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Post Office, Kingston.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails during the Summer Season of 1854, commencing on the 30th, May.

Eastern Mail, by Steamer, closes daily at 4 A. M. Delivered daily at 2,30 P. M.

Eastern Mails by Land from Kingston to Whitefish Falls, closes Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M. Delivered Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2,30 P. M.

Western Mail—Coburg, Port Hope, Peterboro, Toronto and Offices west of Toronto, by Steamer, closes daily, Sundays excepted, at 2 P. M. Delivered daily, Monday excepted, at 7 A. M.

Western Mail by Land Offices between Kingston and Toronto, closes daily at 3 P. M. Delivered daily at 7 A. M.

Prince Edward District to Brighton, closes daily, Sunday excepted, at 2 P. M. Delivered daily, Sunday excepted, at 7 A. M.

Amherst Island, closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 P. M. Delivered Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

Camden East, Newburgh, Wilton, &c., closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. Delivered Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.

Spike's Corners, Loughboro, Sharrington and Elginsburgh, closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. Delivered Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

Wolfe Island, closes daily, Sunday excepted, at 2 P. M. Delivered daily, Sunday excepted, at 8 P. M.

United States—For New York and Boston, closes daily, Sunday excepted, at 6,30 A. M. For Cape Vincent, closes daily Sunday excepted, at 2 P. M. Delivered daily, Sunday excepted, at 8 P. M.

English Mail, closes Monday at 3 P. M.

☞ The Inland Postage on Papers for the United States must be paid 3d. each to the Line.

Office Hours.—On Week Days from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. On Sundays between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M.

ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Deus."

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1854.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

R. & B., Toronto; P. M., Fergus; J. A., Newburgh; F. S., Ernestown.

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

FURTHER WAR NEWS.

THE ARCTIC SAFE.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW HEARD FROM.

New York, Jun 1-5 P. M.

The Vienna Gazette states that in consequence of the great concentration of troops on the Eastern and North-Eastern frontiers of Austria, 95,000 Russians will be raised. This measure must be considered an open declaration of the resolution of Austria not to be bullied by Russia.

Vienna conferences are to be renewed, on the basis of new Anglo-French and Austria-Prussian treaties of alliance.

The general Depot of the Russian artillery and stores of Fort Chany, have been burned by the inhabitants, from a feeling of revenge. The loss was immense.

Twenty Russian ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa.

King Otho, of Greece, had sent 3 Generals to defend his Northern frontier.

One American and 2 Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation is now considered open. The American vessel had her cargo waiting for her.

Great surprise had been expressed that Odessa had not been blockaded. Ships had been loading and unloading.

A large fleet was taking in produce at Archangel.

London, April 20.

The combined Swedish and Norwegian fleets arrived at Elsnaben on the 15th.

The King went on board, and witnessed a great manifestation of hostile feeling on the part of the crews against the Russians.

Fifty thousand Russian troops are on the march from St. Petersburgh towards Warsaw.

Napier's fleet was seen on the 9th 25 miles from Cronstadt, and had captured a number of gun boats.

Leprosy is spreading so rapidly in Norway that fears are entertained of its becoming a general sickness.

Great scarcity of money is felt in St. Petersburgh, and provisions together with articles of wearing apparel extremely high.

Prussia has ordered a levy of 200,000 men.

The Greek insurrection has spread to Salmonica.

A dispatch from Vienna states that orders have been received at Adrianople to have provisions ready for 75,000 men, who were expected there the end of the present month.

The Russians have commenced the bombardment of Silistria with 80 pieces of cannon.

The evacuation of Lesser Wallachia is suspended.

It is said that Prussia and Austria made a fresh proposition to Russia which will be accepted, but declined by England and France.

The English frigate Tiger, 32 guns, stranded close to Odessa, and was captured by the Russians.

The steamship Artic left Liverpool on her regular day at 1.30 P. M. On the same night while going at full speed she struck on Lascar Rock, and immediately careened on the larboard side, and went into deep water; on getting off the rock she proceeded some distance on her course, but Capt. Luce finding that she was making water fast put back to Liverpool. If she is not injured she will sail again in a week.

It is reported that the American government have abandoned all their claims against Spain if she would cede her African possessions, the Manillas, to the United States.

Copenhagen, May 16.

The houses on the right bank of the Neva at St. Petersburgh, have been demolished.

The telegraph at Stockholm is open.

Paris.

Accounts were received this P. M. from the Danube to the effect that owing to sudden rise and overflow of the river, immense damage has been done to the Russians.—Their Pontoon frigates had been swept away their works destroyed, and it it is added that illness had broken out among them to a terrible extent.

