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The Daily British Whig.

"Oplès per Orbem Diem."

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1854.

Expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople.

(From the London Times, May 12th.)

It is a fortunate circumstance that the late unpleasant difference between the French Ambassador at Constantinople and the Ministers of the Porte lasted but a short time, and that we were informed by telegraph of the termination of this dispute almost as soon as we knew of its commencement. Indeed, we have reason to believe, that the French government had already taken measures, before the arrival of this intelligence, to obviate the occurrence of difficulties alike injurious to the independence of the Porte, to the concert of France and England, and to cause in which we are engaged. Upon the promulgation of the Turkish order expelling the Greek residents from Constantinople within seven days from the interruption of diplomatic relations between the Sultan and the Hellenic kingdom. General Baraguay d'Hilliers claimed an exemption from the decree in favour of the Greeks who profess the Latin faith, and are, therefore, considered to be under the protection of France.—The Turkish Ministers acted as they usually do act when pressed by some inconvenient demand from a foreign Power. They first conceded the boon, and then retracted their consent. General Baraguay d'Hilliers took fire, demanded nothing short of the dismissal of the Turkish Ministers on whom the conduct of the war and the existence of the empire depend, and vowed that, if satisfaction were refused, he should embark with his whole embassy in forty-eight hours. Great was the gossip in Pera and Galata—great was the consternation in the Divan; but Lord Stratford de Redcliffe seems to have given the Porte a firm and judicious support, and the French Ambassador was at length appeased. The cause of the dispute has since been removed by permitting all the Greeks not comprised in an alleged conspiracy against the Porte to remain in Constantinople, and we hope the same right will be extended to the Greek population in all the other parts of the empire.

Such have been the natural and inevitable results of the absurd, unjust and impolitic expulsion of these Hellenes from the Ottoman territory. Our readers will recollect that when Lord John Russell thought it his duty to defend this edict in his place in Parliament, we pointed out some of the harsh and mischievous consequences to which it must lead. The most industrious portion of the population of the Levant was driven out, just like the poor Tedesco when the Austrian authorities expelled from Lombardy; trade was interrupted, the navigation of the Archipelago was stopped, and piracy reappeared among the isles. The national and religious passions of the Greek race were strongly excited, not only against the Porte, but against the Christian Powers which had allowed this proscription to be carried into effect; and that the intentions we had repeatedly expressed in favour of the Christian population of the East were nullified by such an act of improvidence and humanity. To save themselves from destruction, the Greeks invoked the protection of the foreign Powers, which many of them have contrived, on one pretence or another, to obtain. The Ionian Greeks, or those who pass for such, came of course, under British protection; and the French Ambassador thought fit to assert a similar claim on behalf of the Greek members of the Western Church.

We are unwilling to comment with unnecessary severity upon conduct on the part of a foreign ambassador which we have no doubt the French government is by no means disposed to approve, but, if anything were needed to render such a pretence more than ever out of place, it is the position in which the Western Powers and France have sent their fleets and armies to Turkey, because they deny to Russia the right, which she claims, of "protecting" a certain portion of the Eastern population professing the tenets of the Eastern Church, and they have repeatedly declared that such a pretension is inconsistent with the sovereignty and independence of the Sultan. The Sultan, in the exercise of this sovereignty, is advised—as we think, very ill-advised—to expel the Hellenic population from his dominions, upon which one of the ambassadors were sent to Constantinople expressly to vindicate the independence of the Porte, puts in a claim in favour of one sect of Greeks, which is quite as inconsistent with the authority of the Sultan as the demands of Prince Menschikoff himself. This comparison is so obvious the whole question, and reduces the dispute *ad absurdum*. The only proper way of dealing with the difficulty was to insist, not on privileges and exemptions in favour of a particular religious sect, but on the immediate revocation of whole order of proscription.—The Hellenic population is so interwoven with all the relations of trade, society, and domestic life in the Levant, that it is impossible to drive them out without causing very wide-spread sufferings; and their animosity to Mussulman authority would only be increased by discovering that the Latin converts, who are regarded with no friendly eye, could invoke a protection which no one else possessed. These distinctions of race and of creed are precisely the causes of anarchy and weakness to Turkey, which a just and and tolerant government would seek to efface by placing every class of the population under the protection of the law, common alike to all; and, if it be really the intention of the French as well as the English government to convince the world that the power of the Ottoman empire can be maintained and regenerated, it is inconsistent and unwise to humble the Ministers of the Sultan by demands and threats which they cannot either resist or obey with safety.

