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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, Storrington and Elginburgh, 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 9 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 ½d. 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 Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1854

The War on the Danube.

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.—LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The considerable time that has elapsed since the receipt of any news of importance from the Danube, is itself a fact of some significance. It will be remembered that the Russian army under General Luder, effected the passage of the Lower Danube on the 24th March, and succeeded in the course of the next few days in taking the small Turkish fortresses of Isaktcha, Toultscha, Matschin and Hirsova, while the Russian advanced posts were pushed forward without encountering any serious resistance, as far as Trajan's Wall. In the course of the month of April Prince Paskiewitch, having taken the chief command and reached the scene of operations, the right wing of the Russian army made a sudden retrograde movement and evacuated Little Wallachia, thereby denoting that the plan which at one time threatened to turn the Turkish left by an incursion into Servia, and an attack on Widdin is abandoned. This decision may be attributed to three causes—1stly, the position of the Turks at Kalafat was too strong to be forced without tremendous loss, and behind Kalafat and the Danube lies Widdin, which could only be reduced by a regular siege; 2ndly, the advance of the Russians on this point would probably have led to an immediate counter movement on the part of Austria, and 3rdly, the Russian army thus opposed by the Turks and threatened by the Austrians was compelled to contract its line of operations within narrow limits. The Russians to the astonishment of all Europe have remained inactive in the Dobrudscha for more than five weeks, thus giving time for the sickly season of May to come in, and for the land force of the allies to take up a formidable hostility. Silistria, even, has not been laid siege to, although the possession of that fortress is indispensable to the success of any operations against Shumla, Varna, or the Balkan. This important fortress has, as yet, been only assailed by a fire across the river at a distance of 1,000 yards, and the damage done has been little. The entire force with Luders, on the right bank, is sufficient to carry on a regular siege, exposted as the besiegers would be, to be attacked by the main body of Omar's forces, while the Anglo-French troops could be landed with the utmost expedition and safety at Varna, only fifty miles distant. Under these circumstances it is difficult to foresee what are Paskiewitch's plans. The Russian reserves are taking position on the line of the Sereth, a river which flows from the Bukovina parallel to the frontier of Transylvania, and the relations between Austria and Russia, at the present moment, are such that the Russians cannot advance into Turkey without the risk of adding the Austrians to the number of their enemies. A probable supposition is, therefore, that the Russian commander will refrain from undertaking any important offensive operations, but will confine himself to retaining his hold on the Principalities.

It was further reported that the Russians had received a severe check at Silistria, but the news requires confirmation. It is not true that the Russians have invested Silistria on the land side. Omer Pasha is still employed in concentrating his force at Shumla.

From Kalafat an engagement is reported between six squadrons of Cossacks and five of Turkish Hussars, near Radoan, on 4th May. The Cossacks were defeated, and lost 60 horses, 2 guns, and 136 men killed.

Accounts from all parts of Germany confirm the impression that the cause of the apparent inaction of the Russian armies is their increasing apprehension that they will soon have to encounter other adversaries than the Turks, and to turn the seat of war from the banks of the Danube to those of the Sereth or the Dniester. Austria had at first assembled its chief forces, under the command of the Archduke Albert, on the frontiers of Servia and the line of the Save, and the presence of that army undoubtedly served to strengthen the Turks in their positions at Kalafat, and to defeat the scheme of invading Servia where the Government of Prince Alexander was vigorously supported against the Russian emissaries by the agents of all the other powers. But when this movement had been prevented, and the Russians has retired from Little Wallachia, the interest of the campaign passed to another locality. It became known at Vienna that the Russians, instead of hurrying on all their available troops and reinforcements to the Danube, were forming considerable depots and cantonments on the line of the Sereth from Kammetz Podolsky on the frontier of the Russian Province of Podolsk to Fokshane, thus making Moldavia the base of their operations, and turning their front to the West rather than to the South. These positions are, in fact, the same which they occupied in the early part of the year 1849, previous to the Russian intervention in Hungary, and the passes of the Carpathian Mountains, by which they communicate with Transylvania, were more than once hotly disputed in the course of the war. An army in this province has the advantage of being able to advance into Gallacia by the North, or into Wallachia by the South, as the course of policy or of events may prescribe; and, in either case it would turn the flank of a corps occupying the Bukowina or the extreme Eastern frontier of the Austrian Empire. We are left, then, in uncertainty as to the next movements which may be contemplated by Russia, but it is evident, from the last measures of the Austrian Cabinet, that they think it necessary to prepare in earnest for the defence of Gallicia, which is, perhaps, more seriously menaced at this moment than is the Turkish Province of Bulgaria. Accordingly, the second division of the army has been ordered to march with all speed to the North, and General Schlear, one of the ablest of the Austrian officers, is to take command in that province. It is extremely difficult to obtain any information as to the real movements of the Russians; but there is reason to believe that the corps of the Imperial Guards is marching from the Baltic Province of Poland by way of Kowno, and that the strength of the 1st and 2nd divisions of the army is still concentrating in the Polish provinces. The great strategical difficulty of the Czar in the pressent war is, that he is exposed to an attack on six or seven points, wholly distinct from any other, and requiring an army for its defence. The fortitude of Austria is therefore, of the highest importance to the course of the war.