The Emperor Napoléon is reported to have expressed his decided disapprobation of American designs on Cuba, and to have declared that his policy would be the same in the West as in the East, viz. a faithful observance of treaties, and that he was opposed to attempts on the part of any Power to take advantage of the weakness of a neighbour to rob him of his territory.

The Russians have retired from the exposed ports on the Baltic.

The British Baltic fleet took possession of Bodmersund, on the Island of Aslan.

More fighting had taken place on the Danube.

An engagement at Kalafat is reported between 6,000 Cossacks and 5,000 Turkish Hussars, near Radoan, on the 4th of May. The Cossacks were defeated, and lost 60 horses, 2 guns, and 138 men killed.

Twenty-two ships of the Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea.

It is reported that Austria has ordered her army in Gallaci and Italy to prepare for war.

The Spanish Ministry have refused the compensation demanded by the United States for the detention of the Black Warrior, and will make no concession beyond remitting the penalty of $6,000.

The Liverpool *Times* expressed the belief that war with the United States and Spain was inevitable.

It is reported that Sebastopol is to be the general rendezvous of the allied fleet.

The Serjie batteries opened a fire on Rutschuck on the 28th, but the Turks made no response.

The latest accounts from Constantinople, state that 1,000 horses were destroyed in the conflagration.

Advices from Constantinople of the 8th inst., state that Namie Pasha has been appointed Embassador at Paris. Massulum Bey Minister of Commerce. Nemet Pasha Minister of Police, and Vely Pasha Gov. of Candia.

The *Patrie* says the latest news from the Black Sea confirms the fact of reconnaissance having been made by the combined fleets at Sebastopol. Were that fortress razed to the ground, and the Russians ships of war sunk, burned or captured, a few frigates would suffice to keep the Black Sea open, and the squadron could at once proceed to join the Baltic fleet, and with their united and tremendous force repeat what had been done in the Black Sea.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a long article reproaching the Greek government for its ingratitude and holding it responsible for recent events.

The *Daily News* says Austria has addressed a new note to Russia, requesting her to evacuate the Principalities, and pointing out it is said an eventual *casus belli*.

Copenhagen, May 13.—The whole English fleet is under Gottska Sbedo off Forth Oen, Gothland, waiting for the French squadron.

Rumors of modifications in the French Cabinet are again in circulation.

The English fleets in the Baltic had met some terrible storms, but weathered them all.

The London Times strongly urges the appointment of a Minister of War.

A great quantity of French artillery and four squadrons of Sappers had reached Gallipoli.

A letter of the 15th May says the Russian fleet had left Helsingfors, in order to join the division lying at Cronstadt.

The Cologne Gazette states that the Emperor of Russia has had a relapse of illness.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburgh are obliged to find quarters for the troops, and there are in the evirons of the city 80,000 Cossacks.

It is stated that the Russian Government has issued to the Greek Government a subvention of 1,000,000 drachma per month.

It is also stated that the Greek Government has granted letters of marquee to the pirates who at present infest the Levant.

The ratification of the treaty of triple alliance has been exchanged at Constantinople.

A manifesto has been published at St. Petersburgh, ordering new levevs for the army and fleets.

A general rising was expected in Montenegro in favor of the Russians. Six hundred Montenegrins had made a forage into Turkish territory and killed a number of inhabitants.

The government of Greece is to be required by the allied powers to give its adherance to the protocol at Vienna.

The rebellion at Arta is almost totally quelled. Fifteen hundred Turkish troops had arrived there.

It is said that a new Anglo-French note has arrived at Athens.

Eight thousand Belgian muskets destined for Greece have been confiscated at Malta.

The French troops at Gallipoli were preparing to march to Constantinople.

A division of the French army has left Gallipoli for Blaseur.

The negotiations of the treaty of commerce between Prussia and Russia have failed.

Fifty thousand Russian troops have been put *hors du combat* by epidemic on the Drobrudsha.

The camp of 50,000 troops forming at St. Omer is said to be destined for Finland to co operate with the Swedes. It will be conveyed at England's expense.

From Paris it is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has written to King Otho, commanding him to desist from aiding Russia and threatening to occupy Greece with French troops if this summons is not immediately attended to. 12,000 men are already detailed for the occupation.

Austria has also notified Greece of her intention to send troops unless order is kept.