We trust that the late events in Northern Greece have given a check to the insurrection and that means will be found to put an end to the acts of ferocity which have been committed there, probably on both sides. But the weakness and bad faith of the Greek Government, added to its evident leaning to a power with which the two other protecting States are now at war, raise questions of great nicety and importance for the consideration of the French and English Cabinets. The experiment of the Bavarian government in Greece has not only failed to raise the country as rapidly as it ought to have done in the rank of independent Christian Powers, but it has produced a state of things, the continuance of which is almost impossible. An upright administration, an efficient police, and a competent amount of disciplined force to maintain order, are indispensable conditions; and, however we may regret the necessity of a foreign occupation of the country, we fear that the result can be obtained by no other means. The important and still undefined events which are now in progress in the East, cannot but materially affect the condition of Greece, either for good or for evil. They ought to connect her more closely with the Western Powers, to improve her government, and to give her a more numerous and contented population; but, above all, they ought to provide against the danger of extending the influence of Russia, by causing the Greeks to look to the Emperor Nicholas as their chief protector.

The Van Aernam Forgery in the Court of Common Pleas.

The application for allowing the above prisoner to be bailed was heard on Saturday in Toronto, before Chief Justice Macaulay, Mr. Shelton appearing for the prisoner, and Dr. Connor for the Crown. It was argued on behalf of the application that the depositions before the Magistrates at Brantford, since the extradition of the prisoner, were chiefly statements of what passed at New York, during the different examinations into the matter there, and being only hearsay evidence, that the prisoner had been improperly committed. It was further argued that the signature by J. W. Abell, a merchant's clerk, of New York, of his own name as Cashier of the Hamilton Exchange Bank to the draft in question, could not be held forgery, the cashier of that bank being a Mr. T. C. Grannis. In reply to this, it was pressed on the part of the Crown that a prima facie case of forgery against the prisoner must have been made here before any application was forwarded to Washington: that a strong case must have been made in the United States according to the laws of forgery there, before he was delivered up—that he was then committed at Brantford by a warrant under the Great Seal of the Province—that on the face of the depositions subsequently filed, it appeared by strictly legal evidence, that Abell was not cashier of the Hamilton Exchange Bank, that he had subscribed the draft, as such cashier, in the prisoner's presence, who knew him well, and that the prisoner had uttered the draft, and that in the presence of all those facts, it was idle to argue that there was not sufficient before the Judge to justify the detention of the prisoner. As to the nature of the crime it was urged that the draft purported to be a Bank draft, made with the authority of the Bank, and upon which the Bank would be liable, if it had been filled up and signed by their true cashier, but Mr. Abell had no authority to fill up the date or the sum or the name of the payee, none of these important acts were done by the authority or consent of the Bank, although professing to be so, therefore the draft was false and consequently a forgery. It was also argued that if writing a purely fictitious name or an instrument to give it currency, constitutes forgery, as it clearly does, and if the signature of the writer's true name on an instrument which is to his knowledge intended for another of the same name, be forgery, which is also clear law, then it must follow that the signature of John W. Abell, cashier, &c., to an instrument professing to be a Bank draft, when he was not such cashier, must be a forgery.

His Lordship seemed to have no doubt that the crime was forgery, and not merely obtaining money under false pretences. He declined making any order to bail the prisoner, but suggested that the application might be renewed to the full Court next term.—[Globe.

NORTHERN, GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILROADS.

Rumor has for some time past been particularly busy with the Railroads. The old dame—it is to be feared she is fast becoming a beldame—has several times put a stop to nearly all the railroads from Sarnia to Trois Pistoles. She has effected innumerable amalgamations, erected gigantic monopolies, and done the most frightful things imaginable. But in sober truth, the amalgamation projects have not exactly ended in rumor.—We were amused the other day to see a formal proposal put to a public meeting at London, C. W., for an amalgamation between the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railroad Companies. Any one who could bring himself to believe that this proposal was made under any sufficient authority must have looked upon the project as fully ripe; as all agreed upon, arranged and settled between the two Companies, who had come to ask the sanction of the town of London as Great Western Stockholders. We understand however that the proposal submitted to that meeting was wholly unauthorized.—Indeed the meeting seems to have a shrewd suspicion of this; for it adjourned without taking any action. The rumors of stoppages on the Grand Trunk; of the abandonment of this and that section of the road, are merely revivals of an old and almost forgotten romance. Indeed these rumors take a milder form than they wore several months ago, when it was stated by certain journals with great positiveness that one-half of the line was to be abandoned. This was declared a settled fact. Since then rumor has abandoned the wholesale principle in dealing with the Grand Trunk, and essayed to kill it bit by bit. The surprising part of the affair is that none of the directors either here or in England know anything about these abandonment resolves. The knowledge of this business seems to be conclusively confined to a certain class of Canadian journalists, from whom the palm of prolific invention cannot be withheld. The Corporation of Toronto however is inclined to be credulous on the subject. It accepts as gospel truth the gossip of Dame Rumor about the abandonment by the Grand Trunk Company of this and that section of their line. Nay, it talks about proceedings in chancery to compel the performance of the work, which no sensible man ever looked upon as in the remotest degree likely to be abandoned. It fights a shadow and asks the world to admire its valor!

