THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
TO BE PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D.,
At Six Dollars a year, or FIVE DOLLARS, paid in advance, at the Office of the British Whig, Kingston.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus per Optima Tecum."

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1854.

Steamer Ottawa.

Portland, May 20.

Steamer Ottawa from Liverpool, April 27, for Quebec port, in here last night has 140 passengers and a large freight. Near Cape Race the Ottawa was detained in the ice; 4 days afterwards she put into Sydenham for coal, then steamed for Quebec but found the St Lawrence closed with ice.

Latest by the Europa.

Paris, May 4.

A letter from the Baltic fleet says, that Napier and his fleet were still at anchor, about four miles from Stockholm.

The Russian army in the Dobrudscha has suspended its march, in obedience to the orders of Prince Paskiewitch.

It appears that the orders given by the Emperor were, that the Russian army, instantly on entering the Dobrudscha, was to march without delay and strike a blow before the allies could come up. It had not been anticipated that the Turks could arrest their progress.

The Trieste Zletuhy says that on the 18th April three steamers had taken five prizes in the Black Sea.

The Swedes are decidedly in favor of England.

Our line-of-battle ships and four frigates were in commission at Copenhagen. The Swedish Government intend to put several more in commission.

It is rumored that the Russian forces have entered Servia and Bosnia.

The London Morning Herald speaks of the defeat of the Russians near Silistria as a stock jobbing affair.

It is positively asserted that the French army will be augmented to 100,000.

The formation of a camp of 60,000 men at Boulogne, with the view of an expedition to the Baltic, is spoken of.

It is intended to propose to the Chambers to demand authority to raise another loan of two hundred and fifty millions of francs.

Constantinople.

According to advices from Constantinople of the 20th, 10,000 men of the combined French and English force had reached that city.

The 33rd, 41st, 49th, 77th, 47th, and 88th English regiments of the line were stationed at Scutari.

A first instalment of the loan of 20,000,000 francs lent to Turkey by France and England had been received at Constantinople.

On the Sunday before the Patriarch published a proclamation to the Greeks, in which he advised them to remain tranquil.

There was some talk of the return of Mehemet Ali Pasha to the Government as Minister of War.

The 44th, 50th, 93rd, 4th, and 28th English regiments, with the Rifles, were still at Gallipoli.

The journals confirmed the presentation of an ultimatum by the Allied Powers to the Greek Government, and accuse King Otho of having received money from Russia.

General Allonville is commissioned to buy 3,000 horses in Asia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17th.—Lord Carlisle, who has been on a visit to the squadrons in the Black Sea, returned here from Verna the day before yesterday. The French General Bosquet has gone to Varna. This leads to the belief that the request of Reschid Pacha, that that place should be occupied by an Anglo-French force, shall be complied with. The Turkish and British soldiers stare at one another with unfeigned astonishment. One of the former said he thought our men very fine fellows, and so very neat; "but what is the use of all this?" said he; "they cannot speak." They were eagerly looking about for something in the shape of a public house—a thing that does not exist at Scutari; but many had installed themselves in the coffee-houses, and were solemnly sucking the shibouk, and exchanging ideas with the Turks, by signs over a glass of raki. Constantinople is very quiet, and the arrival of the troops seems to have made a generally favourable impression. It is now expected that a force will be sent to the seene of action. The news which came the day before yesterday from the Black Sea, that only a small detachment of steamers had been sent to Odessa, and not the whole squadron, has rather disappointed our expectations, after the shameful reception given from the Russian batteries to the boat's crew of the Furious with a flag of truce.

GALLIPOLI, April 15th.—Last night two men of the 93rd Highlanders died from cold and the effects of the brandy of the country. The last two or three nights water has frozen in the tents, and to-day we had a severe snow-storm. In England, it may be imagined we are encamped in orange-groves, with bright sunshine by day and nightingales by night—our breakfast table covered with fruit—a perpetual pic-nic, in fact. Instead of this, more than one gallant gentleman may be met returning to his camp, after a walk of twenty miles, with his pockets and haversack full of the necessaries of life; after which he has probably to wait for hours till the tough ration of beef has been boiled down to flavour some soup. Fuel is very scarce, at least for the English, as the French have demanded of the Turkish commission all that comes from Asia, and all that the country itself produces. It is to be hoped that the two armies will continue on a friendly footing, but really the French are rather inclined to seize more than their share of everything. They have their own mills and bakehouses, for instance. Detachments of Zouaves are encamped here and there, making a road to Boulahir. The other day Sir George Brown rode out to the north to see if a river marked on the map really existed. He found the French had traced the road toward Adrianople several days before. It should be generally known in England that letters must be prepaid as far as by Malta. People coming out here with return tickets to see a battle cannot do better than to pass through Vienna, Pesth, and Belgrade, thence to Shumla and Varna, providing themselves with horses in Hungary or Transylvania. A more luxurious route would be via Piccadilly, calling at Fortnum and Mason's thence by cab and rail to southampton. At Gibraltar, a capital horse can be got, the sale of which in Turkey would be very profitable.