A correspondent of the London Times suggests, as an antidote to the fearful submarine infernal machine contrived by Jacobi, the great Russian chemist, that one or more small steamers, preceded by an efficient dredging and diving apparatus, would effectually combat the evil, by first detecting the obstacles in any required direction, and afterwards cutting the wires of communication with the shore. Jacobi's invention consists of a contrivance with a supply of gunpowder deposited at the bottom of the harbour, and connected with a galvanic battery on shore. As soon as the keel of a vessel touches this, which approaches the surface, the battery explodes. Cronstadt harbor is said to be full of such horrors.

Trade with Canada---The Proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

From the Oswego Times.

It is well understood that the proposed arrangement for the reciprocity of trade embraces all the British North American Provinces, and it is equally well understood that they buy considerably more of our agricultural products against a duty for consumption than they can produce to sell. The trade in the articles embraced in the proposed free list has been for many years largely in favor of the United States, notwithstanding Canadian breadstuffs, a staple article of export, are in effect admitted free under our warehousing law. Upper Canada is the only part of British North America that produces a surplus of breadstuffs, while all below is mainly occupied by a population engaged in lumbering, fishing, ship-building, mercantile and commercial pursuits, purchasing their flour, grain, pork, &c., mostly in the markets of the United States. They also purchase largely of our manufactured products, against a light revenue duty averaging about twelve per cent. We buy their lumber, taxed with a duty of 20 per cent., for consumption, it having become an article of absolute necessity to all classes in the State. Maine is the only state in the north that has any lumber to export, for which she has but one natural outlet, and that running through a British colony. Her lumber is run down the St. John, and charged with an export duty by New Brunswick, before it can go to market. Of course Maine could lose nothing by the reciprocal free admission of the article.

The character of our trade with the colonies may be seen by the annual report of the Treasury Department, just published by order of Congress. The official figures made up from the custom house returns show that our total exports and imports from the provinces in 1853, were as follows:—

Exports,	$13,140,642.
Imports,	7,550,604
Total trade in 1853,	$20,691,246

This amount of trade, in which exports are near double the amount of imports, would seem to be worthy of encouragement by the adoption of a liberal commercial intercourse. The effect of relaxing commercial restrictions is most remarkably illustrated by the abolition of differential duties in the colonies and the adoption of our drawback and warehousing laws in about 1846. After these reciprocal measures went into operation, our trade with the colonies doubled in three years—the increase in this period being greater than that of the twenty preceding years, under the old system of stringent restrictions. The official figures of the Treasury Department show the value of our trade with the colonies to have been, in the several years indicated as follows:—

1827,	$3,149,014.	1852,	$16,661,205
1849,	8,758,986.	1853,	30,691,246.

This growing trade already forms no inconsiderable item in the tonnage and revenue of our canals and railroads.

From the London Times, 8th May.

Railway Intelligence.

Grand Trunk of Canada.—The London Board of Directors state in their report that £1,525,250 had been received, on account of the share and debenture capital of the company, of which £486,810 was in advance of calls. The line from Montreal to Portland will be finished in July next, when there will be ample locomotive and carriage stock for the accommodation of the traffic. The junction line from Richmond to Quebec, 100 miles in length, will be opened in August. By means of this line the communication between Montreal, Quebec, and Portland, the three most important cities in the District, comprising 392 miles of railway, will be completed. Arrangements with the contractors to open the line from Montreal to Prescott, and between Toronto and Stratford, a distance of 210 miles, in the autumn of next year; and other sections giving a total length of 867 miles in October, 1856. Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts & Jackson, in consideration of additional time being allowed for the other works comprised in their contracts undertake that the shares and company's bonds, of the B. series shall not be issued by them—the former before the 1st January, 1857, and the latter before the 1st January, 1856. The provincial debentures of the B. series will be made available under the authority of the London agents of the Government of Canada, for the purposes of the works. The works to be postponed under this arrangement comprehend 235 miles and an outlay of about £2,000,000. The Directors have agreed with the Great Western of Canada Company to suspend those portions of their respective lines that excited mutual jealously.

The Board has resolved on four calls of £2 10s each on the A. series of shares, and £10 each on the debentures commencing in June, and payable at intervals of four months.

Mr. R. Stephenson, the Engineer, recommends the adoption of a tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal similar to that of the Britannia over the Menai Straits. The greatest span of the tubes in the bridge over the St. Lawrence is to be 330 feet, and all the rest 240 feet each. Mr. Stephenson is of opinion that the line cannot fulfil its object of being the high road for Canadian produce, until this work is completed.

The bridge in question is estimated to cost £1,400,000.