Piracy in the Greek Seas.

Constantinople, May 1, 1854.

Piracy is spreading more and more every day on the coasts and in the Islands of Greece. The Salamander left here on the 28th, with a strong body of marines, for the purpose of chastising the robbers, who, for want of better prey, have had the impudence to attack some of the hired transports while filled with troops. A brig, on board of which there was a detachment of French artillery, was pursued by a flotilla of these corsairs, and was not able to shake them off till it had fired upon them. It is high time that the English and French Governments should adopt effective measures against the Greeks. These attacks terify the captains and crews of the merchantmen, to such a decree that they no longer venture to leave the harbors alone but wait till a large body of them can start together, under some safe escort. The effect of this is, that slow as the conveyance of troops has hitherto been, it will now be much slower and more uncertain. It is said that the *Hero*, which is the ship on Guard at the Piræus having been attacked by these ruffians, she suddenly fired a broadside among them, which sunk a dozen boats, crowded with these audacious brigands

A dispatch from constantinople dated the 10th, announces that the outer works of Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the French and English fleets, with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the place previous to a general attack. The Russians retired from the exposed forts.

On the 12th, the British Baltic fleet took possession of Boomersand, on the Island of Aland. There was a report that Revel had been bombarded, but it was not credited.

Items of late News.

PROBABILITY OF WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—POSITION OF ENGLAND.—War between Spain and America appears to be inevitable. The Spanish Ministry have received 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, which the Cuban authorities have levied on that ship. We may, therefore, foresee pretty clearly what the result will be. The States have at present a volunteer army numbering 85,000 men, for the most part Irishmen well drilled and armed to the teeth. This force is actually ready for the field, and can be augmented to any extent required for the invasion and subjugation of Cuba, or of old Rpain herself. At present the Spanish forces at Cuba, may be estimated at from 24,000 to 25,000 men, which is to be increased to 30,000, with as little delay as possible. But what does this bombastic display of numbers and military renown amount to? Spain might as well send so many of her troops to defend Odessa against the combined forces of England and France!

The Spaniards may have batteries and fortresses to screen them from the assaults of their enemy. But how long will it take the Americans to sweep them from the face of the earth. The Cabinet of Madrid can have very little idea of what power they have to deal with. The United States is the Czardom of civilization; it exhibits the very perfection of human power; its resources are illimitable; its debt little more than imaginary; and the burdens of its people are absolutely ideal. And the idea of an old, careworn and impoverished nation of very questionable, valor and military prowess grappling with this great creation of modern times is somewhat amusing. If the overthrow of Spain's power in Mexico and South America goes for anything, we may fairly assume that the Mexicans make quite as good soldiers as the Spaniards; and that therefore any resistance they may attempt to offer to an American army on the coast of Cuba, will share a worse fate than the Mexicans when led by the *gallant* SANTA ANNA himself.

A report reached Liverpool from Dublin, stating on the faith of a Reverend Mr. Babbington, of Derry, Ireland, that a letter had been received from a Mr. Smylie, one of the passengers of the *City of Glasgow* steamer, stating that the ship had foundered at sea, and that the passengers were carried to the coast of Africa. No particulars were given. It is curious that a person named Smylie was a passenger by the *City of Glasgow*, although in all the published lists his name was erroneously printed "Smalley." Richardson, Brothers & Co. telegraphed to Belfast to make enquiry, when it was found that the whole story was without foundation.