News was received yesterday that the Arnaut soldiers at Preveza had sallied out, burned fifteen villages, massacred the men, violated the women, and carried off everything valuable. The British Ambassador is said to have been extremely indignant at this outrage, and to have demanded of the Porte the immediate and exemplary punishment of the offenders. The cruelties committed on both sides in this dreadful struggle seem to equal any that took place during the former revolution. No prisoners are taken, and not unfrequently women and children share the fate of those captured with arms in their hands. No reliable accounts reach this place as to the progress of the movement, but it seems to be extending in area and deepening in tragedy. Unless the troops lately sent for from Egypt succeed in restoring tranquility, there seems no likelihood of a speedy close to these troubles, for the Porte will require every available man for the Danube and the Caucasus, while the insurgents are receiving additions to their numbers every day. Three-fourths of the Hellenes expelled from Constantinople and Smyrna will probably set off for the frontier immediately on arriving at the Pireus.—Subscriptions are being openly made in Athens for the purpose of the war, and persons of all ranks are contributing largely to what is represented a patriotic struggle. Even those who disapprove these proceedings are obliged by the popular excitement to lend their aid. The Court, even if inclined to oppose the movement, is totally powerless. That the signal of insurrection has been given by the Czar is probable enough, but the outbreak is not the less a national affair, and has been long expected by all acquainted with the country. The publication of the secret correspondence between the Czar and the English Ministry has opened the eyes of the educated to the folly of expecting the independence of their country from Russian aid; but the great body of the people, led by their priests, still consider the cause of Nicholas as their own, and count upon his sincerity and the promises he has made in their favour. The clergy are almost all Russian partisans, and the Czar stands high in their favour on account of his supposed devotion to the Church, and by means of a judicious distribution of ecclesiastical furniture, in the shape of plate and altar cloths to the poorer churches throughout Turkey and Greece.

The Danube.

Baron Meyendorff officially announced at Vienna the evacuation of Little Wallachia.

It is the opinion of one of the first strategists in Austria, that a steam-boat expedition, undertaken by the allies on the Danube, and 80,000 men sent to Turkey, would totally annihilate the plans of the Russians. With reference to the steam-boat expedition it is said that an offer has been made to the English Admiralty, and is still under their consideration, not only to float armed steamers over the bar at the mouth of the Sulina, but first-rate men-of-war, even the flag-ship of the commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea. The importance of such an offer requires no comment.

OSSOVA, April 26.—The Turkish cavalry had advanced from Kalafat to the river Schyl, without seeing the enemy. The greatest consternation prevailed in Krajova, which was evacuated by the Russians on the 24th in great haste.

It was fully expected that the Russians would undertake important operations against Rustchuk, Nicopolis, and Rassova in a few days.

On the 23d the fortress of Silistria remained uninjured.

It is not doubted that Omer Pasha will be able to maintain himself until the allies arrive.

It is confidently affirmed that a Russian detachment was completely defeated at Czernavoda on the 20th, but reinforcements were seen advancing, and the Turks retreated.

BELGRADE, April 29.—The Turks from Kalafat have already occupied Muglavit, Gania, Pojana, and Palechti. They were expected at Krajova on the 28th or 29th.

Credible despatches in the presse, of Vienna, from Orsova, of the 28th of April, state that the Russians have retired beyond the Aluta by forced marches. All the stores not removable were burnt.

A letter from Vienna, of the 28th, says: "Our intelligence from the theatre of war is of a very confused character, both as to facts and dates. Corps of 26,000 cavalry is said to be advancing towards the Dobrudscha, followed closely by Prince Paskiewitch, who is immediately to take the command of this body of troops to enter Turkey. From the neighbourhood of Silistria letters have been received to the 17th. The Russians had made a third attack on the place, but were again repulsed. Since the above date no further fighting was going on in that neighbourhood. On the 15th and 16th there were combats at Simoritza and Sistow; the Turks had the advantage. The Russians had on this occasion made their attack on Simoritza with considerable reinforcements, having been beaten back at the same place on the 8th. Chozzim Pacha, however, had also received a reinforcement of 3,000 Egyptians, and was able to beat back the Russians to Sistow, with a loss of 200 killed and 360 wounded. The corps d'armee of Generals Luders and Chrulef effected on the 20th their junction above Rassova, which place they immediately invested. General Liprandi has received orders to prepar to assume the offensive."