Mr. Gough in London.—The *Times* has this portrait of the celebrated temperance lecturer:—

He is the Paganini of orators. He plays only on one string, but one capable of infinite responses—the life of a drunkard! O, heavens and earth, O, angels, men and devils, what a theme! running from the cherub infant, through wasted youth, blasted manhood, days of alternate revelry and cursing, a home of unrelieved misery, a death of shame and anguish! It is this that Mr. Gough recites night after night. He paces up and down some twelve or twenty feet of a platform, judiciously left clear for him, with hands clenched in agony, or pawing the air to keep off the ghosts of memory—pouring out words with such spontaneity and they seem to tumble over one another and smother meaning in their fall, scarcely stopping at a cheer, never inviting one. He tells you with gestures, even more significant than his passionate and sometimes beautiful words, how he went out from the home of a poor but pious, loving mother, wandered from the straight road, was whipped by demons over an arid desert, fed upon the hot sand in his burning thirst, felt a word of the cooling water on his tongue, saw a rainbow of hope over the abyss of seven years of sin, and was restored to strength and purity, if not happiness. When he has done this he can turn to other men, can paint society with a vivid pencil, and effect an argument with a vigour the more effective because tolerant. Sometimes he will introduce an illustration, like that of the boat on the rapids, which will hold an audience in suspense almost of agony, and force them to seek relief in appropriate tumult.

Kansas and Nebraska—The Emigration Scheme.—The Nebraska bill divides the vast region west of Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota into two Territories—Kansas and Nebraska. The first lies directly west of Missouri; and as the eastern end of this Territory is reported to be already occupied by several slaveholders, with their slaves, it is perhaps eligible for a more extensive introduction of slave labor. The Territory of Nebraska, on the other hand, most likely will never be invaded by a Southern man as a settler with his slaves. Its geographical position, soil and climate, render it unavailable for slave labor. The contest, therefore, between the Northern abolitionists and the South will be limited to the Territory of Kansas, lying directly west of the slaveholding State of Missouri. Doubtless the ferment which has been excited by the Kansas Nebraska Bill will give a mighty impulse to the abolition emigrating societies; and the murder committed by the abolition mob at Boston will also operate to stir up the movement for the abolition supremacy of Kansas.

Thus, from the very excitement raised upon the subject, we shall probably have both Kansas and Nebraska as rapidly populated as was California upon the discovery of the gold mines. And why not? Suppose all the abolitionists and all the abominable outside socialistic and infidel societies of the North, male and female, black, white and yellow, with all their leaders and all their journals, should move out in a body to the occupation of Kansas, would it not be a great relief to Massachusetts, New York and other States? Remember what a nuisance the polygamy-loving Mormons were in New York, Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, in succession, until they finally emigrated into the Salt Lake Territory, all to themselves. Kansas is open to all parties, and if the abolitionists make it a free State by dint of emigration and settlement, so be it. The South are fairly warned of their intentions, and if they lose the prize, it will be according to the will of the people. Let the freesters of the South especially, look to it, or before another year is over their heads they will be ruled out of Kansas by the abolition pressure of "squatter sovereignty." Hurry up the squatters.—[N. Y. Herald.

Domestic Items.

Disgraceful Scene in Church.—One day last week a most disgraceful scene took place in St. Stephen's Church in this city. A wedding party were assembled round the altar, the service had commenced, and the Rev. Jacob Ellegood the officiating clergymen had not proceeded far when a man entered the Church and in stentorian voice forbid the marriage. The minister was thunderstruck—the bride looked the picture of dispair—and much alarm was evinced by all who were present. The intruder proved to be the brother of the bride; he behaved like a madman; and vehemently and repeatedly endeavored to stop the ceremony. The proceedings were, however, brought to a close, and the weeping bride was conveyed from church by her husband. Mr. Ellegood with the kindness and gentleness peculiar to him, endeavored to reason with the angry brother; but we regret to say the person was so far beside himself as to lift his hand and strike the kind hearted minister. He was immediately taken from the church, and we trust and hope by this time is as much ashamed himself of his outrageous conduct, as much have been his friends and others who witnessed it.—Montreal Advertiser.

During the last few days upwards of Ten thousand Emigrants have arrived in port. It is gratifying to observe that they are all free from sickness.—indeed have the appearance of as perfect health as human beings could be expected to enjoy after so long a period of confinement in the damp contracted space allotted to them in a ship's hold. The scarcity of labor, which is felt so severely at this moment in Quebec, and the high rates of wages which prevail for even common laborers, does not appear to have any material effect upon the movements of the Emigrants. It is generally supposed by the people who land here from on board of emigrant ships, that the best thing they can do in all cases is to hurry "up the country" as fast as possible; and though the rates of wages now obtainable in Quebec, by tradesmen and laborers, are considerably higher than they get in any part of Canada, we see very few of those who are able and willing to work remaining among us.