A KING IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.—The King of Portugal is about to travel, having received legislative sanction to that end. It is said he goes in search of a wife. The Miguelite party are offended at it, as they say the daughter of the Duke Delations was signed for him. Another party fix on a princess of the Belgian House of Coburg, and there are those who desire to see him espouse a British princess, in order to give Great Britain not only more interest, but more authority to counsel the chief of the state in Portugal. A small flotilla is fitting out to accompany the King.

The Buffalo *Democracy* says:—Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, as she is styled by her loyal subjects, has been pleased to send an autograph letter and $200 to a fugitive slave in the employ of Clark & Pond, millers, at Fulton, E. Y., in return for a barrel of specimen flour sent her by the negro.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE.—Three daughters of Reverend Mr. Perry, Methodist preacher, living at Eldorado, Ky., seven miles from Harrodsburg, were, on Monday, the 22nd instant, burned so badly by the explosion of a camphene lamp, that they died. Two of the daughters were grown—one nineteen, and the other seventeen, and the third about nine years old. The *Frankfort Commonwealth* gives the following particulars:—After supper, while the servant was washing the dishes, and the eldest daughter wiping them, the second daughter undertook to replenish the camphene lamp by which they were working, and called the youngest daughter to hold it. She took the lamp in one hand, and held the top through which the wick passed in the other. The wick was still burning as before, and the lower part of it yet in the lamp, but she held it away some distance from the mouth.—The other commenced to pour camphene into it from a can containing about half a gallon, when it caught fire and exploded, covering them and the whole room in an immediate blaze, and saturating their clothes with the combustible fluid. The servant woman sprang out at the door, and plunged into a barrel of rain water, by which her life was saved, although she is badly burned. The door, it seems, closed after her, and the daughters, in their confusion, could not open it. They then went through the parlor and out at the hall door, and ran about sixty yards to their father's store, screaming and enveloped in flames, that completely covered their bodies, and extended at least three feet above their heads. There, and near there, some persons came to their assistance, and enveloped one in a blanket, another in a quilt, and another in a web of linen, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. But it was too late to save their lives. From their lips upward they were burned horribly. The youngest died the next morning at eight o'clock, the next in age at eleven, and the eldest at six o'clock on Tuesday evening. Each retained her senses to the last, and was able to give a full account of the circumstances of the terrible affair.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.—We learn that the formation of the ring during the eclipse of the 26th instant, as observed at Cambridge, took place within seven seconds of the time predicted by Mr. Paine in his article published in the proceedings of the American Academy—a remarkable coincidence, certainly, under the circumstances.

The Russian Councillor of State, M. de Hamel, came on purpose from New York to the Observatory at Cambridge to observe the eclipse, in order that he might be able to report understandingly to his fellow academician, Strave, the director of the Imperial Observatory, how we managed astronomical matters in America. Throughout New England, so far as we have yet heard, very much the same sort of weather prevailed as in Boston, during the continuance of the Eclipse on Friday. The heavens were covered with flying clouds, through the opening in which occasional glimpses of the the progress of the eclipse were obtained in most quarters. In some places the moment of first contact was observed, in others the ring was seen, in others, though the beginning of the eclipse was lost, the formation of the ring and end of the eclipse were distinctly seen. In Portland, however, it seems to have been a total failure; nothing was seen from beginning to end of the eclipse. At New Haven, Conn., the clouds blew away in season to give everybody a good view of the eclipse, though it was not annular there. We regret to learn that although the ring was seen at the Observatory of Cambridge, its formation and rupture, and the two other contacts, were all rendered visible by clouds. At Middlebury, Vermont, where the eclipse, by calculation, was central, we are informed that the beginning of the eclipse could not be seen, but the formation and breaking of the ring, and the end of the eclipse, were finely observed, and that the spectacle was magnificent.—[Boston Traveller.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.—We continue the proceedings before the Commissioner's Court in Boston in the fugitive slave case. An important and fatal error in the date of the documents, as to the time of his escape from Alexandria, has been discovered. It is asserted that the fugitive escaped on the 25th of March, but evidence as yet unimpeached is presented that he was at work in Boston on the first of that month. How this fact, if sustained, may ultimately affect the case, we cannot say, but doubtless the self-constituted friends of the negro will avail themselves of it to the fullest extent. The military remained in the Court House during yesterday, but every effort has been made by the abolitionists to have the militia dismissed; and they have even gone so far as to counsel the civic authorities to compel the federal officers to vacate the city building and continue the examination at the Navy Yard, or perhaps some one of the fortresses in the harbor. The Anti-Slavery Convention met in Boston yesterday. The resolutions adopted and speeches delivered were rather more inflammatory than usual, if possible. Everybody that opposed their violence was denounced, of course. [An abolition meeting is announced for to-night, at which Giddings, Hale, and others are to appear. As was to be expected, the treatment experienced by Col. Suttle in Boston, has aroused at the South a feeling of intense indignation, and retaliation in the person of a certain Massachusetts Senator is advised by one of the public journals at Washington.—We trust that nothing of the kind will occur, though the provocation is so great as almost to justify it. The Senate yesterday instructed the Committee on Pensions to inquire as to the propriety of making some provision for the family of Batchelder, the murdered officer.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The President has at length issued a proclamation against certain filibustering expeditions against the Island of Cuba, known to have been for a long time preparing within the United States. We are unwilling to infer reluctance to issue such a proclamation from the procrastination that has been manifested, and will take for granted that the proclamation will be followed by corresponding energy in the suppression of all such illegal and piratical expeditions. It is to be hoped, also, that the Administration themselves will act in good faith toward Spain, and not *seek occasion* to embroil that country and this in a quarrel for the purpose of acquiring Cuba. Having been favored with the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the country wants no Cuba within its slavery and *slave trade*. The President may take that for granted, and spare money or blood in attempting its acquisition, and his Administration the mortification of proposing to Congress the admission of Cuba into the Union, and being answered "She can't come in."