The House of Lords,

April 27.

THE BRITISH TROOPS AT GALLIPOLI.

The Earl of Ellenborough wished to put a question to the noble duke opposite as to the circumstances under which it was stated in the Times' newspaper the British troops had been landed at Gallipoli. "When the the Golden Fleece came in on Thursday night, it was said, there was no pilot to show her where to anchor, and it was nearly an hour ere she ran out her cable in 19 fathoms of water." No arrangements whatever had been made for the reception of the troops, so that they could not be disembarked until the middle of the day on Saturday. No instructions whatever had been sent to our consul at the Dardanelles to prepare for the reception of this force at Gallipoli. Two commissaries, indeed, had been forwarded to the spot a few days before to make preparations, but they could not speak the Turkish language themselves, and they had no interpreters provided for them, nor staff to assist, no facilities whatever for making themselves intelligible; and it was only surprising that, under such great disadvantages, they had managed so well as they had done. When, at length, our troops were landed, it was not in paddle-box boats, nor in men-of-war launches—there were none of our men-of-war there at all—but in ill managed shore boats. Now, it must be manifest that when 1,000 troops were embarked on board a vessel there should be an ample supply of efficient boats for the purpose of disembarking them, and of obviating, as effectually as possible, any casualties that might arise on the way. Having been, however, disembarked in this comfortless and dangerous manner, they were, when on land, exposed to difficulties and disadvantages of a most serious character. The sick had no mattress to lie upon, no blankets to cover them, no medical comforts to relieve them. "We have no medical comforts," wrote the correspondent of the 'Times,' "none were forwarded from Malta—and so when a poor fellow was sinking the other day the doctor had to go to the General's and get a bottle of wine for him. The hospital sergeant was sent out with a sovereign to buy coffee, sugar and other things of the kind for the sick, but he could not get them, as no change was to be had in the place. Dr. Alexander has managed to get beds for about 200 patients in different houses"—houses, be it remembered, such as probably were only to be found at Gallipoli and altogether unadapted for the proper accommodation of the sick. From the statement he had quoted, he inferred, as matter of course, that the Golden Fleece had gone out quite unprepared with hospital tents, under which to place the sick, or at all events, with tents sufficient for the reception of the sick such as the double tents which were supplied for the purpose in India, and which effectually protected the sufferers from the weather, while they admitted the air and proper ventilation, and were infinitely better for invalids than such miserable, small, close houses described in the account from which he had quoted. He wished, under these circumstances, to understand from the noble duke who was considered responsible for these deficiencies and blunders?

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA CONFIRMED.

In reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde respecting the attack on Odessa, the Earl of Clarendon read the following telegraphic despatch, received this morning, from the British Consul at Belgrade:

Belgrade, May 4 7 50 p. m.

"Admiral Dundas announces, through her Majesty's Consul at Varna, that a division of steamboats of the combined squadron destroyed, upon the 22nd April, the Imperial Mole, and the Russian ships at Odessa. The mole and quarantine and foreign ships, and the city itself, have not been injured, great care having been taken with regard to private and neutral property. The Pacha of Belgrade stated yesterday that the great powder magazine had been blown up, and that the loss sustained by the allied fleets did not exceed 8 men killed and 18 wounded. I am informed that the fleets, immediately after the attack upon Odessa, sailed towards Sebastopol." (Cheers.)

Late Items.

THE EXODUS FROM IRELAND.—By a statement in a local paper it appears that the number of emigrants who sailed from the port of New Ross, in the county of Wexford up to the 23d instant, amounted to 1,025, nearly all of whom better class of farmers. From one small district 56 left, are described as belonging to the not one of whose ages is said to have exceeded 30 years. The same Journal mentions, as a strange instance of the decrease of the population, that out of 66 able bodied laborers belonging to the village of Kilmacthomas who were employed three years ago in the erection of the union workhouse there, six only now remain, some of them having died, but a vast majority emigrated. Kilmacthomas once contained a population of nearly 3,000; at present the number of its inhabitants is not more than 700.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—The New York *Tribune*, of Thursday, contains the particulars, taken from the Richmond (Va) *Despatch*, of a terrible coal mine explosion which occurred at the "English Coal Pitts," in Chesterfield County, about 14 miles from Richmond, Virginia, on the 15th instant. About twenty persons lost their lives by the explosion which took place about 12½ o'clock, at a time when the miners were at dinner. How the catastrophe originated was not known.—The pit is 625 feet deep and explosions have occurred in it two or three times before. Many of the dead were married men who leave widows and orphan children to mourn their loss.

