

THE UPPER CANADA MARRIAGE ACT.

Our readers are well aware that the ministers of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Church of England have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of solemnizing matrimony by virtue of their office, while other clergymen have been compelled to do so by virtue of a certificate given them on application, formerly by the Quarter Sessions, and latterly by the County Registrar. This has been loudly and justly complained of by all true friends of religious equality, and Mr. Morrison brought in a bill to place all Clergymen on the same footing in this respect, and do away the slur cast on all but the two favoured sects. The bill came up for a second reading on Monday, and we are happy to say, was carried on a division of 26 to 8.

THE NEW AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.

A full description of the American House, recently opened by Lewis Rice, the proprietor, was published in the Boston Journal and Transcript. The following brief account of it is condensed from those papers:—

The American House is one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city, presenting a beautiful front of the Italian style. The main building is 112 feet front on Hanover street, with two wings of six stories, 250 feet deep to Sudbury street, having a passage between them of 20 feet width, the areas being so disposed as to admit ample light and air on all sides, the whole covering 27,000 feet of land, erected and furnished at a cost of about $500,000. It has 340 rooms, and will accommodate 300 persons.

The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Parlors occupy the whole front on the first floor, approached by wide halls, with ample receiving rooms. A balcony extends along the whole front, the entrance to which is from the oriole windows in the parlors. It contains a suit of splendid Bridal Rooms, very chastely decorated and richly furnished, a peep at which (says the Transcript) might possibly annihilate the stoicism of the most incorrigible bachelor.

The Spacious Entrance Hall, or Gentlemen's Exchange, on the street level, extends through the centre of the building; and measures 100 feet in length by 30 in width.

Besides five main stairways leading to the upper floors, there are several other flights in various parts of the American House; so that in the case of fire, or for any other cause, ample means of egress are provided.

The immense structure has been built upon a unique plan, combining the utmost convenience of arrangement with great elegance and thoroughness of finish, and the introduction of all the desired modern improvements; and it is probably the best calculated in all its appointments for a large business house, of any in the country.

A number of our best city artisans, mechanics and furnishers, have contributed their skill and taste to this noble pile, which, of itself, sufficiently speaks their praise; an edifice in there found, in a single building, so much of general perfection.

Murders.—The daily announcement of murders strike upon the public ear with startling and fearful rapidity. The murder at Rochester, announced by telegraph on Monday, is described by the *American*, which says that it appears from the examination by the Coroner, that the man James Barrett, was quarreling with his wife, both undoubtedly in a state of intoxication. The quarrel originated on account of a blow inflicted upon the youngest child, it being a daughter of Barrett's by a former wife, woman also had a child by a former husband.—the two had been married about two years.—When the child was struck by its step-mother, it cried out, that he was struck, but the force of the stroke hurled him from his position on the bed, to whereupon Barrett with an oath rushed upon his wife and struck her violently upon the left temple, felling her to the floor.

She was placed upon the bed and he lay down by her senseless body and slept! After an hour or so he woke and was urged by the children to send for a Doctor, which he declined doing. One of them however, went for a priest, who told them on his arrival that the woman was dying. She died about 2 P.M., some three hours after the blow was inflicted. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Death caused by a blow on the left temple inflicted by James Barrett."

Melancholy Death.—It is this week our melancholy duty to record the sudden deaths of Mr. Matthew Snider and Dunard, the former a son-in-law, and the latter a son of Mr. John Dunard of Greenbush. On Saturday morning the horizon was black and lowering. Appearances seemed to indicate that a storm was at hand. Early on that morning, the unfortunate men proceeded to a field for the purpose of drawing in rye. They had got a load on the waggon and were proceeding toward the barn, at the height of the horses speed, (we are told), as a shower was then coming up, when—awful to relate—a stroke of lightning instantly deprived both these men of life. The movements of the waggon were noticed from the house, and as soon as the peal of thunder which followed the lightning was heard, the grain on the waggon was discovered on fire. A woman started for the waggon (wife of Mr. Snider, we believe,) and on arriving found Mr. Dunard lying with his head and shoulders on a burning sheaf—dead! She hastily drew him from his position, and on looking for her husband (oh! the agony of that moment!) found him lying dead! on a pile of rails, some feet from the waggon. He was on the waggon at the time he was struck, but the force of the stroke hurled him from his position on the load, to the place where he was found. The horses attached to the waggon were killed, and the load of grain with the waggon were burned up. Mr. Snider was we should think, about twenty six or seven years of age, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn the loss of their natural protector by this seemingly severe but wise dispensation of a mysterious Providence. Abram Dunard was, we are told, in his twentieth year and unmarried.

