THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
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The Daily British Whig.

"Onifer per Orbem Diem."

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1854.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH RECEIVED.—C. N. B. Co., Robinson with continuation of S. S. B., Montreal; F. N. Archer, Isleg.

Incidents of the War.

The *Moniteur* authenticates the telegraphic statement (already given) that the Russians had experienced a considerable check at Czernetsko, in the Dobrodja. It was not, however, in consequence of this reverse that they evacuated little Wallachia.

English officers had gone to Asia Minor, and French to Tunis to purchase horses.

A circular had been addressed to all the Consols at Trebizond, informing them that the Porte will be at the cost of removing to the Piræus the Greeks who are too poor to bear their own charges. The Greeks had nearly all left Constantinople, and a further delay of fifteen days had been granted to merchants and to domestic servants. This respite has been granted at the intercession of the United States Legation.

A firman is to be issued to check the excesses of the Bashi-Bazouks, or Turkish irregulars, who have lately been behaving in a piratical manner toward the peaceful inhabitants.

The state of feeling in Persia is reported by a recent traveller to be generally favourable to the Turks.

Some fears are entertained that the Bulgarians will rise against the Turks.

There was some talk of Mehemet Ali returning to the Ministry of War. Omer Pasha is on bad terms with Riza, the present Minister of War, and with Reschid Pasha; and it is said that Omer wrote to the Sultan strongly against Riza's appointment.

An Austrian paper states that 20,000 Russian dragoons are on their march to the Danube.

The first instalment of the French and English loan to Turkey of 20,000,000 francs had reached Constantinople.

A letter from Athens say that King Otho, fearing he will have to flee from his kingdom, has hired a Prussian ship which may protect him by its neutral flag.

On the 20th April, the British 44th, 50th, 93rd, 4th, 28th, and Rifle Regiments were at Gallipoli, and the 33rd, 41st, 49th, 77th, 47th, and 88th at Scutari. To the 20th April 10,000 French and English had reached Constantinople.

The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople had published an address to the Greeks advising them to remain quiet.

Osman Pasha, the Turkish Governor of Matchin, has been arrested and is to be tried by a Council of War on a charge of treason. Letters to him from General Luders are said to have been seized. Osman was arrested by order of Omer Pasha on the charge of "cowardice in the face of the enemy, and "treasonable connivance with the enemy's "plans." Omer ordered him to be publicly degraded from his rank, and imprisoned at Shumla, but unwilling to take the responsibility of putting him to death, referred the matter to Constantinople. Orders are now on the way from the Government ordering his execution.

To April 10th the number of Russian merchant ships captured in the Black Sea was fifteen.

Money is the scarcest of all commodities with the Turks just at present. Such is the scarcity of funds that General Canrobert found only fifteen days provisions provided for the French army, Government having been unable to obtain credit with the dealers, to any greater extent.

According to the Paris *Constitutional* a proclamation from the Czar has been read in all the villages of Montenegro, appealing to the religious fanaticism of the people against the Turks, and promising that Russia will not conclude any treaty of peace until it secure to the Montenegrins the Herzegowina, the plains of Bosnia, and a slice of Albania!

A Greek ship called the Spiridon, laden with gunpowder, had been seized at Malta. Lord Raglan left Malta, April 25th, for Constantinople.

Asia.

Accounts from Asia, via Constantinople 17th, state that the snow was still deep on the hills, and the weather was severe. Money to the amount of 14,000,000 piastres is required for the payment of the troops at Erzerum and Kars. At Batum the troops were healthy, though during the winter they had suffered much. The 4,000 men who recently refused to march to Kars are shut up in their barracks at Erzerum.

The Baltic.

The British fleet had been further reinforced and was awaiting the arrival of the French squadron. Until the latter arrives a British force will cruise off the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia.

On the 21st, nineteen British ships anchored before Stockholm. Admiral Napier arrived on the 24th, and on the 25th had an interview with King Oscar. He returned to the fleet the same day.

A depot of coal for the fleet is being formed at Fahroesund, on the island of Gothland.

A Russian powder factory on the island of Rostadt, and containing 60,000 pounds of powder, blew up and killed sixty operatives. No damage was done to the fortress.

The Russian schooner Libertas, Captain Raas, was taken by the British, and a prize crew was put on board to navigate the vessel to England. Captain Raas, being acquainted with British tastes, supplied his captors with unmolested allowance of brandy. They got drunk; the Russians nailed them below hatches, and carried them as prisoners into Carlscrona!

A strong note has been sent by France and Great Britain to the Senate of Lubeck, calling the Government of that city to account for having permitted the clearance of a cargo of sulphur to Russia, after the declaration of neutrality was issued.