RUSSIAN PRIZES.—In addition to the list we lately gave of Russian prizes, which have been taken by the British Cruisers, we collect the following from late English papers. The Russian bark *Fyra Broder* of 400 tons and 14 men, was taken on the 27th April, about 15 miles from Hastings by the Active, Lieut. Tracy R. N. She was bound from Hieres for Nystad laden with salt. The coast guards near Folkestone captured, on the same day, the Russian bark *Kamschatka*, of about 400 tons, and on the following day a schooner, the *Johannes*, of Burgo, was taken off Folkestone, by the *Lion* a revenue Cutter. A Russian galliot, was taken shortly after into Margate by a French frigate and a sloop.

The *Times* states that Lieut. M. E. Smithall of the *Tribune* had arrived at the Nore on the 28th April in charge of the Russian Finland bark Phœnix which had been taken by the *Tribune* on the 12th April off Gothland. When taken she had 70 persons on board. They received their liberty on the terms laid down for them by the Admiralty orders.

The Russian schooner *Libertas*, Capt. Rass, was taken by the British, and a prize crew were put on board to navigate the vessel to England. Capt. Rass supplied his captors with an unlimited allowance of brandy. They got drunk; the Russians nailed them below hatches, and carried them as prisoners into Carlsona.

Domestic.

INDUCTION.—The Presbytery of Kingston met in the Presbyterian Church at Belleville yesterday, to ordain the Rev. Archibald Walker, a call in whose favor had been lodged at the Presbytery. Present, the Rev. John Machar, D. D., Rev. Robert Neil, Moderator, Rev. Professor Williamson, and Professor Weir, Presbytery Clerk. Dr. Machar preached an eloquent and impressive discourse on 2nd Cor. iii, 2, 3, 4, 5, unfolding in a clear and convincing manner the mutual duties of pastor and people. After divine service the usual questions were put to the intrant and answered by him; the other forms in Ordination were gone through, and by the imposition of the Presbytery's hands the Rev. Mr. Walker was solemnly ordained Pastor of the St. Andrew's Church, Belleville. In the evening Royal Munro, Esq., entertained the members of the Presbytery and several other gentlemen at a very excellent dinner at his residence, which was graced by the presence of several ladies.

A meeting of the inhabitants of London was held in that place on Saturday sen night, agreeably to the request of the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company, for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion with regard to articles of amalgamation—sent to the London Town Council—embracing the following proposition:—That the Grand Trunk terminate at Guelph; the Great Western continue their road to Toronto, and, for the present, that all branch lines be suspended; that Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, is to decide what branch lines approved by him east of Toronto shall be made by the Grand Trunk, and all west of Toronto by the Great Western; that an Act be passed through Parliament, laying down the basis of an amalgamation, to be perfected in three years, on such terms as the actual dividends or prospects of the two Companies may show to be just and equitable to all parties. After much discussion, chiefly as to the effect the amalgamation would have upon the local interests of London, a resolution, to the effect that it was expedient to defer its further consideration, was passed, and an amendment, declaring the meeting opposed to amalgamation on a division, was declared lost.

THE SEASON—SCARCITY OF FODDER.—The Quebec 'Colonist' of the 16th May says:—In several parts of Western Canada, but chiefly in the Ottawa district, we have most alarming accounts of the scarcity, or rather the total want of fodder for the cattle, owing to the unprecedented length of time the snow has this year covered the ground. In the most Eastern sections of the Province a still greater amount of loss from this cause has been inflicted on the population. Below Quebec we hear of nothing but complaints of the absolute starvation and death of cattle all over the country. The snow yet remains on the ground at Riviere du Loup, where the season is nearly a month later than usual. Nor is the backwardness of the season confined to agricultural operations only.—Shipping have not yet reached our port. Although this is the 16th of May, we have only one vessel from sea. An impenetrable barrier of ice extends across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and reaches even over a considerable portion of the Atlantic Ocean. Our business men, particularly those engaged in the dry goods trade feel most severly the want of their goods, many of which when they do arrive, will, it is feared, be out of season. Our few months of commercial activity are, this year, seriously curtailed; our business will have to be done all in a hurry, which will result in its being badly done; and, with the single exception of the operations of those engaged in ship-building, every one in business complains of having nothing to do.