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.

Domestic Items.

PROGRESS OF THE GRAND TRUNK LINE.—The locomotive "Oxford" has been engaged ever since she was placed on the rails, in conveying iron and other materials back from the river, the laying of the track being proceeded with as fast a circumstances will allow. The line of the Grand Trunk crosses the Bytown track about three fourths of a mile from the river. At this point considerible work has already been done. Mr. McGrory, who has the contract for the grading from Conway's Creek to the Bytown track, including the abouttment for the bridges, has about 70 men engaged upon the work, and is getting on very well. Mr. Ward has the building of the stone work of the bridge over the Bytown track and that over Conway's Creek. Mr. Ward has commenced the mason work at the former point and will prosecute it with his usual vigour Mr. W. has also the contract to build the bridg for the Bytown track where it crosses the river road. We understand that the work along the Trunk line between Brockville and Montreal, is progressing very satisfactorily, so much so that we would not be surprised to see the grading, all but some of the largest bridges, ready to receive the iron before the next winter sets in.—Prescott Telegraph.

We (Montreal Gazette) understand that when the Firemen were requested to turn out for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, some of them manifested the utmost alacrity, while others hung back or positively refused. A day or two since, the subject of a demonstration to receive Lord Elgen being broached, the men who were averse to turning out for the Queen were quite ready to greet His Lordship,—while those who were most ready to do honour to the Queen, refused plumply to have anything to do with a demonstration in favour of the Governor-General. Comment is needless.

EMIGRANTS FROM A SHIPWRECK.—A large number of emigrants, who recently escaped being shipwrecked, arrived at Quebec, and have since been transferred to Boston. On Sunday last crowds of the unfortunate people might be seen wandering through our streets in the most impoverished condition. They were provided with food and shelter here, at the instance of the Boston house to which their wrecked vessel was consigned, and yesterday, the greater portion of them were sent to that city at the expence of Train & Co. of Boston.—Transcript.

TRANSFER OF "THE ECHO" TO TORONTO.—The Trustees of The Echo & Protestant Episcopal Recorder after much and serious consideration, have determined to remove the paper from Port Hope to Toronto, and have made arrangements with Messrs. Maclear & Co., of that City, for the printing, publishing, and financial management of it for the time to come.

We regret the loss of the Ship "Sarah Mary," with a valuable cargo of goods for Montreal. The cargo of the "Niagara" which went ashore below Quebec, will also be damaged as she is full of water.

The Captain of the William John," which lately cleared from Dunnille for Toronto, with gypsum, reported and paid tolls on 65 tons only, but it having come to the knowledge of the authorities that he had 85 tons on board, and that the Government had been defrauded of the tolls on the additional 20 tons, the schooner was seized and detained on its passage, and not allowed to proceed till a fine of £5 as well as the additional duties were paid.