A letter from an officer of the fleet, dated 18th, tells the following rather good story:

"One morning, a few days since, we saw a large vessel eight or ten miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, so we made all sail to get away, and showed no colours. [illegible]

"As we rapidly came up with her she took in sail, and she was under reefed topsails, (fighting trim,) so we beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded lively, 'Hands, bring the ship into action!' For some three minutes everything was bustle, casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five minutes more and every gun was shotted and primed, and the men standing with the matches lines in their hands, waiting for the word to fire.

"Just as we got within good distance, the blackguard ran up American colours, and coolly told us he would have hoisted them sooner, but he wanted to see how smart we would clear for action. If our tars did not bless him to the wrong side of heaven, never believe me!"

The reports lately current of the terrible resistance experienced by the Russians on their passage of the Danube a month back, have been fully confirmed. The Turks, who were in small force, evidently gave them the most disastrous reception possible, and then fell back in good order according to instructions. The fighting which was thus continued for forty-eight hours, comprized, therefore, in reality, an important Turkish victory, and if the onward progress of the Russian army is to be made step by step at similar cost there will be little danger from the remnant that will ever see Constantinople. It appears that at one point of the river the first regiment sent across were destroyed to a man, that subsequent reinforcements met a nearly similar fate, and that it was only by a body of fifteen battalions strong that the Russians were ultimately enabled to make good their landing at this point where in the first instance, little difficulty had been calculated upon.

At other places their losses were no less serious, and the only fear entertained was lest Omer Pasha, rendered too bold by the news of what they had suffered, should resolve to march against them from Shumla with the limited force at his disposal, and risk a regular battle before the allied armies could bring him help. It is now known, however, that he resisted the temptation, and the belief is that nothing of a general nature will be attempted until a combined campaign shall have been arranged. At the same time the consciousness entertained by the Russians of the peril of their position has been demonstrated by their retreat from before Kalafat, and their intended abandonment of Lesser Wallachia. After all their magnificent threats during six months of a determination to drive the Turks into the sea from that point, they have at length been obliged to confess that the humiliation of being driven back has been wholly on their side.

The result, which may be looked upon as the finale of the whole plan of operations adopted on the invasion of the Principalities, completes one of the most remarkable and unbroken series of disgraces recorded in the history of war, every kind of defeat having been forced upon their experience. At Oltenitza they were driven to excuse their route by the plea that the Turks always fight well behind trenches. Within a month or two afterward, however, they were themselves attacked behind trenches at Citate, and were again ignominiously beaten; and finally, after deliberately collecting the whole force of their army before Kalafat and announcing that it should be taken at all costs, the Turks now see them turning their backs without daring to strike a blow. The first act of the programme may therefore be considered to have closed. The second commenced with their passage of the Danube into the Dobrudscha.

Items of News.

MANIFESTO OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

St. Petersburg, April 11 (23.)

By the grace of God, we Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russians, King of Poland, &c., &c., to all our subjects make known: Since the commencement of our difference with the Turkish Government, we have solemnly announced to our faithful subjects that a sentiment of justice had alone induced us to re-establish the violated rights of the orthodox Christians, subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

We have not sought, we do not seek, to make conquests, nor to exercise in Turkey any supremacy whatever, that might be likely to exceed that influence which belongs to Russia by virtue of existing treaties.

At that period we already encountered distrust, then soon a covert hostility of France and England, who endeavored to lead the Porte astray by misrepresenting our intentions. Lastly, at this moment, England and France throw off the mask, regard our difference as a mere secondary question, and no longer dissemble that their joint object is to weaken Russia, to tear from her a part of her possessions, and to bring down our country from the powerful position to which the hand of the Supreme Being has exalted it. Is it for orthodox Russia to fear such threats?

Ready to confound the audacity of the enemy, shall she swerve from the sacred purpose that has been assigned to her by Divine Providence? No! Russia has not forgotten God! It is not for worldly interests that she has taken up arms—she combats for the Christian faith, for the defence of her co-religionists oppressed by implacable enemies.

Let all Christendom know, then, that the thought of the Sovereign of Russia is also the great thought that animates and inspires all the great family of the Russian people—this orthodox people, faithful to God and to His only Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

It is for the faith and for Christendom that we combat!

God with us—who against us?

Given at St. Petersburgh, on the 11th day of the month of April in the year of grace 1854, and the twenty-ninth of our reign. (Signed) NICHOLAS.

The Bombardment of Odessa.

From the London Times, May 2.