On Sunday the 28th, as we have already announced, will be held the "Second Provincial Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec." His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, on his way to the place of meeting arrived in Montreal on Friday last; the Bishop of Bytown, the administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, and the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe are also in town. Their Lordships purpose leaving for Quebec on Monday next.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The Corporation of Toronto have unanimously granted a sum of £250 to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth day, which sum it is intended to make up to £500 by private subscription. The Corporation of Hamilton have granted £50 for a similar purpose.

The Reform Banner of 18th inst., says that a destructive fire broke out during the previous night in the large stone building on the east side of the Court House square, Hamilton, occupied by Munro and Morton, Cabinet makers. The building and its contents were utterly destroyed.

Mr. C. Phelps has recently recovered $2,160 damages against the Grand River Navigation Company, Canada West, for the loss of a scow laden with wheat, in April 1853. The scow ran against an old tree in the channel of the river a little below the York Rapids, and filled so rapidly that only 900 bushels, out of 3,500, could be saved. The Court held that the company were the proprietors of the whole river, and that it was their duty, as soon as they became aware of any obstruction, to cause it to be removed within a reasonable time, and until removed, to cause a signal to be placed to warn vessels approaching.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER JENNY LIND.—During the gale on Wednesday afternoon, as this fine steamer was descending the Lachine Rapids, she struck upon a rock and commenced to fill rapidly. On perceiving this, Captain Moodie ran the vessel ashore, where she now lies. The cargo and passengers were brought to the city yesterday by the Prince Albert. Efforts will be made immediately to get her off.

Dr. Wanless, the Coroner in London, C. W., having been informed that a woman named McIntyre, died under suspicious circumstances in the township of Williams, had her body exhumed, and an inquest held thereon. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was beaten by one O'Henley, and that she died soon after. A postmortem examination showed that her skull was fractured by a blow which caused her death. The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against O'Henley, but he has succeeded in effecting his escape from the country.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 5th instant, Captain Rogers, of Amherstburg, was drowned, while fishing near Balbiane Island, in Detroit river. From what we learn, by a private letter, deceased was in a small boat, and while heaving out the anchor, it caught in his clothes, and the boat upset. Capt. Rogers was one of England's peninsular heroes, had fought five pitched battles in defence of his country, was for years the commandant at Amherstburg, being esteemed by all who knew his generous, Irish, manly, honest heart, and died, amidst the regrets of a widely extended circle of friends.

Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company.

From the proceedings at a meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company, reported in another column, it would seem that the inhabitants of Pittsburgh are soon to enjoy those facilities for bringing their produce to market which have so greatly benefitted the people of the adjoining Township, namely, good roads.—This is as it should be—for there is no reason that this Township should still suffer in its prosperity and developement for want of roads, when the law has placed it within the power of the inhabitants, by the formation of Joint Stock Companies, to help themselves. We must say that the people of Pittsburgh out to be thankful to Mr. Ferguson for the manner in which he undertook and has carried out the project.

After the meeting had adjourned, but before the Shareholders had separated, it was unanimously agreed that a Public Dinner be given to Wm. Ferguson, Esq., on the 10th of June next, in token of his efficient services in getting up the Road Company.

The Assizes.

The time of the Court of Queen's Bench was occupied nearly all day yesterday, in the case of K. McKenzie *vs.* Lowry, Esson and Campbell, of Napanee, for Libel. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. J. S. Macdonald and J. O'Reilly, Esq., were for the Plaintiff, and the defence was conducted by the Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Messrs. A. Campbell and B. C. Davy. The libel was published in the Napanee 'Standard,' copied from the Montreal 'Transcript,' and was a most gross and unwarrantable attack upon Mr. K McKenzie, on his appointment to the Judgeship of the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. Mr. O'Reilly opened the case with much eloquence, and proved the publication of the Libel by two of the defendants. Mr. Macdonald rose for the defence and made a most masterly speech. Instead of joining in the abuse of the plaintiff, or attempting to justify any of the gross and scandalous imputations, he took the very opposite course. He admitted Mr. K. McKenzie to be both a gentleman and a good lawyer, one whom the breath of scandal could not blemish; he had been an excellent counsel when in practice, and now made an upright judge. He was a man above the petty malice of an obscure country paper, and could afford to pass over with indifference such petty and paltry attacks as the one at issue. It was in this strain he argued, and strove to satisfy the Jury that as the Defendants could not do, and had not done the Plaintiff any damage, the most trifling coin would satisfy the justice of the case. This, and a good deal of clap trap about the liberty of the press, which in this peculiar case had been most foully abused, took the jury by storm, who after a short and impartial charge by Judge Maclean, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff of £2 10s. That the Jury was a stupid one was evinced by their returning a verdict against all the defendants, although against Mr. Campbell there was no evidence of any kind whatsoever, and he was clearly entitled to a verdict in his favor.