Death of Dr. Lingard.—It is our painful duty to state that Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian of England, died at his residence, Hornby, a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Thursday night. For some length of time he had been breaking up, and, for the last few weeks, a fatal result has been almost daily expected. He was aged 81 years. We believe that, in compliance with his earnestly expressed wish, his remains will be conveyed for interment to Ushaw College, Durham, with which he was at one time officially connected. Speaking of Dr. Lingard, the Globe says: "The Rev. Dr. Lingard was an unknown and retiring priest at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when, in 1806, he issued from the local press in that town his 'History of the Anglo-Saxon Church,' a work which, we hesitate not to assert, was the first and most efficient effort to attract popular attention toward the ecclesiastical choices of our Saxon forefathers, which are now familiar objects of study and speculation."

Sir John Franklin's Crew.—Of a letter which has appeared in some of the Scotch newspapers, and has been copied in some of the Journals here, alleging that a party from the English whaler, Plover, which in Lancaster Sound, had gone ashore, and under the guidance of Esquimaux had found the frozen bodies of four of Sir John Franklin's crew, the London and provincial papers say that it is only a cruel hoax. The reasons given for this decision are that the person to whom the letter was addressed cannot be found, and that no such vessel as the Plover is known.

THE GIPSIES AT HOBOKEN.

Those who wish to see a real novelty, and a real curiosity in this country, can do so by taking a walk on the road north of the cricket ground, above the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, where they will see close by the margin of the adjoining grove, a small colony of genuine Gipsies, living in that filthy and degraded style peculiar to that singular, and often troublesome class of bipeds. There are, in all, three families, numbering about twenty-five persons, young and old. Two of the women are real Egyptians born, and most of the other adults were born in England; yet any one who is familiar with the Gipsey character, can readily discover in their features, their actions, dress, gestures, looks, slovenly mode of living, and general tone, all the distinguishing characteristics of that migratory race.

According to their own yare dirt, two of these families landed in Virginia about ten months ago, from Durham, England; and they have until recently, been wandering about that and the neighboring States of the south and west. They state that they came north for the purpose of escaping the unhealthy climate of the south, which has proved fatal to several of their children. The third family have been roving about Long Island for some months past, having also come over from England. Among this motly group is a woman about sixty years of age, the glance of whose small, sunken eye, is enough "to fright the very de'il." Let any one picture to himself one of those most hideous hags so renowned in romantic story, for their powers in the dark mysteries of witchcraft, and he will have before his mental eye a fair simile personification of the old dame to be seen at Hoboken. We asked her several questions, a few of which she answered gruffly and in a seemingly reluctant manner. She then rose, jumped a short distance away, and squatted down by the base of a large tree, muttering some incoherent expressions, and starring in an very attractive manner, at those whom curiosity brought round her family circle. We heard one young lady say to her companions, "Come away, the ugly old thing looks frightful." At which they all simultaneously moved off, casting suspicious side glances in the direction of the old crone. On asking the old 'un if she told fortunes, she answered, in an unearthly voice, "Not to-day—I will to-morrow."

Only one family has a tent, the others sleep in their wagons, in which they carry all their effects from place to place. We could see no cooking utensils, or the traces of anything that could show their tinkering employment, except a few bits of tin scattered here and there, and a small anvil stuck in the ground. Some of the men informed us that they get but very little to do, and that their living was very hard, the latter part of which assertion we fully credit, from the starved appearance of themselves and children. We found among them two of Hibernia's sons, one of them the lord and master of the one whom we have described. On asking one of the Irishmen how he could bring himself to live in such a miserable way, he said that he felt perfectly happy, that he had joined the Gipsies in England when young, and that now he would not change his life for the best farm he saw in the "*New Nibed States*;" and indeed his indolent and filthy appearance fully corroborated the truth of his assertion. Except these two men, all the others are of Egyptian blood, and in every particular they fully sustain the Gipsey character in all its repulsive features.