It is known to our readers that a proposal for an amalgamation between the Grand Trunk and the Western Railroad Companies was made some months ago. We have reason to believe that the negotiation has been barren of results; and it may now be regarded as certain that the amalgamation will not take place. The result was probably unlooked for by most of those who were cognisant of the existence of the negotiation. We do not pretend to be familiar with the causes that led to the rejection of the proposal; but there are some obvious difficulties in the way of such an arrangement which must strike everybody. The line of the Northern Railroad by no means takes the direction best calculated to secure the largest amount of freight. It scarcely touches upon that great north west country which is capable of increasing the annual productions of the country to an extent that few have any adequate idea of. The Northern Railroad will now be required to go alone; and if it can do so successfully, none will rejoice more sincerely than we. In any event, we do not apprehend any possible danger to the public interests from the fact of the Government guarantee having been extended to this line. The prospects of the line will soon become a patent fact, and in any case the lien held by the Government on the road is ample security for its investment. But what revenue the road will ultimately yield is a question to be determined only by actual experience after the work has been completed and in operation a sufficient length of time to show the amount of business it will attract.—[Leader.

Domestic Items.

SANFORD'S MINSTRELS.—The good people of Montreal are about to lose the best troupe of Ethiopian Minstrels that have ever sung in the city. Their burlesque operas are excellent, the acting as well as singing deserving praise. They repeat La Sonnambula to-night, and to-morrow say good bye for the present.—*Montreal Sun.*

FIRE.—On the 11th inst., a fire broke out in the granary attached to the premises of Mr Matthew McRory, in the township of Loughborough, by which his house, furniture, grain, &c., &c., were totally destroyed.

Bill Smith, the Mormon prophet, and brother of Joe Smith, the renowned founder of the Mormon Church, is now closely confined in the Jail at Dixon, Illinois. He has escaped once, but was retaken at St. Louis, on his way to Salt Lake City.

EXTRAORDINARY FLEECE.—A fine Leicester Ram, in the possession of Mr. Peter Anderson of Dumfries, was shorn and his fleece proved to be of the weight of 12 lbs. The wool was of excellent quality, and was 11½ inches long. Beat this if you can.

Capt. Chambers has sold his valuable property at Smith's Falls to Snow and Dwight for $16,000 cash. It comprises some 200 acres that are being surveyed into town lots. The same gentlemen have purchased about 130 acres adjoining the north side of the village.

INCREASED PRICE OF PASSAGE ON THE CUNARD STEAMERS.—Mr. E. Cunard announces by advertisement that in consequence of the increased cost of coal, stores and provisions, the price of passage on the British and North American Royal Mail Steamers will be increased. From New York to Liverpool the price of chief cabin passage will be $130; of second cabin passage $70. From Boston to Liverpool, chief cabin passage $110; second cabin passage $60.

The Maine Law passed the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the 20th instant, after a hard battle—the vote standing 15 to 7.

The city of San Salvador was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of Easter Sunday. Upwards of two hundred lives and upwards of four millions of property were destroyed.

COFFER DAMS ON THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The first step in the construction of this gigantic bridge was made on Saturday, in starting the first of the Coffer Dams from the place where it was built down the ways.—Owing to some defect in the ways the experiment was not attended with complete success, and the dam remained about half way from the place of starting and the water. Yesterday, another effort was made to get it afloat, and we believe with success. At any rate, early in the afternoon, we saw the dam about half afloat.

The New York papers gives details of a terrific steamboat accident which occurred at a wharf in Canamah, Oregon. A steamer was just in the act of landing its passengers when her boiler blew to atoms and literally dashed to pieces most of the people in the immediate vicinity. Twenty dead bodies were counted shortly after the accident and nearly every one on board was shockingly bruised. The Chief Superintendent of the Company's boats had his head blown off and could only be recognized by his clothes.—The Coroner's jury which sat upon the bodies returned a verdict to the effect, that it was occasioned by the culpable negligence of the Engineer; but when the authorities went to look for that worthy they found he had taken the liberty of leaving the territory. Gold has been found in considerable quantities on Takima river.