After this case was disposed of, another case of Libel, D. Roblin *vs.* Lowry and Esson, two of the above defendants, was called on. Before the Jury were sworn, the Counsel on both sides came to a settlement—the Defendants to print and publish an apology to Mr. Roblin, and to pay the costs. The libel complained of was of a foul and calumnious nature, imputing wrong to the plaintiff in his magisterial capacity.

Queen's Birth Day.

To-morrow being the Anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Birth Day, no *British Whig* will be issued.

The Review To-Morrow.

The Review of all the Troops in Garrison will take place To-Morrow Morning, about eleven o'clock, on Barriefield Parade Ground.

For the British Whig.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Stock of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company, held pursuant to notice at Redfearn's Inn, village of Barriefield, on Saturday, the 20th day of May, inst., for the purpose of appointing Directors, on motion of H. Armstrong, Esq., seconded by William Ferguson, Esq., His Worship the Mayor, John Flanigan, Esq., was called to the Chair.

On Motion of Wm. Ferguson, Esq., seconded by J. Birmingham, Esq., Mr. Agnew was requested to act as Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman explained to the meeting the purpose for which it had been called.

A Communication from the Cataraqui Bridge Company, was read, regarding the sale of the Bridge, which was satisfactorily received by the meeting.

The appointment of Directors was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen unanimously chosen:—

John Flanigan, Esq., Mayor City of Kingston,
M. W. Strange, Esq.,
J. B. Marks, Esq., Reeve, Township of Kingston,
George Baxter, Esq.,
John McLean, Esq.

It was moved by George Baxter, Esq., seconded by A. McIntyre, Esq., and resolved—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to Wm. Ferguson, Esq., for his efficient and successful exertions in procuring the Stock for the construction of the Kingston, Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road. Carried unanimously.

Wm. Ferguson, Esq., Dr. Barker, and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, on motion of M. W. Strange, Esq., seconded by Jas. Birmingham, Esq., the Chairman vacated the Chair, and A. Cowan, Esq., was called thereto, when a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his efficient conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. FLANIGAN,
Chairman.
J AGNEW,
Secretary.

Barriefield, 20th May, 1854.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

For the British Whig.

If our City Fathers would only get the glazing of the windows of the City Buildings repaired, and cause the frames and doors to be painted, it would be a great saving, as they are going fast to decay for want of the above requisites.

A TAX PAYER.

Kingston, May 22, 1854.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

May 22nd.

Steamer Cataract, Ogdensburgh, 3 trunks boots and shoes, James Hope.

Brig Pangor, Chicago, 9802 bushels corn, P T McCraig. Steamer Ontario, Oswego, 1 case hardware, J Wycott.

Steamer Starr, Cape Vincent, 5 bundles hoes, Delany & Bowes, 4 boxes, 5 bundles hoes and rakes, W. Rudston, 10 hhds sugar, W Martin, 20 hhds sugar, 10 baskets wine, 1 box, Hugh Fraser, 5 cases goods, Owners, 3 boxes, 14 bundles hardware, S Muckleston, 2 boxes wines, J L Hoist, 1 box, J Sisk, 2 bags coffee, H Scott, 1 package, E P Ross, 1 case, E W Palmer, 1 box, J Caldwell.

Schooner John Torrence, Port Credit, 2200 barrels flour, Hooker & Holcomb.

EXPORTS.

May 22nd.—Propeller Adventure and Barges, 150,000 feet sawed lumber.

Arrivals at British American Hotel,

SINCE THE 20TH MAY.

T. Peckuet, Cape Vincent; Sheriff and Mrs. Reynolds, Whitby; Mr. and Mrs. Saxsmith, St. Catherines; P. Allen, Adolphustown; E. De Lalanne, do.; Sheriff Carroll and Son, Woodstock; A. Turner, R. F. Church, Brockville; E. Comstock, Watertown; U. Boutreau, Montreal; P. G. Chrysler, New Erin; Capt. T. Bradley, W. Chasen, J. C. Penny, H. C. Porter, all of New York; E. Barry, T. Oliver, Quebec; A. McKenzie, Port Sarnia; W. H. Hamilton; H. C. Dawson, London; Alexander Manning, H. Jones, Toronto; D. Ruttan, Cantiff Mills; P. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. McWhirter, A. Dels Montaigue, W. Adams, all of Adolphustown; A. McPaul, Wellington; Mr. and Mrs Wraggs, Montreal; A Campbell, B. C. Davy, Napanee; J C McLeod, A. Bowne, Montreal; J. Whitmarsh, Port Hope, James Robertson, Port Hope; H. D Burritt, Merrickville; J Waddell, Chatham.