We receive the intelligence of the bombardment of Odessa with feelings which are not unmixed with regret. It was to be expected that the first great operation of war in which the combined fleets, now in the Black Sea, were engaged, would inflict a severe blow on the enemy, and would prove with what overwhelming force the naval armaments of England and France are provided. We shall, doubtless, learn that the measures taken by the fleet under the command of Admiral Hamelin and Admiral Dundas were of the most effective character, but we must be allowed, without the slightest disparagement to the gallantry of those officers or of the magnificent fleets under their orders, to feel some regret that the first blow in the war should have fallen upon a commercial city, rather than a military or naval port. We are satisfied, however, that the Russian authorities in Odessa are to blame for having drawn down this terrible calamity on their unfortunate fellow-citizens, by an outrage on a flag of trice, which is almost unparalleled in the warfare of civilized nations. We have official information, in the shape of a report from Admiral Hamelin to the French Minister of Marine, that when the British steam-frigate "Furious" went to Odessa, on the 6th of April, to take on board the Consuls and such British or French subjects as might be desirous to quit the town, and sent in her boat with a flag of trace for that purpose, seven cannon shots were fired from the Russian batteries on this boat a few moments after it had left the quay and quitted the officers of the port. It must be observed that on the 6th of April it was scarcely possible that the declaration of war which had been published in London and Paris on the 28th of March, should be known at Odessa, and it was not till the 8th that the Admirals themselves were informed of the fact.

But, even if war had been declared, it would have been a gross act of barbarism to fire on a boat under a flag of truce as she was leaving the quay, when she had entered the port only to fetch away the consular agents of the belligerent Powers, who had an undoubted right to leave the Russian dominions in peace and security. To his report of this transaction, which is dated the 10th of April, Admiral Hamelin adds, that he and Admiral Dundas were about to consider the severe measures which such a proceeding might render necessary; and in the proceedings which have since been taken we have no doubt that the Admirals acted upon a strong conviction that it was impossible not to visit such a breach of the laws of war with speedy and severe chastisement.

The town of Odessa was founded by Catharine II, after she had extended her dominions in 1792, to the banks of the Dniester, and in 60 years it has become the emporium of the trade of Southern Russia. Its population, exclusive of the garrison, exceeds 70,000, and the total amount of its export trade was valued in 1849 at about four millions and a half sterling. The town is built on cliffs, which rise to a considerable height above the sea, and form a sort of amphitheatre round the bay. It is fortified according to the modern principles of defence, and the citadel on the east side of the town, commands the port. The port itself is formed by two large moles, one of which is regularly defended by a parapet, with embrasures for cannon. The anchorage in the bay is good, and the water so deep that vessels of the first class may lie within reach of the shore. It seems, however, by the brief account which has reached us from Vienna, that the only practicable harbor was attacked on the 23d by nine steamers of the fleet, and that one small battery was destroyed, and the ships in the harbor burnt. It is added that the city was bombarded with shels and rockets for ten (or, as another account says, two) hours; but, as this information has probably been transmitted to Vienna through Russia, we must suspend our opinion upon the details of this affair until they are made known to us upon more trustworthy authority.

The evacuation of little Wallachia is not only confirmed, but it is already known that the Turks have advanced into the country as far as the River Schyl without seeing an enemy. It is further known that on the 24th the Russians commenced their retreat from Krajova, and have broken up their position in that town, which was for some time the head quarters of Prince Gortschakoff. The right wing of the Russian army will therefore probably rest on the river Aluta, with its head quarters at Bucharest, and the main interest of the campaign is once more concentrated on the operations below Nicopolis, and specially between Rustchuck and Silistria. There is reason to believe that the bombardment of this latter place was confined to the fire of some heavy guns placed by the Russians on the opposite bank of the Danube; but the river in that place is 1,000 yards wide, and Silistria itself lies about 600 yards from the right bank, so that this fire must have been directed against the place at a range of nearly a mile, and no very important results could be expected.

THE DEATH OF JAMES MONTGOMERY.—In our summary of the foreign news received by the Atlantic, the death of the venerable poet, James Montgomery, was briefly mentioned. He died on Sunday afternoon, the 30th ult., at his residence, "The Mount," Sheffield, aged 82. It is said that he presided at the weekly board of the Infirmary, on the Friday before his death, and walked home, a distance of more than a mile. The London News of the 1st instant, and other English journals, supply a brief biographical sketch of the deceased.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH RELIEF BILL.—The London Nonconformist regards the Bill now before the Imperial Parliament relative to the Church in the Colonies as one of the many schemes devised to extend the power and influence of the State Priesthood at home. It remarks:—