A project of a treaty for the adjustment of the fishing question and the establishment of reciprocity of trade between the United States and the British North American Colonies was agreed upon, recently, by Mr. Marcy and the British Minister, Mr. Crampton; and submitted to by the British Government. The project was assented to by the British Government upon the condition of its acceptance by the Colonies whose interests are to be affected by it. A convention of delegates from the several Colonies is about to be held, for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the proposition. The delegates are men of standing and ability. There can be no doubt that Canada will assent to the measure, but the fishing provinces having little interest in reciprocal trade, may interpose objections to it. An agent, of the United States has held interviews with the Colonial authorities on the subject, and made such explanations as will probably promote the fishing and navigating interests, and also the commerce of the United States, and prevent the possibility of the occurrence of any future difficulty between Great Britain and the United States in reference to colonial matters. Besides, it will greatly encourage the American policy of expansion.

London, C. W., May 26, 1854.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.—Minutes of the proceedings of the local committee for the management of the local affairs connected with the Annual Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association to be held in the Town of London on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1854.

The following gentlemen having been appointed by the Provincial Agricultural Association, viz.:

John B. Askin, Esq., President Middlesex Agricultural Society.

Thos. C. Dixon, M. P. P.

John Scatcherd, Esq., Warden of Middlesex.

Marcus Holmes, Esq., Mayor of London, and

J. B. Strathy, Esq., with power to add to their number.

The following gentlemen were added to the committee:

Thos. Locker, Esq., Warden of the county of Elgin; George Alexander, Esq., President Agricultural Society, Oxford; Wm. Blackwell, London; John Styles, London; Wm. J. Fuller, London; James Quarry, McGillivery; Wm. Barker, London; Wm. Moore, London; Geo. Robson, London; John Carling, London.

The following were elected officers of the local committee:

John B. Askin, Esq., Chairman.

J. B. Strathy, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—Complaint having been made to Dr. Wanless, Coroner, that a death had taken place in the north part of the Township of Williams some time ago, under suspicious circumstances, he repaired thither, to have the body (which was buried) exhumed, and to hold an inquest. It appears from the evidence at the inquest, that some of the O'Hentleys, McIntyres, and McCecherins, and a part of the six or seven hundred Island emigrants from Uist, Scotland, who located in the Township of Williams about two or three years ago, had been drinking at a tavern, on the centre road one evening. Some wrestling ensued between the parties; the blood of the Islanders got up; clubs were readily seized by the combatants, and one Neil O'Henley who has since fled, was seen by several witnesses to inflict a blow on the temple of the deceased Catherine McIntyre, which blow failed her to the ground. She was taken home senseless, and lingered only a few days, when she succumbed. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Peter Stewart, Lobo. He found a wound through the scalp, over the left temple, with fracture of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, fracture of the spheroid or key stone of the arch bone, (showing what almost always takes place from the skull being hit with a blunt instrument, viz.: fracture not on the spot where the blow was given, but at the base of the skull), with extensive disease of the brain itself, the results of the blow over the temple and the cause of death. Verdict—Wilful Murder.—*London Free Press.*

The New York *Tribune* says that the receipts at the Crystal Palace are daily increasing and are considerably more than the expenses. The proprietors of the hotels in that City offer to present their guests with a Crystal Palace ticket until the first of August next. Several jobbing-houses and other stores are presenting tickets to their customers. A number of large manufacturers are furnishing all their workmen with tickets to the Crystal Palace.

WHITE STRAW PAPER.—The Philadelphia *Dollar Newspaper* is printed on paper made from straw, by Miller's process. This paper is really excellent and beautiful, says the *Scientific American*. It is much stronger than paper made from rags; it is firm and hard like linen paper, and is as white as any paper printed in the country. We are happy thus to herald the complete success of white printing paper made from straw. Is there no one in Canada that will take up this improved method of paper making, for where in the wide world could there be a better field, straw in abundance, and a market for any quantity of paper? At present it is with the utmost difficulty that a supply of even inferior paper can be procured for love or money; and as for rags, there is no good prospect of a supply, notwithstanding the streets, lanes, yards and alleys of every town in Canada abound with them; but there are no persons here industrious enough, and poor enough, to set about to collect them.

The Montreal *Herald* learns that the 26th Regiment is about to be removed to Bermuda, to be succeeded by the 16th Regiment, now at Jamaica. This, as our contemporary, the Gazette, says, following the reproof administered by the Commander of the Forces here, marks very strongly the appreciation by the military authorities of the conduct of the detachment of the regiment which figured in the affair of the 9th June. We are happy to learn that our old friends of the 71st Highlanders are not to leave Canada this summer, as was expected.