Arrivals at Stenson's Hotel.

May 22nd.—A J. Dutelier, Gloverville, N Y; O Seley, Millins Bay, N Y; T L Snooks, Kingston, Mr Kelly, Brockville; C M Raymond, Str Novelty; D Chiaschi, Venice Italy; G G Grimace, Belleville; E Howard, Fredericksburgh; Dr Allen, Hungerford; R Way, Prescott; Robt Esson, Napanee; Chas Lowry Napanee; J N Lapaw, and Lady, Centreville; J A Shipley, Simcoe; W D Martinus, Spires Corners; F C Johnson, Bath; John J McNaice, Pittsburgh; Thos Armstrong, Bath.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

The "City of Glasgow" heard from

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 22.

The Franklin arrived at Sandy Hook with Liverpool dates to May 10. No special war news. Consols rose to 88 in consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget announcing that no loan would be raised for war purposes.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Flour—Extensive demand. Is advance.—Corn advanced 1s. Beef advanced. Pork very firm. Lard unchanged. Manchester market quiet. London money market easier.

The Arctic had arrived out.

Paris Bourse rose on report that Denmark and Sweden joined the Western Powers.

Austria had presented fresh terms to Russia, which were declined. She would join England and France.

The Russian Fleet, it was reported, had sailed from Helingsfors, May 5th, when Admiral Napier signalized the allied Fleets to prepare for sea immediately.

A camp of 1,000 men were to be placed at St. Omers.

Russia had offered a new proposition to Austria, but it had not been received.

The City of Glasgow is heard from.

Marshall Paskewitch declares that little Wallachia was evacuated solely for stratagetic reasons—that the Russians would soon return, and subject to martial law all who would assist the Turks, and he also declared that greater Wallachia would not be evacuated.

The Steamer City of Glasgow was spoken April 6th, lat. 45° 30, with a vessel a longside, steering towards Agnes. Masts and other portions of her riggings taken from forward.

A telegraph despatch was sent from Cork to Richardson & Brothers.

The vessel spoken had yellow paddle-boxes—there is some mistake of course.

Prince Napoleon was at Gallipoli, 30th April.

Lord Raglan arrived at Constantinople same date.

difficulty between the French Ambassador and Porte, settled satisfactorily.

Advices from Calcutta to 16th had been received.

Burmah still continues in a disturbed state.

The Franklin brings 120 passengers. Among them DeCuito, Minister from Spain to United States, and Mr. Winslow, special bearer of despatches from Spain to United States.

Yesterday, when off Nantucket, the Franklin came in contact with the propeller Wm. Penn.

It was understood that Lord Elgin was charged with special commission from the British Government to that of the United States.

Baltimore, May 22nd.

Advices from Centreal America received, report that the city of St. Salvador had been entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and that six-hundred families had been buried under the ruins.

Government train of fourteen waggons was attacked by Indians near El Passo, on the 16th and six men killed and scalped, the remainder succeeded in escaping. One hundred mules were stolen, and goods to the value of $3000 destroyed.

The commanding officer at Fort Ewell, immediately set out with two companies. There was great excitement, and the citizens were calling on the Government to order out volunteers.

PROCLAMATION.

THE 24th MAY.

WHEREAS, it has been determined to observe Her Most Gracious Majesty the

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY

As a general HOLIDAY and day of rejoicing, the Common Council of the City of Kingston, hereby requests all Merchants and Shopkeepers in the City to

Decorate their Places

Of business to the best advantage on that day, and further requests that all dwelling houses and places of business be

Illuminated from 9 o'clock to 11 o'clock, P. M.