THE KINGSTON AND PHILLIPSVILLE ROAD.—The Directors of this Company are determined to go on with the work in earnest. The contractor is Mr. Isaac Hope, a man of energy and means, who will lose no time in driving the road ahead. More than two hundred men will find employment, and the highest wages in cash, will be paid. No work has been yet undertaken in or about Kingston that will add so much to the prosperity and trade of Kingston as this road. Years ago, if there was a spark of enterprise amongst us, this road would have been built. The fact of a man of character and substance like Mr Hope becoming the contractor, is the very best guarantee the stockholders can have for the speedy completion of the Kingston and Philipsville Road.

SCANDALOUS AFFAIR AT LYONS.—A very scandalous affair occurred at Lyons last week. A young girl, scarcely turned 16, in a humble but respectable class of life was found by her parents to be enciente, and on being questioned, stated that the parish priest was the author of misfortune. The parents expressed themselves incredulous, but the girl persisted in her story, and proposed, in order to verify the truth of what she said, to hire a lodging where she would invite the priest to visit her, placing her friends in ambush to see what passed. The stratagem afforded the most unequivocal evidence of the young creature's veracity; and some of her relatives, rushing from their hiding place, so belaboured the priest with their cudgels that his roars attracted an immense crowd round the house, which swelled, before the row was over, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000 persons. The papers, both in Paris and Lyons, have been forbidden to mention the matter.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN SALVADOR.—On the Sunday following Easter week, a terrible earthquake occurred at San Salvador by which two hundred persons were killed and upward of four millions of property destroyed.

The first sensation felt was on the night of Easter Thursday, and it seemed like the rumbling of heavy waves. In consequence of the volcanic nature of the country no serious attention was paid to the disturbance of the earth, and it continued as above described until about noon of Sunday when the earthquake occurred. Hundreds of the houses, which are built of mud brick, were prostrated in a moment, and for a brief time the atmosphere was filled with dust.

The cathedral erected many years ago by the Castilians was shaken to its foundation. Many of the beams of the structure were displaced, and one of the timbers in its fall seriously injured the Bishop and several of the Priests who were at the time offering prayers that no calamity should befal them. On the following Monday hundreds of people came to San Salvador and commenced the work of plundering from the ruins.

It was found that about two hundred persons, many of whom occupied offices of distinction, were killed. The loss of property is estimated at four millions of dollars.

The Balkans.—Shumla.

The gloomy and rocky defiles of the Balkans are still at this day as impenetrable as when Darius passed them from the south, five hundred years before the Christian era. For centuries the rich and fertile delta, which lies between the Carpathians, the Balkans, and the Black Sea, has lain unused, and its immense resources have remained almost unknown to Europe. And yet nature has lavishly endowed these magnificent regions, while the Danube offers them an easy outlet, and a means of communication with all the rest of the world. Why, then, are they so neglected? The cause is not far to seek. As the constant battle-field of every nation, these vast plains have been periodically devasted by war at each great historical period, and hence so far from lamenting the mountain chains which shut them in, the inhabitants of these countries have hitherto regarded them as bulwarks against invasion, rather than as obstacles to their commercial relations.

This fact explains why the Balkans are so little known, and why the practicable passes still remain in their primitive state. As regards the former point, the general state of knowledge is so imperfect, that the celebrated historian of Turkey, Von Hammer, reduces the defiles of the principal chain to seven only, whilst by a paper lately read before the Royal Geographical Society of London, it appears that the real number is much greater.

The author of that paper, General Jochmus, states that with the express object of studying the entire chain from Cape Emineh (finis Hœmi) to Tirnova, situate at the foot of the mountain between Schipka and Dransva, he crossed it seven times in a zigzag direction—that is, from Messambria to Sudshib, from there to Aschly, from Aschly to Dobrak, from Dobrak to Carnabat, from Carnabat to to Kasan, from Kasan to Selimneh, and from Selimneh to Tirnova. He also explored the little chain of the Hœmus in the same way and crossed it from Tirnova to Osmanbazar, from that place to Kasan, from Kasan to Ozalikavak, from Ozalikavak to Koprikoi, from Koprikoi to Shumla, from Shumla to Paravskza, and from Paravadza to Varna.