The Missing Man.—Informations were received be the Chief of Police at Toronto from E. Annes, Esq., J. P. for the county of Ontario, laid before that gentleman by Caroline Kenaily, to the effect that "on Friday, the 26th day of May instant, at the city of Toronto, on Yonge street, at Calep's Tavern, her husband suddenly disappeared therefrom; that she has made diligent search for him since that time, and that he cannot be found: that she suspects and believes that her husband, James Kenaily, was murdered on that day at Calep's Tavern by some persons unknown, about three o'clock p. m. of the same day." There is no such tavern as the one spoken of in the information, on Yonge street, and the police that the house alluded to belongs to a man named Crawley, which has been thoroughly searched by the Chief of Police, but without obtaining any clue likely to lead to the discovery of the missing man, who had $500 in his possession.

The Importers have instituted actions of damages against the Canadian Steam Navigation Company for its shameful conduct in respect to the Cléopatra. We understand that one firm lays the claim as high as £5,000. The want of goods of a particular kind at this season involves a most serious loss to Importers, and we trust that this humbugging Company, which has been doing nothing but bamboozling the public since the country had the misfortune to give it the contract will be made pay up to the fullest extent, as a small measure of compensation for the immense amount of injury they have done to individuals, to the public, and to the trade of the St. Lawrence.—Quebec Chronicle, May 27.

Extraordinary Affair in the Gulf.—As Capt. Daniel Gorman of the ship Jessy, from Limerick, was on his outward voyage, and when about forty-five miles south-east of the Island of Anticosti, during a thick fog, and surrounded by field ice, he heard the report of a gun. Supposing it to be a signal from another vessel near at hand, he caused the fog bell to be rung to avoid a collision. In about twenty minutes the fog cleared off, and his ship was found to be close to a piece of ice, on which lay in view the body of an Indian extended, and still bleeding profusely from a wound in the chest. He was quite dead, and not far from him lay the body of another Indian with a dead seal alongside of him. The first poor fellow, it is conjectured, despairing of relief from certain death by starvation, had just put a period to his existence, not imagining that aid was really so near. They probably went out together, on the field ice to kill seals, and had drifted out to sea when, the first dying from cold, the other committed suicide to avoid a more lingering death.—(Mercury.)

The Case of Conspiracy at Toronto.

The Montreal Opinion on the March-Schuch Case.—The facts of the case, as stated by the private prosecutor, Alderman March, were that, having called at Ernst's tavern on Tuesday, the 28th February last, for the purpose of buying some wood, he was enticed into a room by Mrs. Ernest, for the ostensible purpose of writing a letter to her husband, and was there, not only confined, but fearfully beaten and abused by her husband, until, under fear of his life, and persuaded by Dr. Schuch, he signed notes in Ernst's favor for the amount named. The parties indicted accused the Alderman of having taken improper liberties with Mrs. Ernst, and of having voluntarily given the notes in question, as an amende for his conduct. The evidence for the defence, if worthy of belief, went far towards sustaining this allegation; but was discredited by the jury, who, after a long charge from the Chief Justice, brought in a verdict of Guilty against all three prisoners. Doubtless the jury were correct in their view of the credibility of the witnesses for the prisoner; but, assuredly, Alderman March's narrative of his capture and imprisonment for hours—in a room, "looking into Yonge Street," one of the most frequented thoroughfares in Toronto—has a somewhat romantic appearance, and proves the correctness of the French adage—*Le vrai n'est pas toujours le vrai semblable.*—[Montreal Herald.

The Toronto 'Examiner' speaks as follows:—"A very different story was furnished by the witnesses for the defence; Mr. March, and not Mr. Ernst, according to their testimony, having suggested, on his entering the tavern, an adjournment up stairs—wishing, as he said, to write a note on business of his own. Mrs. Ernst having accompanied him, was insulted, screamed for help, and was heard by her husband, who, returning at the moment, ran up stairs, found the Alderman in a bedroom along with Mrs. Ernst. Then followed the high words—as was most natural they should—and the quarreling continued until March himself proposed a compromise with money, which, by advice of Dr. Schuch, to avoid exposure, was accepted by Ernest. The Doctor having thus arranged the matter, accompanied March to his house, where he told Mrs. March that her husband had been knocked down in some part of Front-st., that he came to his assistance and brought him home.—All this was heard uncontradicted by March—a singular enough thing; but not more singular than that a jury, overlooking the aggravating circumstances in which the matter originated, should find the prisoners guilty of conspiracy, while the first offender—the man who, if the witnesses are to be believed, goes to their house for the accomplishment of the basest ends—is allowed to walk abroad in society uncensured and uncondemned. It is to be hoped an effort will be made to alleviate as much as possible the punishment awarded to the prisoners."