NEW ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The remarkable phenomenon of islands rising in the sea, through the effect of volcanic eruptions, seems to have been repeated of late years. We learn from our European journals that an island in the Mediterranean, which appeared some time since, and then sank, has given symptoms of reappearance.—An island of considerable size emerged from the sea in 1831, between Sicily and Pantelleria, during an extraordinary volcanic eruption. It was visited and explored and even three nations contended for its possession. England and France both planted their banner on it, while it lay in the maritime domain of Naples; but after a short time it again vanished in the sea. According to the accounts, it has again shown itself within a few months; and though still ten feet under water, the Captain of the English ship "Scourge" has taken possession of it the second time for the British crown, by raising the British flag on its fluctuating surface.

The prospect of this Island again appearing above the level of the sea, gives a new interest to the history of its first formation in 1831. We gather the principal facts on this subject from our German files.

During its ephemeral existence in 1831, this island received seven different names:—Correra, from the man who claimed to be its first discoverer; Hotham Island, in honor to the British Vice-Admiral Hotham, who sent several vessels to explore the new island;—Nevita; Graham's Island; Julia, in reference to the month in which it arose from the sea; and finally, Ferdinandia or Isola di Ferrando I., because it was situated in the sea pertaining to the Kingdom of Naples.

Its position was nearly midway between the city of Sciacca, in Sicily, and the volcanic island Pantelleria, about two miles from each point. Before the event of 1831, the sea was 600 feet deep at this spot. On the 20th of June, 1831, a ship sailing over the spot felt the shock of an earthquake, which was also felt very plainly from that day to July 2, in Sciacca. On the 5th of July, the captain of a Sicilian brig, Mr. Tribletti, observed on that spot a mountain of water, as large as a ship of the line, rising with a noise like thunder to the height of 80 feet. It remained at this height for about ten minutes, then sank down, giving place to thick clouds of smoke, which broke forth from the sea, and after about a quarter of an hour were suppressed by the mass of water which again arose. Corra, a ship-captain, saw the same thing on the 16th of July. He reckoned the height of the smoke-clouds at about 1,500 feet. On the 18th July, he discovered, at the place of the water-spout, a small island, projecting about 12 feet from the sea. It had a crater, from which ascended an immense volume of steam accompanied with frequent eruptions. The sea was covered with floating scoria and dead fish. These had also been floated down in great numbers to the Sicilian coast, near Sciacca, on the 13th of July. The eruptions continued, and the island gradually increased in height and circumference.

The late Prussian geologist, Mr. Hoffman, visited the spot on the 24th of July, and described the appearance of the eruptions and the island itself. The accounts of Carlo Gemellaro, Osborne, Swinburne, Arago, Constant Prevost, and Wright, who subsequently sailed around the island, confirmed the description of Hoffman, who made another attempt at landing on the 25th of August. J. Davy, who also visited the island, collected all the descriptions that had been given up to October 22. On the 29th of September Prevost and Arago found the circumference of the island to be 3,150 feet, and the greatest height 215 feet. They confirmed the opinion that it was only an accumulation of loose volcanic matter, and saw the white vapor everywhere still ascending from the orange-colored water within the crater. On the 26th of December the island again disappeared, and only a tall column of water arose.

Up to the 21st ultimo, there had been shipped from the Lake Superior mines, upwards of four hundred tons of copper.

LONDON.

August 1, 1851.

Parliament will be prorogued this day week, (August 8,) by the Queen in person. The ministerial white bait dinner takes place at Greenwich to-morrow.

On Friday night, Lord Montcagle put various questions to the Lord Chancellor upon the character of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The Lord Chancellor's replies state briefly the nature of this bill, which has become a law.

The Lord Chancellor replied:—

1st. That the bill declared certain Papal briefs illegal and void, and any appointments under them must also be illegal and void.—2nd. All appointments to dioceses bearing the same titles with dioceses in the Established Church, were unlawful. 3rd. The law had for a long time allowed full exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in all ordinary matters, and it was not now intended to interfere with that religion in regard to such matters. 4th. That the proposed law would declare illegal only what was now so, and, therefore, that the appointment of Vicars Apostolic, which had long been permitted, would not be interfered with.

Lord Montcagle then moved that Ireland be exempted from the operation of the bill.—This motion was rejected by a majority of sixty-five—the numbers being seventeen for the motion, and eighty-two against it.

On Tuesday night, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved the third reading of the bill.—After a short debate, in which Lord Aberdeen, Lord Stuart de Decies, Earl Nelson, the Marquis of Sligo, and others, opposed the bill, it was read a third time and passed.