BARBAROUS.—A passenger on the Great Western was caught between the cars and a pile of wood at the Ingersoll station on the 20th inst., and so seriously injured that he died on the 23rd. He was taken to London by his brother who was travelling with him, and not one of the Hotels or Public Houses would take him in, and but for the hospitality of Dr. Wanless he might have been left to die in the streets! The carelessness of the Railway Agents in piling wood so near the cars as to crush a passenger between them, and the barbarity of the London Publicans, have been made known by the sad event. They should both be held up to public indignation!

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM CANADA.—We find the following paragraph in Willmer of the 13th:

"It is said, and on good authority that the Government has made arrangements for withdrawing all the troops from Upper and Lower Canada, with the exception of one regiment and a company of artillery for the garrison of Quebec and the Canadian Rifle Corps for the occupation of Kingston. We have not learned what specific arrangements have been made for the military defence of the Canadas; but we consider that it will be provided for by the enrolled pensioners and the militia of the provinces. Consequent on the withdrawing of the troops from Canada, a reduction of the general staff, and of the ordnance and commissariat departments, will be effected, and the Provincial Government will take over the military establishments, barracks, arms, and stores, and defray all future charges for the defence of the colony. It is generally believed that similar arrangements will be soon made for the provinces of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and that on the same principle all our Colonies will gradually become responsible for their internal military defence.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM CANADA.—We give elsewhere this rumor, from the *European Times*, of the 13th instant; but we have reasons, which appear to us conclusive, for believing that there is no present intention of making any important reduction in the military force in Canada.—*Montreal Herald.*

TORONTO SPRING ASSIZES—SENTENCES.—The Court pronounced the following sentences:

Margaret Hamilton, larceny; 2 months in gaol.

Bridget Maloney, larceny; 1 month in gaol.

Emmeline Clarkson, larceny; 3 months in gaol.

Catherine Doyle, stealing and receiving; 6 months in gaol.

Bridget Doyle, stealing and receiving; 4 months in gaol.

Ann Hutton, larceny and receiving stolen goods; 4 months in gaol.

James Wm. Prates, larceny; 1 month in gaol.

Patrick Murphy, larceny; 2 months in gaol.

Henry Palmer, larceny; 2 months in gaol.

Peter Jordan, larceny, 2 months in gaol.

George Hurshaw, larceny; 2 months in gaol.

Joseph McSpadden, larceny; 3 years in Penitentiary.

Thomas White, larceny; 2 months in gaol, hard labor.

Jasper Wightman, larceny, 4 years in Penitentiary.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond set out on the 22nd for Washington, to accompany the Governor General on his return. It is said that the Mayor of Montreal and some members of the Council would repair to Rouse's Point to meet his Excellency and accompany him to Montreal.

The following notice appears in the Official Gazette:

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act of Incorporation or Charter for a Company to connect the River St Lawrence, at the City of Kingston, and Lake Huron, at the Georgian Bay or elsewhere, by a Railway

JOHN FLANIGAN,
Mayor of Kingston.

Kingston, 6th May, 1854.

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for an Act of Incorporation or Charter for a Company to construct a Railway from the City of Kingston to Smith's Falls, with liberty to extend the same to Kemptville and Merrickville.

JOHN FLANIGAN,
Mayor of Kingston.

Kingston, 6th May, 1854."

"When the time for action comes, the Reformers of Upper Canada will be fully prepared to stand firmly by the 'Voluntary principle,' and support no man who will refuse to pledge himself to the secularisation of the Reserves."—*Bathurst Courier*, 19th inst.

Whatever the "Reformers of Upper Canada may be prepared to do, we trust that Catholics will remember, that they cannot without setting themselves in opposition to their Church, avow themselves supporters of the "Voluntary principle" *par excellence*; and that by asserting that "principle" in Upper Canada, they assert a "principle" which, if true should be of universal application. That it is *only* upon this principle—that all State assistance in aid of religion is wrong, and should be discontinued—that the propriety of "secularisation" can be maintained, is what we have often insisted upon; and we are glad to see that all the ablest of the advocates of that measure openly put it forward as *the* principle of their whole policy in the Reserves question. We would also remind our Catholic readers, that the advocate of Voluntaryism in religion, is, in Upper Canada, invariably the supporter of a compulsory system of education; and that to his confession of Faith—"No Church Endowments"—he subjoins this also—"No Separate Schools for Papists."—*True Witness.*

The "Napanee Standard" having stated that the "British Whig" was "false" in its statement about the "Apology," the following is made public:—

D. Roblin vs. Lowry and Another.

The following is a copy verbatim of the original document in possession of the Plaintiff's Attorney, relative to the gross Libel perpetrated by the Defendants:—

D. Roblin vs. Lowry and et alter. } The Defendants in this Suit hereby admit that the Article which appeared in the Napanee Standard, of Dec. 8th last, was a LIBEL upon the Plaintiff in this suit, D. Roblin, Esq., containing an imputation upon his character as a magistrate and a gentleman.