"A most mischievous bill it is. Under the guise and pretence of giving a liberty and a freedom to the bishops and clergy in the colonies who are in communion with the Church at home—which liberty and freedom they already possess and enjoy—it seeks to clothe colonial synods and convocations with the force and sanction of Imperial legislation, in order that hereafter, when the pear is ripe enough, they may be thence reimported into England. It is a part of the great ecclesiastical and sacerdotal conspiracy to raise the legal position of the Church from that of corporation, subordinate and obedient to the State, into a legal position of independent and co-ordinate authority.—First of all, the experiment has to be tried in the colonies; and then what has been granted to that part of the Church of England and Ireland which exists in the colonies, can hardly be denied to the other parts which exist at home. Happily, however, the House of Commons is becoming alive to the danger of the measure."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The proceedings in Parliament are totally without interest, except in so far as they give explanations of the progress of the war. In answer to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord John Russell replied that Servia had *not* been occupied by Austrian troops, nor had any arrangement been made for its occupation by Austria, which power had stipulated to abstain from such a measure except in the event of the entrance of the Russian troops into the territory, or of a general insurrection of Servia. Mr. Cobden prefaced an inquiry, whether the Government contemplated laying before Parliament any papers relating to the insurrection of the Greek Christians in Turkey, by some severe comments upon the views and policy of both the British and Turkish Government in relation to the insurrection. Lord John Russell said that the British Governments hoped shortly to lay before Parliament papers relating to this subject, and explanatory of the present relations of Britain with the Court of Athens; and he reiterated the statement he had made upon a former occasion—which latter information he said had been confirmed—that the Greek Government were most active in fomenting the insurrection. The expulsion of subjects of Greece from Turkey was a step which the Sultan was perfectly competent to take. The creation of this civil war was, he observed, one of the consequences of the unjustifiable aggression on the part of Russia which found scarcely an apologist anywhere, except, perhaps, with the honorable member, Mr. Cobden.

A merchant from Quebec, a passenger by the Canada, has been arrested in Boston, on a charge of smuggling from $7,000 to $8,000 worth of gold watches.

Domestic Items.

CITY LOTS.—The 'News' says: "One evidence of the increasing progress of Kingston is found in the fact of a considerable demand for building lots. A great deal of hitherto unoccupied land has of late been laid out to meet and encourage this demand, and new streets have been called into existence under circumstances the most favorable for building. It will be seen that in our advertising columns a very large number of lots are offered for sale, on terms exceedingly easy to purchasers. Centre Street is a new street, leading from Princess, or the main street, to Morton's, and is one on which there must be considerable traffic; it has already been Macadamized throughout. The lots on this street recently offered by Mr. Campbell, have been purchased by Mr. Macdonell, and are now held for sale by the latter gentleman. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Shaw also offer nearly eighty lots on Union, Johnson and Colingwood streets, all eligibly situated."

The Prescott 'Telegraph' brings us an account of a Conservative Convention held at Merrickville to choose a candidate for the North Riding of Leeds and Grenville. The result was the nomination of E. H. Whitmarsh, Esq., of Merrickville, Warden of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The proceedings of the Convention were, however, protested against by Mr. Francis Jones, of Kemptville, who has, through the columns of the Brockville Recorder, Signified his intention to offer as a candidate, "if he finds, on a thorough canvass of the Riding, that he can be elected."

A new boat is about to be built at Buffalo, to replace the Maid of the Mist.—She is to be 12 feet longer, and more than double her power. As this handsome boat will ply as a ferry under the Falls, excursionists will have a further inducement to visit that much sought locality.

Buffalo, May 16.

The half-past ten train on the Central Railroad, ran into the freight cars this morning, near this city. The locomotive "Dean Richmond," and several cars smashed. Several passengers were badly injured. One man was killed. James Lanesbury, of Irony, had the lower part of his body smashed. The Engineer had his arm crushed. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the making up of the freight trains and leaving them on the track.

WRECK OF THE WINCHESTER.—The steamer Washington arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon from Bremen, which she left on the 26th ult. From the 'Times' of Monday, we learn that she brought 477 persons whom she rescued from the wreck of the packet-ship Winchester, Captain Moore, of Boston which was entirely disabled in a storm soon after leaving England, and floated helplessly for sixteen days—at the end of which time she went down headforemost. Happily, all on board of her, including over seven hundred emigrants, had been previously taken off. Three of her seamen were swept overboard, when the storm first struck her, and were drowned. During her perilous exposure she was visited by several ships, which took off as many of her passengers as they could accommodate—the following being about number rescued by each:—

Ship Edward, for St. John's, N. F.,	50
Brig Ann, for Quebec,	18
Mary and Caroline,	150
A Brig for Quebec,	14
British Ship Paragon,	25
Robert Bruce, for Quebec,	40
Steamer Washington,	477
Total,	775

More than three hundred of the Immigrant passengers who were rescued from the Winchester, of Boston, and brought to this port by the steamship Washington, were sent on to Boston, their place of destination, yesterday afternoon, by the steamboat Knickerbocker. A few who are suffering from the ship fever remain in the quarantine hospital. The remainder will be sent on to Boston this afternoon.