The highest point of the chain beyond Monastirkoi is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, the pass itself being situate at a height of 1,800 feet. It leads to Bana, a village 12 miles south of Messambria, passing through dense forests of oaks, by the roads used by the waggons that convey wood and iron to Messambria.

Shumla, lying at the fact of the Balkans, is a strategic position of extreme importance. It is strongly fortified by nature, and art has created additional means of defence which render it almost impregnable. The Turks have given it the appellation of Ghazi (victorious). This town is the key of the valley which extends from the Baleans to the sea; it commands the principal pass of the chain, and like Roustchuk and Silistria, is one of the stages on the road to Constantinaple.

Shumla contains a population of about 35,00 inhabitants, and covers a surface of between two and three miles in length by one mile in width. It stands at the foot of a wooded hill 600 or 700 feet in height which half surrounds the town like an amphitheatre. The greater part of the ancient entrenchments no longer exists, but the hill which protects the town is steep and inaccessible—qualities which have been taken advantage of in constructing the modern fortifications, which are upon the European system.

The ports, redoubts, and casemates which now guard Shumla render it a very formidable place. The positions of these new works have been carefully chosen, so as to cover all the ravines and defiles leading to the camp, and to defend the high road to the great pass of the Balkans, which is only thirty miles from Shumla.

The passage of the Balkans by a hostile force is, therefore, almost impossible; and as long as the flags of England and France cover the coasts of the Black Sea, the chain cannot be turned. The position of the Turks is excellent, supported as it is by impregnable fortifications and impassable mountains, whilst, on the other hand, the Russians, at the least check, might be thrown back on the Danube, and forced to return to the Principalities.—Moniteur de la Flotte.

NEWSPAPER WRITING.—Though everybody effects secrecy, it is a secret known to all the town, that almost every competent man in political life has new and then used the newspaper press, the most powerful engine there is for acting upon opinion. An acquaintance of ours, calling on one of the bishops, had to wait beside him until he finished a leader for a daily paper. Several political chiefs affect little secresy respecting the fact of their contributing to newspapers, though they of course do not wish to be identified with all their contributions.—"You may think it very easy to write an article for a newspaper," said a Cabinet Minister at a public dinner recently, "but try it." In truth, to write a good leader on an occurrence of the hour, acute and ready in its arguments, and humorous or forcible in its illustrations, with the brief statements of facts, and the skilful management of personalities which it demands in reference both to the newspaper and its party. The political pamphlet is a series of leaders strung together, according to a unity of its own. Nobody needs to be told that, perhaps, the most piquant and powerful, certainly the most successful, of political pamphlets of late years, was the pamphlet published by Mr. Bulwer when the death of the late Earl Spencer occasioned an intrigue which ousted a Ministry in a day.

It is customary among business people to square up their books and take account of stock. A well known business man on ——s reeth recently met a fellow merchant.

"Ah, S——, how are you?"

"O, busy, busy very busy taking account of stock."

"Are you?" was the response; "well, its a great bore, ain't it? but, thank God, I'm saved the trouble—the Sheriff came and took an account of all my stock last week!"

AGAINST THE BIG FOWLS.—The Committee on Poultry of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society urge the careful breeding of the domestic varieties of fowl—the Dorkins, Bolton Grays, and their crosses—in preference to the Giant Chinamen. Neither profit nor good taste, they say, suggests the breeding of China hens. They are not great layers; not prolific; are long in getting their growth, and are great eaters; upon the table are coarse and stringy; and of a certainty are no ronament to the farm yard, their form being awkward and ungainly, and their crow being, as has been observed, 'not the honest Saxon crow, expressive of daybreak love, war, and animal spirits, but a horrid ejaculation, between a Chinese sentence, as described by missionaries, and a badly blown dinner-horn.'

Great Immigration.

During the past week, the River Mail Steamers, as well as other vessels on the St. Lawrence, have arrived laden with Passengers, of all classes. On Tuesday and Friday, the 'Magnet' went up with upwards of six hundred each trip. And the 'Passport' and 'Arabian' were almost equally crowded. The immigration this season is very great.

Napanee Standard—Charles Lowry, Editor—May 30.

"When dishonest politicians fail to accomplish their ends by upright, legal, and honorable means, recourse is usually had to dissimulation, and fallacious artifice, which serves as a prelude to the most insidious and vile despotism."

*** Perhaps the new editor of the 'Standard' will favor the public with a translation into the ordinary vernacular of the above.