The Defendants regret the publication of the Article in question, and admit its being erroneous and unfounded in TRUTH and in FACT, and tender to Mr. Roblin, an APOLOGY, for the same.

The Defendants undertake to pay the WHOLE of the COSTS of the Plaintiff in this cause.

CHARLES LOWRY,
ROBERT ESSON.

Witness, J. O'REILLY.
Kingston, 22nd May, 1854.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—F. W. Kellogg has been appointed by the League to lecture on the subject of a Maine Law for Canada, in Kingston on Monday and Tuesday 29th and 30th inst.; in Brockville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 31st inst. and 1st June; and in Prescott on Friday evening the 2nd June. Mr. Kellogg's lectures in the west were well received.

Importation of Improved Stock.

On Sunday last the "Lord Elgin" brought up from Montreal, on their way to the western parts of Canada, a large number of very superior animals, imported this spring from Scotland, by the Messrs. Miller, of some township far west. There were forty beautiful Leicester Sheep, five head of Durham Cattle, six head of Galloway Cattle, and two young Horses for agricultural purposes.—During their brief stay in Kingston these fine animals were visited by hundreds, and, very deservedly, were greatly admired. The sheep were the finest ever seen in this part of the country. Upper Canada is going far ahead of the United States, (comparing size and population,) in respect to the improvement of its farming stock.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

The Europa sailed to-day—took out over 100 passengers, and $656,27" in specie.

WASHINGTON, May 30th.

Governor Seward gave a dinner to Lord Elgin to-day. Mercy, Crompton, Shield and others were present.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27th.

Our city is much excited, owing to the failure of several well known trading houses—among them is Bright, William & Co.—Liabilities, $2,000,000; another failure is that of Greenwood & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and it is reliably stated that other Forwarding houses will follow. The above firm have connection in the South and in Europe.

Mobile, 28th May.

A despatch from New Orleans announces receipt in that city from San Antonio, which states that the Indians are rallying under Wildcat for general war against the white settlers. Much alarm exerted. From Mexico we learn that Santa Anna encountered the rebels and routed them. Many reported killed. New Orleans doubt it, but believe that Santa Anna retreated.

The Jews in St. Louis are moving to provide themselves with increased educational advantages; a seminary has just been inaugurated, and a building erected for its accommodation, adjoining their synagogue, at an expense of $10,000; 200 pupils can be accommodated; the present number is 70, it is designed to impart the usual preparation for college or active life, and a thorough cultivation of the Hebrew language and literature. Dr. Raphael is superintendent, and Rev. Mr. Noot professor of Hebrew; the number of teachers is 7. Earnest should be the prayers of the church that these and all the descendants of Abraham may possess Abraham's faith.

RUSSIAN PORTS IN THE PACIFIC TO BE ATTACKED.—A telegraph despatch from Washington of the 25th inst states that "despatches have been received at the State Department, from England, which announce that the British government has come to the determination of taking possession of the port of Sitka and all the Russian ports in the Pacific."

It is rumoured that one of the recommendations of the commission now sitting on the subject of military promotion is, that military officers of all ranks shall retire from active service when they have passed their 60th year; and another is that the grade of major in the army shall be altogether abolished.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY.

FLOUR.—The prices have not fluctuated much during the week. 1,000 bbls were sold on Monday last at 38s. 7½, and 1,000 at 38s. 9d. The ruling price until to-day, has been from 38s. 6d a 38s. 9d. for No. 1 Superfine on the spot.—This morning, 38s. 10d. was offered and refused for 500 bbls; holders being firm at 39s.—For June delivery, sales were made at 38s. 6d; one sale, however for 1,000 bbls being effected at 38s. 3d., for delivery by the 15th prox.—Yesterday, Extra Superfine was placed at 41s. per bbl. About 2,000 bbls of Superior Ohio is offered at $9,25. A large arrival is anticipated before the close of the month to supply contracts.

CORN.—A further supply is to hand, a good deal being ground into Meal, and sold to the *habitans*, which answers an excellent substitute for Oatmeal. The latter not being obtainable in any quantity. The quotation to-day for Corn is 3s. 10d. a 4s. ℔ 60 lbs., in large quantities.

PEAS.—Sales have been made at 6s. 3d per bush. Holders now ask 6s. 6d.

ASHES.—The week's arrivals amount to about 1 250 bbls. The price is not quite so high as last quotation; 34s ℔ cwt. for Pots, and 31s. for Pearls, being the present rates for small bills. 35s. ℔ cwt. for Pots, would be given for shipping parcels.