Western Travel.

Among the various routes of travel to the West, the attention of the public is particularly called to the Michigan Southern Railroad, a route which seems to be more generally travelled than any other by parties going westward. This road connects with the American Steamers 'Empire State,' 'Southern Michigan,' and 'Northern Indiana,' from Buffalo to Toledo, and thence by the Michigan Southern Railroad to Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukie, Racine, &c. The excellent accommodations on this route, and the obliging officers connected with it, are well known to the public; and the price of fair being lower than by any other, passengers will study their interests by giving this route a trial. The general Agent at Buffalo, Mr. H. M. Kinne, deserves well of the public for the pains he takes in securing the comfort and speedy transit of all who travel on this route. Mr. W. H. Holt is the Travelling Agent for this Road, and Mr. R. W. Wyles is at present located in Kingston as Agent; he will be found at the Office of the American Steamers, Kinghorn's Wharf.

Sanford's Opera Troupe.

If ever band of Minstrels had a bumper house, Sanford's famous Troupe of Singers had one last night; and a glorious finale they made of it. Without exception, and without the slightest disposition to say aught but fact, "which nobody can deny," this Troupe, as stated yesterday, is decidedly the best that has visited Kingston; and it is therefore with the greatest pleasure we state that, so soon as their engagements in Toronto, Hamilton, &c., are ended, they will honor the Kingstonese with another series of Concerts—probably early in August. The men composing this Troupe are indeed musicians—some of them singers of no very mean capacity and culture, and it is pleasing to see them so well received, and to have to record the fact, that the citizens of all classes know when they have real talent before them, and are not backward in sustaining it. It is hardly fair perhaps to particularise, but it is at least common justice to sustain the critiques of the Canadian Press, wherever the Company has performed, in reference to the musical and histrionic merits of Messrs. Lynch, Rainer, Collins, Kavanagh and Cool White—the latter defying all competition in his noted side-splitting lecture on Woman's Rights. Sliter's dancing is such as can be accomplished by Sliter, and by nobody else; and Master Sanford promises to follow closely in his wake. The jokes and eccentricities of the troupe are the broadest that ever greeted a delighted audence, without, in the slightest degree, tending to indelicacy—full of sly humor and sparkling wit, with acting to correspond.—"My old Kentucky Home," and the "Old Arm Chair," were finely and feelingly sung by Mr. Lynch, and received that approbation from the immense audience which sterling merit alone can claim. Mr. Rainer, by particular request of several leading gentlemen in this city, sang Mr. Charles Sangster's new song, "The Banner of Old England," lately published by the composer, Mr. Murdoch, and was loudly and deservedly applauded at the close, his fine bass voice harmonising with the spirit of the air to which the words are wedded; indeed he did the song more than ample justice, considering that he had not seen it until the afternoon of yesterday. The Troupe leave for Toronto by this day's steamer, where we wish them every success, and where they will be sure to reap an excellent harvest; they will be gladly hailed on their return, and will be looked for with no little anxiety by and by.

The Quickest yet from New York.—Mr. T. O. Butler, the Mail Agent, started from New York yesterday morning. Last evening, at an early hour, he deposited in this office copies of the *Herald* and *Times* of June 2nd. Verily the old stage coaches are fit now only for barricades; and it is not at all surprising to see the French applying them to so worthy a purpose.

Gleason's Pictorial.—This favorite illustrated journal, forming sixteen octavo pages weekly, commences a new volume July 1st, being the 7th volume of the work. It comes to us regularly freighted with its foreign and home illustrations, and a fund of excellent original reading matter. It is edited by Maturin M. Bollou, a gentleman long connected with the Boston press, and published by F. Gleason, Boston, at $3 per annum, or $1 50 for six months. Clubs of ten subscribers taken at the rate of $2 00 per annum. E. W. Palmer, Kingston, Agent.

Among the dispatches published at Madrid is a petition from the consignees of the Black Warrior, Tyng & Co., to the Queen, paying the remission of the fine of $6,000 paid by them to the Cuban authorities.

The publication of this petition it is believed would cause the Spanish Government to refuse altogether granting any indemnity for the detention of the steamer, or in fact of agreeing to any of the demands of the American Minister.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel

SINCE THE 1ST JUNE.