Two protests have already been entered against the bill. The first bears the the signatures of the Earl of Aberdeen, Duke of Newcastle, Lord Canning, Earl St. Germains, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Lyttelton, and Lord Montcagle, on the ground that it interferes with religious freedom, and "is not consistent either with justice or expediency."—The second bears the signatures of ten peers, Lord Montcagle, Lord Vaux of Harrowden, Lord Lovat, Lord Camoys, the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Fingal, the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Leitrim, and Lord Petre. This protest assigns eleven reasons against the bill, and it sums up the whole in these words:—"We consider the bill ill adapted to protect either the prerogative of the crown, or the independence of the country, while calculated to revive civil strife and sectarian disturbance. We protest against it likewise as a departure from those high principles of religious liberty to which our greatest statesmen have devoted their intellect, their genius, and their noblest exertions."

Pius IX. and Cardinal Wiseman do not seem to care much about the laws preparing against them. Last Sunday morning, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. George's, Westminster, was the scene of a ceremony which has not been witnessed for more than three hundred years in England, namely, the consecration of two Roman Catholic Bishops with English territorial titles. Dr. Burgess was consecrated Bishop of Shrewsbury, and Dr. Brown Bishop of Clifton. Cardinal Wiseman officiated in full robes, and the ceremony was performed with all the pomp and splendor of the Roman ritual.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. H. BROKER.

IMPORTS.

August 14th.

Str. Niagara, Ogdensburgh—2 boxes 1 baggage.
.....East Cattaraqui, Ambersburgh—2 bags wool, W. Bone; 1 bale cloth, McKechnie; 76 tons Ordnance stores, J. A. Harvey.

August 15.

Barge Monmouth, Montreal—1292 bars railroad iron, H. & S. Jones.
.....Curtis, Montreal—1138 bars railroad iron, H. & S. Jones.
.....Colden, Quebec, 410 bars railroad iron, 100 tons pig iron, 12 bbls. cement, McPherson & Crane.
.....Belfast, Quebec—1167 bars railroad iron, 20 bags powder, McPherson & Crane.
.....Wanton, Quebec—1020 bars railroad iron, Cleveland & R. Company.
.....Glasgow, Quebec—135 bars railroad iron, 100 tons pig iron, McPherson & Crane.
Str. St. Lawrence, Montreal, 2 bbls. sugar, H. Fraser; 1 box goods, Ellen Healy; 3 bales cigars, H. Cane.
.....Ontario, Oswego, 10 stoves and hollow ware, Arthur Craven; 2 bales hides, Charles Gay; 64 barrels apples, T. Hunning; 11 barrels apples, owner; 14 bales yarn and twine, 65 bales wicking, 3 bales batting, A. Anderson.

August 16.

Schr. May Flower, Toronto, 4,760 bushels wheat, H. & S. Jones.
Barge Thomas, Quebec, 1,179 bars railroad iron, D. McKenzie.
.....Dunn, Quebec, 1,000 bars railroad iron, D. McKenzie.
Schr. Scotland, Whitby, 7,296 bushels wheat, H. & S. Jones.
.....Margaret, Nepanee, 25,000 feet lumber, G. Davidson; 61 bdls. shingles, A. Macpherson.
Str. Bay State, Oswego; 1 hat trunk, J. Dodge; 1 package, E. W. Palmer; 2 boxes, D. B. Jenkins; 3 bales, L. Black; 44 half boxes tobacco, J. Miller & Co.; 10 jars snuff, Brown & Hurty.

EXPORTS.

August 15.

Str. Northerner, Lewiston, 7 tons rags.
.....Ontario, Lewiston, 2 bbls. ale, 1 cow, 11 packages rope and rags.

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

August 14.—Mr. Kirkland, Cannon; M Powell R. C. B. Bytown; F. Walbridge, Belleville; Miss Walbridge, do.; Mr. Scott, Bytown J. L. Wilkinson, Caledonia Springs; C. H. Robinson, Bytown; U. S. Marshall, Gananoque; P. Gillespie, Montreal; J. L. Hooker, Sackets Harbor; E. K. Faughan, Boston; Mrs C. W. Tapin, Massachusetts; R. W. Smith, A. Burton, A. R. Ennis, Belleville.