WHEAT.—Good mixed samples are saleable at 6s. 6d. per 60 lbs

PROVISIONS—Sales for the week have been limited to small lots. There is not much Beef offering. Pork arrives freely.

STOCKS—Montreal Bank is asked for without leading to actual sales. The transfer books being closed till 6th prox. Little business will be done until then, either in Bank of Montreal or City Bank. Bank of B. N. A. none offering; last sale at 21 per c pm; Commercial, negotiable at 16½ per c pm; Upper Canada Bank offered at 11 per c pm; Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad: Sellers are firm at 40 per cent discount. A few shares Kingsey Slate Works may be bought for par. The Harbor Commissioners Loan for £15,000 was taken chiefly at 7, 7½ and 7¾ per cent interest, redeemable in 10 years.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

May 31.

Str. Cataract, Ogdensburgh, 4 boxes, 1 bale, Browne & Harty, 2 boxes, 3 bales, J. D. Bryce & Co., two boxes glassware, E. W. Palmer, 3 barrels fish, P. Shay.

" Cape Vincent, 1 lot baskets, W Flagg, 348 bags oats, T McKim.

" England, Montreal, 22 barrels pickles, 4 barrels ginger, 1 bag do, 1 box pepper, J. Carruthers.

" Lord Elgin, Montreal, 2 bags pepper, 3 casks oil, J Carruthers.

" Mayflower, Ogdensburgh, 262 coils rope, J D Bryce & Co.

" Ontario, Oswego, 1 stave jointer, 5 knives, P McLean, 9 boxes clocks and weights, A Sanders, two boxes medicine, G M Duning, 1 bundle, C Cook & Co, 1 box, hardware, P. Platt, 10 bdls. rakes, G Hog, 12 bdls. cradles, W Rudston, 39 boxes glassware, C Knight.

" Star, Cape Vincent, 25 puncheons tea 5 bags coffee, 51 boxes tobacco 24 boxes, 2 hhds., 12 kegs, 25 boxes raisins, 32 barrels 3 half barrels, H. Scott, 121 bags corn and oats, Calvin & Cook, 28 sheets tea, 20 boxes, 10 casks, 11 jars snuff, 1 dry barrel, 5 boxes candy, 10 cases cassia, 2 crates wheels, 18 boxes, 2 bags clothes-pins, 32 bdls. willow ware, J. S. Smith & Co., 17 sheets tea, 1 tierce rice, four bags coffee, 1 case, D. Sullivan, 1 carboy, 2 pkgs. E W Halmer, 1 roll leather, W Ford, 1 case, one bale, D B Booth, 3 boxes medicine, Commodore Runnyan, 1 box, J Hales, 1 package, — Lynch, 1 do, W Bowen, 1 do, C Haight, 1 do, J Duff, one box, Fuller & Co., 1 package, J. McMullen.

Arrivals at Stenson's Hotel.

May 31st.—C. M Patterson, Australia; Milo McGarea, Prescott; W. S. Thomson, Toronto; J. King, Napanee; J. Z. Charters and lady, Napanee; N. Watton, Rome, N. Y.; J. Nuimro, Clark's Mills; J. Johnson, do; J. Stevens, Toronto; A. Stevenson, Napanee; James M. Bartles, Napanee; Paul Wright, do; J. B Aylesworth, Newburgh.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

G. C., New York; T. A. B., Quebec.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Public Notice.

ON and after the 10th of JUNE, all existing RATES for CONVEYANCE of MERCHANDISE on this Line will be advanced TWENTY-FIVE per cent.

Special arrangements for large quantities may be made on application to Mr. PENNINGTON, Freight Office, Little St. James's Street, Montreal, or to Mr. ROBERTS, Railway Station, Portland.

S P. BIDDER,
General Manager.

May 29. 126

JOHN DUFF has received HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June.
Kingston, May 31st, 1854. 126

NOTICE.

The Steamship "CURLEW" will not sail from New York to Bermuda and St. Thomas on June 9th, as advertised, it having been determined on to discontinue the Line for the future.

E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green, New York.
May 29th, 1854. 126

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TENDERS to be addressed to "Chief Commissioner of Public Works," and endorsed "Tender for Light House Supplies," will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 15th day of June next, for 7,000 Gallons of winter pressed sperm Oil, of the best quality, to be delivered at such place in Montreal, as the Commissioners of this Department may point out.

The Oil to be put up in clean Staunch Casks of Fifty Gallons each, and to be measured out if required. A Sample of not less than one quart to accompany each tender.

The Oil to be delivered about the 24th June, and payment will be made within ten days after.

By order,
THOMAS A. BEGLY.
Department of Public Works, Quebec, 27th May, 1854. 126-2w.