J. Bell, Belleville; R. H. Sliter and wife, Buffalo; Mrs. Sanford & Son; D. Roblin, Napanee; H. Holden, Shannonville; C. A. Stark, Ogdensburgh; N. Lake, Sterling; A. Wright, New York; William Shaw, New York; S. S. Vindin, New York; W. Conkey, New York; J. F. Davis, R. A. R. Hubert, Montreal; William Beattie, Ancaster; H. J. Ford, England; J. Bussiade, Belleville; R. J. Dallas, W. Jeffrey and wife, Miss Jeffrey, Miss Tait, Coburg; C. P. Greer, G. O. White, Ogdensburgh; J. Ker, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Small, London, Canada West; M. Ross, Toronto; D. F. Jones, C. Jones, Gananoque; J. V. Ham, Whitby; A. McFaul, Wellington; H. A. Jones, Brockville.

Arrivals at Stenson's Hotel.

June 2nd.—James Daly, Storrington; W. Duck, Jr., Kingston; E. Mitcell Minot, Maine; G. Scott, Napanee; H. McCarty, Kingston Mills; John Amos, Astoria; S. Cousins, Tomkins County, N. Y.; D. Bogart, Adolphustown; M. Wittgentien, Watertown; J. B. Hawley, Watertown; Mr. Clapp, Napanee; S. G. Pearce, Agusta; R. F. Jones, Newburg.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

June 1.

Str. New York, Ogdensburgh, 1 box, A. Chown; Ottawa, Montreal, 32 boxes Candles, 36 barrels, 1 bag Ginger, J. Carruthers; St. Lawrence, Montreal, 18 Packages, J. Carruthers; Schr. Sarah Bond Oswego, 1 Willow Waggon, W. Doran; Schr. Isabella, Oswego, 200 bbls., 400 bags Salt, 100 bbls. Plaster, T. Hendry; 100 bbls. 1000 sacks Salt, J. Carruthers; 1 bbl. Oil, G. Miller; 40 Iron Weights, Walker & Berry.—Bay State, Oswego, 30 boxes Starch, J. Carruthers; 6 bbls. Oil, J. Fraser; 5 bundles Hose, A. A. Campbell; Schr. J. Irwin, Cleveland, 9643 bushels Corn, C. Hales. Boston, Ogdensburgh, 1 Box, H. Armstrong; 1 Box, W. Rudston; 9½ boxes Tobacco, S. Howill; 1 box, 1 roll Leather, T. McCafferey; 3 Bales, J. D. Bryce & Co.; 9 boxes Furniture, T. Davis; 1 case, P. Hanging, Deykes & Co.; 1 Box, A. Chown; 1 box Delaney & Bowes; 45 boxes Tea, 4 boxes Tobacco, 5 bhds. Sugar, J. Doran; 3 Bales, J. Davis; 3 Fishing Rods, 1 Box, 6 bbls. Molasses, J. S. Smith & Co; 4 cases Glass, H. Armstrong; 3 boxes, J. Ramage; 11 boxes, E. W. Palmer; 1 box, J. Fraser; 2 bales, 1 box, P. D. Booth, 1 box, W. Simpson; 1 package, J. Duff; 130 bars & sheet Iron, Ontario Foundry Co. Schr. J. B. Collins, Oswego—200 bbls 1000 bags Salt, Brown & Harty; 60 bbls. Plaster, G M Kinghorn.

June 2.—Str. Ontario, Oswego—2 boxes Scales, S K Holbrook; 1 case H Ware, G & B; 8 Dishes, Mrs Wilton. Str. Cataract, Oswego; 1 box, A McGuire; 1 bundle Whips, W Rudston; 2 boxes, Delaney & Bowes. Str. Star, Cape Vincent; 2 bundles, A Chown; 20 bags Meal, R G Vaughan; 10 bales, O Oliver; 7 boxes, S Lashly; 2 cases, A G & Co; 6 boxes, Delaney & Bowes; 110 chests Tea, 14 bbls. 56 boxes Tobacco, 20 boxes, 40 bbls., J S Smith & Co; 2 boxes, D Beatty; 12 kegs, J Bruce; 1 Force Tobacco, 1 bbl., 6 casks, 2 hhds. 5 bbls., H Scott; 1 case, S Morley; 1 case, 3 obls, S Muckleston; 1 box, G Baker & Co; 10 hhds Molasses, Browne & Harty; 1 package, J Creighton; 1 package, E W Palmer; 1 box, W B Simpson; 4 cases, 3 Hat Blocks, Henry Ingman.

EXPORTS.

May 31.

Schr. Triton, Oswego; 3200 bundles Laths.