Local Improvements in Kingston.

With respect to the above, the following is the communication received from the Ordnance Department:—

Office of Ordnance,
Montreal 29th May, 1854.

SIR—Referring to Mr. Alderman Macdonell's application of the 19th November last, we have the honor to acquaint you that the Board of Ordnance have been pleased to accede to the views of the Corporation in so far as to give their assent to the opening out of Gordon Street, and also to the extension of Johnston Street one chain wide across the Ordnance Lands, upon the understanding that the road be formed and fenced on both sides at the expense of the Corporation; and that no buildings be erected on the sides of the street, and that the Department have the right to close the thoroughfare, should the public service require such a measure; and provided also, that the Ordnance tenant makes no objection to the arrangement, and that he be indemnified by the Corporation for the loss of the land taken for the street, should he demand it.

We have to add, however, that the Home Authorities have not seen fit to entertain the application of the Corporation to occupy the Place D'Arms as a Hay and Wood Market.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your obd't humble servants,
J. WILLIAM BELL.

The Mayor of Kingston.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, 1st June.

Notwithstanding the non-arrival of the Arctic, and the anxiety with which her news is waited for by buyers, the wheat market was very buoyant this morning, and an advance of ½d. per bushel took place on the past week's prices. There were upwards of 2000 bushels offering before 11 o'clock—all of which met with ready sales. One buyer—Mr. Macdonald—gave 8s. 10d. per bushel for fifteen, and 8s. 10½d, for three loads. The strongest competition exists amongst purchasers, and sellers' views are not almost without hesitation. The average price for to-day cannot be far from 8s. 9d. per bushel.

Upwards of 35,000 bushels of wheat and 70,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from this city, at Browne's Wharf alone, since the opening of navigation; 1000 bus. of wheat came in store yesterday, at the same wharf.

Rochester, June 2nd.

ADVANCE IN FLOUR.—Prime Genesee Flour has now obtained the highest price of the season, both in this and the eastern markets. We hear that extra Genesee sells in lots in New York at $11,75. It sold here this morning from the mills, in lots to retailers, at $10,50. As freights are only 48 cts. per barrel to New York, it will be seen that millers can get better profits by shipping, than by selling here at present rates. The retail price here is scarcely fixed, but is about $10,75, we suppose.

The Paris 'Star' says that the wheat now fetches twelve shillings and sixpence York, in Paris. No wool has yet come in. Prices are not settled yet.

Review of the Quebec Market for the week ending June 3rd.

WHITE PINE.—In the absence of any supply of new timber, the transactions of the week have been confined to the old stock—shipping parcels, for immediate delivery, of the best qualities have brought 10½d. a 11d. per foot, for 70 a 75 feet averages—8d. a 8½d. per 60 feet averages.

RED PINE.—Averages of 40 feet have been sold at 1s. 6d. per foot.

OAK.—Fair average lots at 3s.; selected sizes 3s. 9d.

STAVES.—W. O. W. I. merchantable in good demand at £18 per mile; standard merchantable freely taken at £57 10s. for assorted, and £60 for pipe staves.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Montreal, June 1st, 1854.

Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 20th May, 1854.

No. 4612½	passengers, first class,	$3902	43
No. 1312½	" second "	811	37½
No. 3890¼	tons merchandise,	10064	72
No. 308386	feet of lumber,	1487	75
No. 560	cords of fire wood,	743	08
	Nails, &c.,	609	10
Total.	Currency,	$17,818	45½
		£4454	12 3½

Miles open, 292.

Commencing January 1st.

Total receipts for current half year up to week ending May 20th, 1854	*Currency.* £57918 11 10¼

JAMES HARDMAN,
Auditor.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

Imports.