August 15.—D. W. Lalor, Belleville; Morris Magee, Mrs. Hart, M. Cavellier, Thos. Moison, Montreal; G. H. Grannis, Whitby; E. Perry and Lady, Cobourg; J. Jump, Brockville; E. R Sullivan, Hamilton; J. R. Ramsay, St. Catharines; A. Medan, Brantford; P. Fox, Port Hope; E. J Brownlee, New Jersey city.

Aug. 16.—Mr. McCutcheon, Toronto; E. C. Fishbourne, lady and son, S. Mathews, lady and daughter, George; J. D. Robins, Napanee; T. B. Wragg, Montreal; Mr. Sanderson, Matilda; Isaac Ingersoll, Prescottsburgh; John Bogue, Amherst Island; D. Robins, Napanee; Wm J. Kay, Montreal; Isaac Platt, Ferrisburgh, N. Y.; John Nusbaugh, Kingston; John Miles, Jr. Bath; S. VanKoughnet, Cornwall; H. J. Lasher, A Bertram, Montreal; Jas. Hewitt, Quebec; Andrew Anderson, lady and two children, Watertown; J. Jay Kane, Vermont; H. Marsen, Kane, Augusta; B. C. Palmer, New York.

DIED.

At Paris, C. W., on the 20th ult., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Turrett, surgeon, aged 35 years.

At Port Stanley, on Monday, the 4th inst., after a protracted illness of several years, Catharine, daughter of W. H. Higman, Esq., in the 24th year of her age.

In Amherstburgh, on the 2nd inst., Emma, wife of Mr. John McKay, aged 25 years.

In Amherstburgh, on the 5th inst., Emma, wife of Mr. James Milburn, and sister of Mr. William Armstrong, of Enniskillen, County of Hastings, aged 25 years.

At Rideau Hall, New Edinburgh, on the 10th instant, Christina Mackay, mother of the Hon. Thomas Mackay, aged 88 years.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RECEIVED VIA THE BATTON LINE.

Arrival of the Baltic.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 16—9 A. M.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool on the 6th with 138 passengers, and 400 tons freight.

Liverpool Cotton Market, 1st to 6th inclusive.

Sales 43,000 Bales at ⅛ advance on quotations of 1st. Moderate supply offering.—Market firm.

Business of the week in grain, limited.—Buyer's and Sellers waiting the result of harvest.

London, Aug. 5.

Consols 96¼ a 96¾.

ENGLAND.

Parliament is to be prorogued by the Queen on the 8th. The Exhibition continues as attractive as at first. More Contributions expected from the Continent and the United States.

Notwithstanding the passage of the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, the Catholic Bishop in London persists in assuming the prohibited titles.

A report was circulated that two Duchesses, of high connexions at Court, had decided on abandoning the English Church for that of Rome. One is said to be the Duchess of Sutherland and the other the Duchess of Kent.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce adopted a petition to Government for a reduction of postage to America.

IRELAND.

The Railway between Dublin and Galway is open. The Potato disease is thought to have run out. Lord John Russell was banqueted in Kilkey in Limerick.

The crops are backward and the harvest scarcely beginning. The grand crop will probably be light. The potato crop promises to be abundant.

Lord Arundel had been elected for Limerick.

FRANCE.

Peace, in honor of the Exhibition, are going off with great eclat. The recent election is in favor of the Bonapartists.

At the royal banquet given by the municipalities of Paris 3000 persons were present.

There is a report that M. Canet, representative of Paris, would probably be the Republican candidate for President. The Orleanists still talk of running the Prince of Joinville.

The chief subject of remark in France is the visit of the Lord Mayor of London and Commissioners of the World's Fair to Paris accompanied by many hundred Englishmen and Frenchmen of note.

The opening of the banquet on the 21 inst. was exceedingly gorgeous and tasteful; five hundred persons sat down; many hundreds assembled during the evening.

On the 6th a splendid review and sham fight was to take place.

GERMANY.

The President and six Judges in Consul have been sentenced by the Bavarian Court to eight months imprisonment for punishing a Government functionary.

AUSTRIA.

The Government will abandon the plan of embracing in a Germanic confederation, the entire states of the Empire.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has promised to England and France the release of Kossuth on 1st Sept.—Austria threatens War.

The passage of the Baltic was made in 9 days and 18 hours from dock to dock.

ROME.