At the late Assizes for the County of Essex, C. W., the Grand Jury found a true bill against the proprietors of the Montreal Herald, for a libel upon Col. Prince, published in their paper of the 6th November.

The Cobourg and Peterborough Railroad Company have kept faith with the public.—The Road was open on Monday last to Rice Lake. It is not however finished, and is not assumed by the Company; but remains in possession of the Contractors till the whole line is completed. Goods and passengers will, from this week, be carried over the road to Rice Lake and from thence to Peterboro' by steamer.

The Depot grounds will be fenced in as soon as possible. Mr. Retallic master builder, is engaged laying the foundation of the Passenger Station, which building will be completed in four weeks. The Passenger Cars were to have been down on Saturday, but owing to the heavy gales from the East, will not arrive till to-morrow. The material of 20 additional freight cars arrived last Thursday and is now being put together. It is sure that Mr. Perkins is about building a large Hotel at Harwood (Rice Lake). There is no doubt of its being well filled all summer. The shooting and fishing on Rice Lake and the Trent will bring hundreds of sportsmen from all parts of Canada and the United states—and there is enough for all. The Peterboro' *Review* says, arrangements for passengers and mails between this town and Lake Ontario, over the Cobourg and Rice Lake section of the Cobourg Railroad are now complete. The steamer Otonabee, which has for several days back been undergoing repairs, and is now fitted up in superior style under the command of Capt. Bates is to leave Keene every morning at 7 o'clock, for the Railroad Depot, there taking the passengers and mails for Peterboro', arriving here about 12 o'clock. Returning, she will leave at half-past one, meeting the Cars of Sully about five p. m., so that passengers will be in time for any of the boats east or westward. The arrangement is a good one, and to persons desirous of going to the front will be a considerable saving of time, though we think it a pity that a little more than an hour and a half could not be allowed to elapse between the arrival and departure of the steamer. Merchants receiving letters by the mails, will find it difficult to answer by return of post, whereas did two hours transpire, this difficulty would be obviated. The arrangements entered into will take effect on and after the 15th inst.

The price of property in Chatham and neighborhood is getting up to pretty decent prices. Lots have been sold, not in the most business part of King street, for £30 a foot. The banks hold their funds tight, but money circulates briskly, and there is a great deal of exchanging of land going on constantly, and no purchasers seems to have cause to regret his bargains. Large preparations are being made for building in town, and it is required. The population is evidently increasing faster than places for its accommodation. The wharves on one side, and the depot on the other, are full of bustle and business, and everything indicates that Chatham is soon to rank amongst the largest and most prosperous towns in Western Canada.—*Kent Advertiser.*

SCARCITY OF LUMBER IN TORONTO.—The scarcity of lumber in Toronto is beginning to be very seriously felt by builders and causes the completion of contracts to be a matter of great difficulty. Intelligent builders attribute this fact principally to the extensive railroad works in progress, whose lumber wagons make a clean sweep of every lumber yard which chances to have a fair supply, to the chagrin of the city house-builders. A contractor devoted last Saturday to travelling through the country to obtain a supply of joists, but the large quantity of work already on hand in the different saw mills prevented him from being able to obtain even a promise that his orders should be executed at a definite period. The commonest lumber sells at 55s. per thousand, and almost unobtainable at that figure.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn by telegraph from Buffalo last evening, that the 10.30 train on the Central Railroad ran into the freight cars yesterday morning near that city. The locomotive Dean Richmond and many of the cars were smashed. One passenger was killed, and several were badly injured. James Lunesburg, of Irony, had the lower part of his body smashed. The engineer's arm was crushed. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the men who made up the freight trains, and left them on the track.

Amateur Theatricals.

The City Hall for the past two evenings has been the scene of much agreeable excitement, in witnessing the Amateur Performances of the Royal Canadian Rifles. On both occasions the Hall was well filled. Being under the patronage of Colonel Young, the attendance of the Military and other fashionables was extremely good, particularly on Thursday night. The pieces represented were the well known drama of "Luke the Labourer," and a new Farce, called "A Bird of Passage." In criticising the efforts of Military Amateur Actors in a country like Canada, every allowance has to be made for limited stage, bad scenery, and want of women; consequently with these imperfections, it would be idle to say that the pieces were well represented; yet notwithstanding all faults, they went off on both nights, extremely well. Some very clever men are among these Amateurs. The representative of "Pillip, the Sailor," in the Drama, and of "Mr. Carry Chick" in the Farce, is a lively correct actor, and would do honour to the legitimate boards; "Luke" was also well played; and "Bobby Trot," if Mr. McMillan could be forgotten by a Kingston audience, would be considered first rate. All the parts were exceedingly well dressed; and singular to say, for Amateurs, the performers were letter perfect. Mr. Murdoch's Saxe Horn Band was in the Orchestra and discoursed most delectable music. Rather odd, the Band of the 54th Regiment was not in attendance, considering that the Colonel Commandant of Canada West was the Patron.