June 3.—Str. Britannia, Montreal—202 packages Merchandize, Hugh Fraser; 49 pkgs Merchandise, H. Holden; 35 boxes Hardware, Delaney & Bowes; 4 pkgs Hardware, A. L Smith; 3 packag's hardware, W. Miller; 15 kegs nails, 1 case Copper, W Rudston.—Str. New York, Oswego—2 pkgs Oars, Lamps &c., Merrick & Jones; 1 box Goods, G Tennity; Str. St. Lawrence, Montreal—8 boxes Candles, D C Hickey.—Schr. Hope, Erie—380 tons Coal, W Bowen; Str. Huron, Montreal—2 bales, 2 case, D C Hickey & Co.; 61 boxes Tin and C Plate, S. Morley; 1 case, J D Bryce; 1 cask, S Muckleston; 1 trunk Shoes, C Ferns; 17 bbls. 2 casks, 2 pkgs, A Steward. Str. Siar, Cape Vincent—1 box Oysters, 1 basket Panama's 14 boxes, J Jennings; 1 keg Nuts, J Bruce; 1 bbl 1 box, A Hough; 1 case straw Goods, A McFaul; 119 pkgs Machinery, G W Osborn; 6 boxes, C Brown; 1 case, 1 bbl, W Rudston; 8 boxes, C Mair; 1 box, 1 trunk, A Caton; Crask ware, Holmes & Co; 2 chests Tea; 9 boxes Soap, H Scott; 1 bbl, H Holgster; 7 boxes, R Gunshaw; 1 pkg, owner; 1 box, 20 case Oysters, A Searle. Schr. Princess, Dundee—14000 pipe Staves, Calvin & Cook. Schr. Perry, Port Hope; 100 bbls Flour D McIntosh; 150 bbls Flour, Holden & Henderson; 622 bbls Flour, R Wallace.

EXPORTS.

June 2.—Island Clipper, Cape Vincent—21,980 feet sawed Lumber.

Arrivals at Stenson's Hotel.

June 3.—John H. Moraw, Newburgh; Henry M. Day, Newburgh, Levi A. Appleby, Shannonville; T. Moore, and Lady, Shannonville; Capt. A. Talbot, Picton; S. P. Tesdall, London, C. W.; James F. Bartles Napanee; James Spikes, Portland. James McGrimm, do; Isaac Miller, do; S. S. Phippen, Belleville; E. J. Sisson, and Lady, do; Miss Green, do; James Daly, Storrington; W. Whealen, Centreville.

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the MATERIA MEDICA. Dark and luxuriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and Grey Heads were perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years. A. J. COURTRIGHT, 76 Bond-St. N. Y." The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Headache, and all Cutaneous Diseases. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. Try it.—Price only 25 cents, in large bottles.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N.Y.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Philadelphia, June 3.

The screw steamer City of Manchester sailed at noon with 126 passengers, and $125,000 in speci.

Baltimore, June 3.

A private letter, received by the Asia, of a very recent date, from Constantinople states that the finances of Turkey are in a most deplorable condition. The government finds it impossible to raise men. The aspect of affairs was gloomy.

New York, June 3.

The Franklin sailed at noon for Havre with 230 passengers, and $1,261,399 in speci. Among her passengers was Prince Jerome Bonapart.

Advices from China report that the rebels had captured the city Loocheo, and were marching on to other victories. An outrage had been committed on the American flag, but it was speedily atoned for.

DIED.

At Guelph, on the 22nd ultimo, Mr. Gabriel Williams, son of Mr. Williams, brewer.

At Guelph, on the 22nd ultimo, Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Rowland, Esq., Contractor on the Grand Trunk Railway, aged 34 years.

At Oxford Mills, on the 24th May, Elisha Collar, Esq., of Merrickville, in his 69th year

At the residence of John D. Thompson, Esq., Scarboro, on the 28th ultimo, Emily, the wife of Dr. Norman Baker, aged 28 years.

At Quebec on the 27th ult., Thomas Dunn, aged 22 years.

At Sophiasburgh, on the 8th ult., Mary Spalding, wife of Peter Ruttan, Esq., aged 64 years.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold, by private Sale, by the undesigned,

Sixteen Building Lots,

Situate on Beverley and Union Streets, directly opposite the residence of J. Counter, Esq., Southrood. These Lots form the corner of the streets above named, and occupy an elevated and healthy position, from which may be seen the whole city and the waters of the bay and haroor.—Very desirable for private residences. Terms of Sale favorable to purchasers, with five or ten years time, as may be agreed upon. The property may be viewed and all information afforded, on application to

JOHN CRAWFORD,
Beverley Street.

Kingston, June 5, 1854.

RECEIVED at the Stores of the Subscriber, per steamer 'Dawn,'
11 Barrels Porter,
15 Do. Crushed Sugar,
6 Hhds. Earthenware,
15 Crates do.,
Per steamer 'Arabian,'
25 Bags Brand,
Per steamer 'Canadian,'
28