June 1.—J Clipper, do, 21,980 feet P Lumber.

E. W. PALMER has just received Putnam's Monthly for June.
Kingston, June 2nd, 1854. 128

CABIN PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship "Leicester," 744 Tons A 1 at Lloyds, J. E. Cole, Commander, will sail about the 15th June.

This Ship has excellent accommodation for Cabin passengers. Apply to
WALKER & BERRY,
Quebec or Kingston.

Quebec, June 1, 1854.

Toronto "Globe" copy until 15th June, and send account to the Advertiser.
WALKER & BERRY,
per Robert Wallace.

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.

NOTICE.

TO MR. HIRAM WEEKS.

Sir:

TAKE NOTICE, that the Land required by, and to be taken by The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, from you, for the purposes of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, may be described as follows:—

Commencing on the boundary line between your land and the lands of Messrs. Smith & Henderson, at the South side of the line of Railway:—thence Northerly eighty feet, more or less, along the said boundary: thence North-westerly three hundred and thirty-six feet, more or less, to the boundary between your land and the land of Thomas W. Dennis: thence Southerly eighty feet, more or less, along the said boundary:—thence South-easterly three hundred and thirty six feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; and being composed of part of part No. Two, in the second concession of the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac.

That the powers intended to be exercised by the said The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, with regard to the Land above described, are—The construction of the Railway thereon.

That the said Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada are willing, and hereby offer to pay the sum Ten Pounds as a compensation for the Land above described, and as a compensation for such damages as you may sustain on occasion of the exercise of the powers above mentioned; and that in the event of your not accepting this offer, David Roblin, of the Village of Napanee, Esquire, is to be appointed as, and will be the Arbitrator of the said Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

JOHN BELL,
Attorney and Solicitor.
For the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

SMITH & HENDERSON,
Solicitors.

Dated at Kingston,
this 30th day of May, 1854.

NOTICE,

MRS. ADEDAIDE BELANGER.

Madam

TAKE NOTICE, that the Land required by, and to be taken by The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, from you, for the purposes of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, may be described as follows:—

Commencing on the boundary line between your land and the land of George Hardy: thence Easterly eighty feet, more or less, along the said boundary: thence Southerly eighty feet, more or less, to the boundary between your land and the land of Bridget O'Neill: thence Easterly eighty feet, more or less, along the said boundary: thence eighty feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; and being part of Lot Number Five, on the West side of the Great Cataraqui River, in the Township of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, and containing about one-sixth of an acre of land.

That the powers intended to be exercised by the said The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, with regard to the land above described, are—the Construction of the Railway thereon.

That the said Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada are ready and willing, and hereby offer to pay the sum of Five Pounds as a compensation for the Land above described, and as a compensation for such damages as you may sustain on occasion of the exercise of the powers above mentioned; and that in the event of your not accepting this offer, David Roblin, of the Village of Napanee, Esquire, is appointed as, and will be the Arbitrator of the said Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

JOHN BELL,
Attorney and Solicitor
For the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

SMITH & HENDERSON,
Solicitors.

Dated at Kingston,
this 30th day of May, 1854.

New Books.

JOHN DUFF has received

History of Oliver Cromwell and the English Commonwealth, from the Execution of Charles the I. to the Death of Cromwell. By M. Guizot.

Graham's Magazine for June.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with their treatment by Inhalation. By Robert Hunter, M. D.

Kingston, June 2nd, 1854 128

Portland Road.

WILL be sold BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, [in ¼ Mile Sections,] that part of the Kingston and Portland Road lying between Moon's Swamp and Spike's Corners, including about seven miles.

Sale to commence at Moon's Swamp at ten o'clock, A. M.

ALSO,

On Monday, the 19th instant, that part of said Road, in ¼ and ¾ Mile Sections, lying between Harper's Corners and Atkinson's, including about 2¼ miles.

Sale to commence at Gibson's Hill, at two o'clock, P. M.

Specifications may be seen on the ground.

D. C. SMITH,
Engineer.

Portland, 2nd June, 1854. 127

Dr. Cumming's New Book.

ENGLISH EDITION, price one dollar. The Tent and the Altar: or Sketches of Patriarchial Life. By the Reverend Jno Cumming, D. D.

—ALSO,—

A further supply of Dr. Cummings' Works. English Edition. Price 5s. each.

J. DUFF.

Kingston, June 2nd, 1854. 128

RECEIVED per steamer 'Star,' from Cape Vincent, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

46 Chests Teas,
51 Boxes Tobaccos,
9 Do. Gum Drops,