Concert on the Queen's Birth Day in the City Hall.

We have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. Steuben Dorla, the Music Director of the 54th Regiment, will favour the Kingston Public with another Promenade Concert in the City Hall, on Wednesday Evening, May 24th, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Birth Day. Full Programmes will be published on Monday.

What is the Matter.

The *Whig* published last Saturday a violent article from the *Colonist*, against the prime minister, Francis Hincks, in connection with the rumoured appointment of his brother to the Bishopric of Kingston. The last advertisement from the Inspector General's Office was *not* given to the *Whig*, does this infer a split between Frank and old Rowley? There certainly is a screw loose somewhere.—[*Commercial Advertiser.*

*** The 'Advertiser' man is simply an ass, and impertinent into the bargain. From his long acquaintance with the business matters of the British Whig Office, he knows that none of the Inspector General's advertisements are sent to the 'British Whig'; and he might have known that it was for the information conveyed, that the article alluded to was re-published.

That Flag-Staff.

DEAR WHIG—

Can you inform the loyal citizens of Kingston, why the Flag-Staff made for the Dome of the City Buildings, and now lying where it has lain for several months, (in the Market House,) has not been hoisted to its destination? Hoping that the Flag that has long braved, is again braving the battle and the breeze, may be flying upon it the 24th instant, Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Birth Day, I remain

Yours truly,

BRITON.

Kingston, 19th May, 1854.

*** A portion of the £250 granted to assist in doing honor to the Queen's Birth Day next week, might well be appropriated to the above purpose.

BREAD.—The 'Herald' of yesterday states that bakers here charge 10d. per 4lb. loaf. This is not correct, as the price is 12d. or 6s. per dozen. We are assured that the charge of exclusiveness among the bakers is wholly without foundation, and quite gratuitous in its character.—'News.'

*** By buying half-baken loaves, the price of the 4lb loaf is only 8½d.

ARRIVALS AT BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Since the 17th.

J. Benson, Boston; J. Lane, New York; H. L. Farner, Toronto; T. T. Gurney, do; T. B. Wragg, Jr., Bay Hope; C. Bailey, Kingston; J. S. McDonald, Cornwall; A. Mitchell, St. Catherines; Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Montreal; A. Campbell, Napanee; J. Fisher, Montreal; James McMickling, Dundas; A. M. Ross, Preston; T. Waters, Port Dover; E. L. Merrick, Philadelphia; D. T. Jones, C. Jones, J. C. Kershaw, Montreal, H. F. Marsh, Boston, Capt. C. O. Ermattinger, Montreal, Capt. Fellows, Toronto; A. H. Meyers, Preston; W. H. Sweeney, Adolphustown; P. F. Campbell, Hamilton; L. Wallbridge, Belleville; C. Haight, Picton.

Arrivals at Stephson's City Hotel.

May 19th.—E. J. Derby, Napanee; Charles Lowry, do; J. Hawley, do; Dr. Allen, Hingerford; Robert Kinson, Napanee; R. Rickey, Johnson, do; John King, do; J. Arthur and lady, Detroit; Mrs. McDonald, Rochester, N. Y.; N. B. Clark, Marcyn; James Campbell, Belleville; W. Hare, Sydenham; John Stevenson, Napanee; Capt. Monro, Jamaica; C. E. Ro G. Rathbonne, Perth; John Wilson, Belleville; H. McCarty, Kingston Mills; J. Nugent, Sen., J. Nugent, Jr., Ernestown.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Arrival of the Europa.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN.

New York, May 19.

The Europa has arrived.

BREADSTUFFS.—The consumptive demand for wheat and flour good with very large imports. Arrives in excess and sells slowly. The advance on flour is quoted by the brokers at 6d and by Dennistoun at 1s per barrel. Wheat unchanged.—Western Canal flour 36s a 36s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 36s a 37s; white American wheat 11s 6d a 12s; red and mixed 10s 6d a 11s. White Corn 36s a 38s; yellow 37s a 39s.

Privateers are swarming in the Archipelago.

An English brig had drifted ashore on the island of Anges. There was no one on board. The cabins were drenched with blood.