A despatch, dated the 22d ult., states that Gen. Donnas, commander-in-chief of the French troops, has, without permission of the Roman government, seized all the powder in the magazines and had it conveyed to the castle of San Angelo, where he has Roman cannon pointed on the city. This act has increased the ill feeling that already exists against the French.

EGYPT.

The Pacha has authorized the construction of a Railway, to be be finished in 2 years.—Several political arrests have taken place at Verona and Venice.

The actual time made by the *Baltic* on her passage from Liverpool was 9 days 13 hours and 30 minutes.

The shipments of specie during the last week are $300,000, making a grand total for the year of $25,000,000.

Brown & Shipley's Circular quotes Philadelphia and Baltimore flour 20s. a 20s. 6d. White corn 28s., yellow 27s., mixed 26s.

The London Money market presents no change.

The continued unpleasant weather has ceased, and since Saturday it has been fine and warm.

Flour, since Tuesday, has declined 6d. per bbl., and wheat 2d. per bush.; corn 6d. per quarter.

Among the passengers by the *Baltic* was H Greely.

Buffalo, August 16.

Rust, the agent of Mr. Moore of Louisville, the owner of a Fugitive Slave who was arrested here yesterday, has telegraphed to his employer for authority to sell the slave. Should he refuse permission, he will be sent back to Kentucky immediately. Rust is now in gaol, for want of bail, charged with assaulting Daniel Davis, the slave; he will be examined on Monday. There is great excitement among the negroes, who are keeping a close watch on the gaol, seemingly determined to rescue the slave should the authorities attempt to remove him; yet no serious riot is anticipated.

Provincial Parliament.

Toronto, August 16.

Last night after report left the second reading of the bill to define the Returns of Seigniories was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Boulton, Toronto, moved that the engrossed bill to prohibit the erection of extra toll gates which may intercept the free passing of the inhabitants of cities, towns, and villages, within this province, be now read the third time.

Mr. Hincks moved an amendment that the bill be read the third time this day three months. Yeas 32, Nays 18.

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the following bills:—To provide for the introduction of a decimal currency; to repeal the tonnage dues imposed; for defraying the expenses of maintaining light houses; to extend the period for payment of fees on Crown Patents; to extend the provisions of the city act.

The bill to repeal the act 7 vic. chap. 6 intituled an act to restrain party processions in certain cases was read the second time.

The bill to explain and amend the act relative to the Tavern Licenses in Upper Canada was read the second time. The House went into committee on the bill to make better provisions for granting Licenses to keepers of taverns and dealers in spirituous liquors in Lower Canada, for the more effectual suppression of intemperance and more convenient therein.

To-day Mr. Chabot gave notice of the following resolution, That it is the opinion of this House that the public welfare requires, touching the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada, ought to be now decided; and that it is the duty of the Responsible Ministers of the Provincial Government to advise His Excellency not to close the present Session before the House shall have decided on the bill submitted by the special committee not before the Legislative Council shall have had an opportunity of declaring their opinions, touching the said bill.

This is considered by the Lower Canadian Members as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence and this is explained to be carried.

Mr. Hincks moved that the House now resolve itself into a committee to consider the expediency of appropriating a sum of money not exceeding £4,000,000 currency, towards defraying the share of this Province in the expense of constructing the Main Trunk Railway from Hamilton, and continue the said Railway from Quebec to Hamilton, such amount to be raised on the security of the consolidated revenue funds with or without a guarantee of the Imperial Parliament or on the security of local taxes.—Carried.

Oswego, August 14, 1851.

Buyers of wheat stood back yesterday on the Albany news and there were no sales. On the preceding evening 14,000 bush western mixed corn sold at 17 cents from store, with the privilege of 10 days storage.

FOR SALE.

FRONTING on the River St. Lawrence, within two miles of the City of Kingston, a tract of

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND,

most beautifully situated for Villa Residences, commanding one of the most elevated and finest views of the River, and having the whole Bank covered with a fine growth of Hickory, Oak, Maple, and other indigenous trees. Splendid Quarries of Limestone extend to the waters edge, and can be made available for shipment without any expense whatever. There is also an excellent Garden of about an acre, with a thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees.

—ALSO—

On the north side of the Montreal Road, part of the same Lot containing 65 acres.

Apply to

G. A. CUMMING.

August, 18th, 1851. 194

AUCTION SALE.

OPENING FALL TRADE SALE!