Various circumstances preventing the National Societies from marching on that day in sufficient numbers, all citizens are requested to meet in the Market Square, at two o'clock, P. M., on that day, to form a

PROCESSION

in the following manner:

1. Fire Brigade in Plain Clothes.
2. Carpenters.
3. Masons, Bricklayers and Plasterers.
4. Cordwainers.
5. Saddlers.
6. Butchers.
7. Bakers.
8. Workers in Metal.
9. Shipcarpenters.
10. Founders and Blacksmiths.
11. Tailors.
12. Painters and Glaziers.
13. Watchmakers and Jewellers.
14. Hatters and Furriers.
15. Carriagemakers.
16. Printers.
17. Other trades not enumerated.
18. Merchants.
19. Bankers.
20. Inhabitants not otherwise classed.
21. Doctors of Medicine.
22. Barristers at Law.
23. The Judge of the County Court and Sheriff.
24. Members of Parliament.
25. Members of Legislative Council.
26. Clergymen.
27. The Officers of the Corporation.
28. The Members of the City Council.
29. The Mayor, the acting Recorder, and the Police Magistrate.

In order that a general expression of Loyalty and Devotion to Her Majesty's Person and Government may be given on that occasion.

JOHN FLANIGAN,
Mayor.

Kingston, May 23rd, 1854. 119

God Save the Queen.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore carried on by GLASSFORD & WALKER, as Forwarding and Commission Merchants, will in future be conducted by the undersigned, under the Firm of GLASSFORD, WALKER & CO., at Montreal, and FARROW, WALKER & CO. at Quebec.

JAMES A. GLASSFORD,
JAMES A. WALKER,
JNO. FARROW.

April 29, 1854. 119

PLASTER, PLASTER.

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.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

CITY HALL.

MR. DORLA has the honour to announce that a

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT

Will be given in the

CITY HALL,

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, in Celebration of

Her Majesty's Birth Day,

Under the distinguished Patronage of COLONEL YOUNG, K. H., Commanding the Troops in Canada West, MAJOR MOFFAT and the OFFICERS OF THE 81ST REGIMENT, on which occasion the KINGSTON BRASS BAND, under the direction of MR. GASKIN, will make their appearance and sing some of the

Choicest Vocal Music

of the day. Amongst the Selections will be performed,

Jullien's Great Exhibition Quadrilles,
AND THE
American Quadrilles.

N. B.—For particulars see Programmes. Doors open at half-past seven, Performance to commence at eight o'clock.

Tickets,—Front Seats 2s. 6d.; back seats 1s. 3d. Can be had at the Book Stores of Messrs. Palmer and Duff, and Murdochi Music Store.

Kingston, May 21st, 1854. 118

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.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GEORGE PLATT, Esq., of Montreal, has been appointed by His EXCELLENCY, the Administrator of the Government, Superintendent of the TUG LINE on the Upper St. Lawrence, with full power to investigate all charges which may be made for any breach of Contract or other matter connected with the TOWING of Vessels on the line referred to.

Mr. Platt's Office is held in LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, Montreal, to which place all complaints, &c., are to be addressed.

By Order,
THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Quebec, 18th May, 1854. 119

NOTICE.

Daily, Through, Freight and Passage Line.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to forward Freight Daily, to all Ports on Lake Ontario, Bay of Quinte, and Rideau Canal, by large and commodious Steamers, from their new Wharf, (foot of Princess St.) where all information may be obtained.

BROWNE & HARTY.

Kingston, May 23rd, 1854. 119-1m-d.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the CATARAQUI CEMETERY COMPANY, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business connected with the Office of the Company, will take place on Saturday, the 27th instant, at three o'clock, P. M., at the Office of the Company.

GRANVILLE MOYLE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Kingston, May 23rd, 1854. 120

FOR TORONTO AND HAMILTON.

MAGNET,
CAPTAIN TWOHY,

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

Kingston, May 23, 1854.

BAY OF QUINTE.

FOR PICTON, BELLEVILLE, AND HEAD OF THE BAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL AND EXPRESS STEAMER

BAY OF QUINTE,

CAPT. CARRELL,

WILL leave the St. Lawrence Wharf, for Bath, Picton, Belleville and Intermediate Ports, THIS DAY, and every day (Sundays excepted) at three o'clock P. M.

Kingston, May 23,—1854. 102

FOR OGDENSBURGH AND MONTREAL.

THE STEAMER

NEW ERA, Capt. Crysler.

Will leave the St. Lawrence Wharf for Gananoque, Prescott, Cornwall and Montreal, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

Kingston, May 23, 1854.

THE STEAMER STAR,

CAPTAIN CREIGHTON,

WILL leave Messrs. Shaw's Wharf, Kingston, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at half past SEVEN, A. M., and at FIVE, P. M., for *CAPE VINCENT*, in connection with the Watertown and Rome Rail Road for Albany, Troy, New York, Boston, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

I. C. HAVEN, *Agent.*

May 14th, 1854.