Among the passengers by the Europa was Lord Elgin the Governor General of Canada.

The Russians had suffered more severely at Odessa than was at first reported!—The allies had lost only four men.

The allied fleet was reported as having bombarded the forts at the mouth of the Danube. The Russian fleet had left Sebastopol.

There had been a severe action fought near Silistria, and the Turks compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers.

The Austrians had entered Little Wallachia.

There had been considerable fighting on the Danube, but not on a very large scale.

The Baltic fleet has blockaded all the Russian ports.

Napier was off Stockholm, and was expecting the ice to break up, so as to leave Cronstadt clear by the end of April.

It is reported that a Polish legion has been organized in Turkey.

Prince Napoleon is said to have arrived at Smyrna.

France has called into active service on land and sea 80,000 additional men.

The Imperial Guard has been re-established.

The bombardment of Odessa has been officially reported in Parliament.

A debate took place in the House of Commons on the 4th, relative to the Cuban slave trade. Lord John Russell reported that recent assurances of the Spanish Government on existing treaties on the subject were satisfactory.

It is stated that Omar Pasha, on the 10th April, marched with 70,000 troops towards the Dobrudscha, and a battle took place between him and the Russians, under General Suders, between Silistria and Rassova. It was not known how the action resulted.

The Turks had made a gallant attack on the Russians before Silistria but were driven back by the overwhelming forces of the enemy. The Turks had captured Peta, the principal of the Greek insurrection. The loss of the insurgents was 150 killed. With the exception of the Piræus, all the Greek coast is regularly watched by the French and English ships of war.

On the 9th a fight ensued between the Turks and Montenegrins off Nisticlick, in which the latter were defeated.

The following are the particulars of the reported capture of the clipper Grapeshot.

Some excitement was occasioned by the statement of a sailor reporting himself as second mate of the French bark "Ville de Marseilles," who called on Lloyd's agent at St. Ives, Cornwall, with the statement that he had swam ashore from a frigate which had captured his vessel. He stated that the capture took place 20 leagues from Cardiff; that the frigate hoisted English colors.

The Captain and crew tried to escape in a boat but were fired on and the Captain and 3 of the crew were killed. The frigate went up the channel. The admiralty immediately sent two steamers in search. On the 5th the excitement was considerably increased, by the publication in the Morning Herald of the following paragraph:—

"News has reached the Admiralty that the American clipper Grapeshot had captured a French merchantman off Land's End. The Grapeshot cleared from St. Thomas on the 22d with 1200 packages on board, professedly of hardware, but really containing muskets, supposed for Finland."

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

May 18.

Schooner Pacific, Whitby, 55 bbls. flour, C Hales.

Steamer Bay State, Oswego, 10 boxes glassware, E W Palmer, 1 iron safe, S. irons, 5 bbls. high wines, J. S. Smith, & Co., 2 packages tools, J W L——, 1 crate fowls, R. Beacon.

" Star, Cape Vincent, 5 bowls, 1 barrel, T. Hendry, 6 cases, 10 bbls., Browne & Hasty, 2 bbls. 6 bales, W. Marsh, 1 case, W. McMurtrie, 2 boxes, one barrel alcohol, 1 package, E. W. Palmer, 1 tierce, W. Rankson, 10 bbls. 10 firkins, 40 bdls. brooms, H. Fraser, 4 bbls. plaster, S. Vernain, 1 barrel, J. Stevenson, 6 boxes, 1 case, 3 kegs, D. Ash, ten bbls. oil, J. Smith & Co., 3 bbls., 1 kegs, Joseph Bruce, 1 box images, A. Stewart, 1 package, A. Campbell, 1 box, 25 cans oysters, Searle & Winter, 100 sheets tin, 22 bbls. sugar, 3 bbls. sundries, John Carruthers.

19th.

" Boston, Ogdensburgh, 1 box, W Scors, 1 box, A Chown, 2 bbls., 1 case, Browne & Hasty, 1 bale, Leslie, Gillespie & Co., 14 boxes hardware, S. Muckleston, 3 bales and 300 hides, J. Miller & Co., 2 boxes water fittings, T McNeil.

Schooner Flying Cloud, Chicago, 1400 bushels corn, Hooker & Holcomb.

" Sarah Bond, Oswego, 1 willow wagon, W. Anglin, two hundred skis, plaster, J. Carruthers, 3 cases hats, B. Sigman, 3 tes. rice, 1 barrel molasses, Browne & Hasty, 44 sheets and 13 bars iron, Ontario Foundry, 2 piano fortes, A. W. Murdoch, 41 cases, 7 caddies tea, 4 bags coffee, H. Fraser, thirty boxes candles, J. S. Smith & Co., 6 bbls. sugar, J. Hickey, 1 package books, John Duff, 1 do do, W Phillips, 1 hogs W S Buford.