AT the Subscriber's Store, Princess Street, on TUESDAY, September 9th, 1851, will be sold in lots to suit the Trade, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

well suited for the Fall and Winter Trade.—In addition to their large stock of Dry Goods now on hand, there will be sold sundry Consignments of Flannels, Blankets, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c., (now on their way from Liverpool to Montreal,) per ships Montreal, Thetis and Toronto.

DRY GOODS.

50 Ends superfine West of England, Black, Blue, Brown, Invisible and Rifle Broad Cloths.
3 Bales superfine Black, Blue, Brown, and Olive Beaver Cloths.
4 " Black and Blue Pilot Cloths.
5 " Black and Fancy Doeskins.
10 " Blankets, (various.)
5 " Red and White Flannels.
10 Cases Satinett, (various.)
20 Bales American Gray Cottons.
3 " Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.
20 " Black and White Wadding.
250 Pieces Prints, (various.)
50 " Black and Colored Orleans Lustres.
1000 2 Bushel Bags.
20 Cases Hats.

Bed Ticking, Mattress' Stripes, Spool Cotton, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Fustings, Suspenders, Buttons, Holland, Sheeting, Jaconets, canvas, Wool Carpet, Hop Sacking, Linen Table Cloths, Oil Cloth, Table Covers, Transparent Window shades, 10,000 Pieces Paper Hangings, Dressing and Side Combs, Back and Fine Combs, Twine, Hemp, &c., &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
25 Hhds. do. do. do.
5 Hhds. Refined Loaf do.
10 Tierce London Crushed do.
25 Hhds. do. do. do.
30 Chests and Half Chests Young Hyson Tea.
60 do. do. Twankay do.
20 do. do. Old Hyson do.
15 Half Chests Fine Black do. (Bailey.)
100 Packages Tobacco, Pound Lumps—9's 8's and 16's.
100 Boxes Layer Raisins.
100 Boxes Tallow Candles.
50 " Liverpool Soap.
100 Reams Foolscap and Post Paper.
100 do. Wrapping do.

—ALSO—

Nutmegs, cloves, Pimento, Pepper, Mustard, Copperas, Fig Blue, Starch, Belmont Candles, Walnuts, almonds, Port Wine, Brandy, Gin and Rum; Clocks, watches, Blacking, Snuff, Slates, and various other articles to arrive.

Sales at 11 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

WM. McMILLAN

Kingston, August 16th, 1851. 193

CITY HALL.

The Aztec Lilliputians!!

MAXIMO & BARTOLA.

THESE Extraordinary Specimens of Humanity, from Central America, will Exhibit for Three Days Only, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, August 21st, 22d, and 23d.

Exhibition open—Afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock; Evening, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

Admission 7½d., without distinction of age. Books of their origin for sale at the door—price 7½d.

☞ See Small Bills.

Kingston, August 13, 1851. 189

FOR SALE.

HOUSE and LOT in Colborne Street;—FARM LOT of 100 Acres in 6th Con. of Pittsburgh; also, several Mortgages on Real Estate.

Apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE OKILL STUART.

August 15, 1851. 193

The International Magazine

FOR AUGUST,

JUST received and for Sale at the City Book Store.

E. W. PALMER.

July 29, 1851.

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber, per Steamer "Highlander,"
1 Tierce Cut Glass, assorted.
1 Tierce Castor Oil, 100 doz. half pints.

JNO. CARRUTHERS.

Kingston, 22nd July, 1851.

BAY OF QUINTE.

PRINCE OF WALES.

J. MACHARE, MASTER.

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf (late M'Lennan's) THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, for Belleville, and intermediate ports.

Kingston, August 18, 1851.

U. S. LINE OF LAKE STEAMERS.

NORTHERNER.

CAPT. R. J. CHILD.

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., for Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Lewiston, connecting at Lewiston with the steamers for Toronto and Hamilton.

Kingston, August 18, 1851.

THE EXPRESS LINE.

For Lewiston and Buffalo Direct.

CATARACT,

CAPT. CHAPMAN.

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

United States' Wharf, August 18, 1851.

FOR TORONTO & HAMILTON.

PROSPECT,

CAPT. TWOMY.

WILL leave the Commercial Wharf, TODAY, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Toronto and Hamilton, calling at intermediate ports Weather permitting.

August 18, 1851.

FOR MONTREAL TO-MORROW

OTTAWA,

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.

King