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscribers per Str. "Star,"
10 hhds. Mus. Sugar,
1 case Cigars.
1 case Durkee's Baking Soda,
5 boxes do do do.
Per Schr. "Rough & Ready,"
52 doz. Hay Rakes.
Per Str. "Canadian,"
200 bbls. Superfine Flour. "Consecon Mills."
Per Str. "Charlevoix,"
20 casks Whiskey.
Per Str. "Protection,"
29 bbls. London Porter,
20 bbls. Crushed Sugar. "London."
5 Tierces Washing Soda,
1 do Alum,
5 bags Allspice.
J CARRUTHERS, & Co.
Kingston, May 30th, 1854.

Special Notice.

SANFORD'S TROUPE OF MINSTRELS.

We are not in the habit of recommending what we do not feel is worthy of notice; but to speak well of the performances of this Troupe of Singers and dancers, we only do justice in saying they are the very best in their style of entertainment that have ever visited this city within our recollection.

The Theatre has been crowded since the first night, and judging from what we saw on Wednesday last, likely to continue. The songs on the first part of the programme are new to us, and sweet in melody. The instrumental music is very superior. The second part of the performance consists of dances, solos and a lecture. We listened with great pleasure to a burlesque lecture delivered by Mr. Cool White, on "Woman's Rights," and in character, which was certainly very clever as a piece of acting, and replete with biting sarcasm. Mr. R. H. Sliter, in his dance of the "Highland Fling," was rapturously applauded, and what is better, he deserved it. In his "Champion Dance," it would be impossible to describe its many steps. This dance must be seen. The burlesque on Julien's Concerts was admirable, and the characters introduced well sustained. To those of our readers who wish to have a hearty laugh, and leave behind for a few hours the cares of this wicked world, we advise them to visit this, the very best *troupe* of singers.—*Montreal Herald.*

*** The Montreal Herald which rarely awards merit undeservedly, has in the above extract said no more than what all the world has said a thousand times: Of Minstrel Troupes Sandford's is the best.

This Day.

JOHN MILLER & CO.'S
June Sale of
GROCERIES AND LEATHER,

WILL take place at their Warehouse, in Kingston, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1854, when they will offer to the Trade a general assortment of

Sugars, Teas, Tobaccos, Oils, &c.,
Also,—A large Stock of Leather.

CATALOGUE:
10 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.,
10 Tierces Dutch Crushed Sugar,
TEAS—Young Hyson, Twankay, Extra Fine Hyson Twankay, Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong, &c.,
Boxes Tobaccos, 5's, 8's and 16's,
Jars and Kegs Maccaboy Snuff,
Tins Lundy Foot do.,
Boxes Pipes,
Boxes Fresh Ground Coffee,
Boxes and half boxes MR Raisins,
Kegs small Muscatel Raisins,
Almonds,
Candles,
Boxes Soap,
Do. Fancy Toilet, do.,
Bbls. Herrings, No. 1 and No. 2,
Bbls. triple clarified Vinegar,
Cans and jars Mustard,
Wrapping Paper,
Cases Black Lead,
Cans Paris Green Paint,
Boxes Glass, 7×9,
Do. do., 8×10,
Dozens Bed Cord and Hambro Lines,
Baskets Salad Oil,
Boxes Starch,
Tanners Oil,
Pale Seal, do.,

LEATHER.
2000 Sides Best Spanish Sole Leather.
1000 Do. Slaughter do.
300 Do. Harness do.
500 Do. Upper do.
150 Dozen Kips, City Slaughter,
75 Do. Canadian Calf Skins,
15 Cases French do.,
6 Do. Scotch Calf Skins,
30 Dozen Patent Calf,
50 Do. Enamelled Seal,

—ALSO:—
25 Cases Zinc Spriggs,
25 Cases Iron Spriggs,
100 Dozen Shoe Knives,
200 Dozen Shoe Thread,

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, precisely, with Leather.

JACKSON, *Auctioneer.*
Kingston, May 25th, 1854. 12

CITY HALL.

Sanford's Opera Troupe!

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Thursday and Friday Evenings, June 1st and 2nd.

THIS Celebrated Troupe, who for the past eight years have performed in every city in the United States, and England Ireland and Scotland, & won the opinions of the Clergy, the Press and the People, are now giving a series of Entertainments in the Canadas

The Troupe will appear in their Drawing Room and Operatic

ENTERTAINMENTS,
Including Dances by the Celebrated
R. H. SLITER.

Part First will comprise Original Songs, Glees, Choruses, Quicksteps.

Part Second—Dances and Solos, concluding with the burlesque

ITALIAN OPERA.

Collins as Sontag, Lynch as Salvi.

Doors open at 7½, Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents—Reserved Seats 50 cents.

King