" Gazelle, Oswego, 22 bbls. apples, W. McCormack, 3 cases boots and shoes, I hope, 1 box frocs, S Baxter, 7 barrels high winds, J. S. Smith & Co., 8 pairs lasts, 2 cases boots and shoes, W. Buck.

DIED

In this City, on the 19th instant, Mr. James Friel, late of County Donegal, Ireland.

Friends & acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral, from his late residence in Bagot Street, to the place of interment, at 4½ o'clock on SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

Sanford's Coming!

THE UNAPPROACHABLE TROUPE,

WITH all its Members, will appear here in June in their Drawing Room Soirees.

SAM'L S. SANFORD,
PROPRIETOR & MANAGER.

Kingston, May, 1854.

RECEIVED per Schooner "Ellen Bond," and for sale at the Store of the Subscriber, 195 Barrels of fresh ground plaster in excellent order.

D. McVICAR.

Kingston, 19th May 1854.

GAS CONSUMERS.

GAS CONSUMERS in Kingston will please take notice that the Time of allowing Discount of 22½ per cent. will expire on Saturday, 20th inst.

JOHN KERR,
Manager.

Kingston May 19, 1854.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Twenty-fourth day of May inst., being the Anniversary of the birth of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA; and whereas, said Birth-day is usually observed not only throughout Canada but in all Her Majesty's Dominions, as a General Holiday and day of rejoicing, and whereas the Common Council of this City have authorized the Mayor to issue a Proclamation for the due observance of such Birthday.

NOW KNOW YE,

That I, John Flanigan Esquire,

Mayor of the City of Kingston,

by and with the consent of the Common Council thereof, do request

That Wednesday the Twenty-fourth Day of May next,

be observed as a HOLIDAY, and I hereby request that the several National Societies and Fire Companies of this City do march in procession on that Day, with their Flags Banners, &c.

JOHN FLANIGAN.
Mayor.

Kingston, May 17th, 1854.

KINGSTON & PORTLAND ROAD.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President of the Kingston and Portland Road Company, until the first day of JUNE, next, from person or persons willing to Contract for the construction of three quarters of a mile of said Road, extending over, and including both the Hills, known as "GIBSON'S HILLS," on Mr. James Gibson's Property, and a Bridge over the Creek on said portion of Road. The other portions of the Road, extending from Harper's Corners to Spike's Corners, will be let to competition, by

Public Auction, on the same Day.

Plans, Specifications, and other necessary information, may be had at the Office of the Engineer, at Mill Creek. Tenders to be addressed to the President, SCHUYLER SHIBLEY, Esquire, Spike's Corners.

☞ The attention of Road Contractors is directed to that portion of the Road, which is to be Let by Tender, as the labour is great.

☞ The Sale will commence at Harper's Corners, at TEN o'clock, A. M., precisely.

D. C. SMITH,
C. Engineer.

May 19th, 1854. 117

WHOLESALE SPRING CIRCULAR,

M. ROSSIN & BROTHER

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of the larger portion of their Spring importations, consisting of Watches Jewellery, Clocks, Combs, Cutlery, Gems, Stationery and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been selected personally in the English, French and German Markets, by a member of the firm, they feel assured will exclude competition, both as to styles and prices.

In such articles of American manufacture as are required by the Trade, viz:—Clocks, Combs, Common Jewellery, &c., they have made arrangements so as to enable them to offer such at New York Jobbers' prices, (expenses added) thereby securing to the Canadian trade the privilege of purchasing advantageously in the home market.

Yonge Street,
Toronto, May 12, 1854. 116

KINGSTON, PITTSBURGH & GANANOQUE ROAD COMPANY

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Kingston, Pittsburgh & Gananoque Road Company, will be held at Redfearn's Inn, Barriefield, on Saturday 20th May, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of Organization and Choice of Directors.

Kingston, May 3rd, 1854. 104

JOHN MACPHERSON,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.
MONTREAL.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Macpherson, Crane & Co., Montreal.
" Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. "
James Torrance, Esq. "
Messrs. Macpherson & Crane, Kingston.
D. L. Macpherson, Esq., Toronto.
Messrs Robertson, Thomson & Co., Quebec.

May, 1854. 116

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

THE STEAMER ARABIAN,
CAPT. COLCLEUGH,

Will leave the St. Lawrence Wharf THIS Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for Toronto, Hamilton and intermediate Ports, weather permitting.

Kingston, May 20, 1854.

BAY OF QUINTE.

FOR PICTON, BELLEVILLE, AND HEAD OF THE BAY.