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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 7.30 P. M.

Eastern Mails by Land from Kingston to Whitby Falls, closes Tuesday and Friday at 5 A. M. Delivered Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.30 P. M.

Western Mail—Cobourg, 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 2 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 2 P M. Delivered Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.

Sydenham Corners, Loughboro, Storrington and Bightsburgh, 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 9 P. M.

English Mail, closes Monday at 3 P.M.

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ROBERT DEACON, P. M.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimi pars Orbem Dicit."

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1854.

### Letters and Telegraphs Received.

D. R., Quebec, with remittance; R. C., Quebec; J. R., Marsaux; F. W., Illinois.

### Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, May 16th, 1854.

There is still an absence of foreign news. At home everything is going on satisfactorily, and the money market has improved. The arrival of the Marco Polo, a fast sailing ship from Australia, with three weeks later intelligence, confirming the accounts of new discoveries of gold, has contributed to the favourable feeling.

The advance last week in the rate of discount of the Bank of England, from 5 to 5½ per cent, has not been followed by the slightest disturbance of the trade of the country, or by any expression of dissatisfaction in any quarter. It is seen that a universally healthy state of business prevails, and that, under these circumstances, our merchants and manufacturers can bear any temporary pressure that may be necessary between the present time and the coming harvest, without being forced to restrict their operations. Of course as regards the future it is by the result of the next harvest that the turn of affairs will be chiefly decided. If it is favourable there is abundant evidence that the supply of money will rapidly increase, since on the continent the general tendency is to lower rates; the influence of which is only prevented from being felt in this country by the constant demand for grain. The moment the slightest ease begins to manifest itself, a fresh rise takes place in the wheat market, and consignments are attracted from all the available ports of Europe, for which new amounts of gold are forthwith despatched. This has now been going on so steadily for the past six months as to lead every one to the conviction that the extent of the deficiency of the harvest of last year was not sufficiently estimated; and that it will be in vain to look any longer for a better state of affairs until the prospects of the coming crops have been fully determined.

The consequence of our position in this respect are illustrated at the present moment as regards financial matters, in an almost unprecedented disparity between our rates of discount and those which are prevailing at all the other principal cities of Europe.—Thus, while the lowest charge for money here is 5½ per cent, and the highest in Paris and Berlin is 4 per cent.; at Amsterdam it is easy at 3 per cent, and at Hamburgh it may be had in any quantity at 3 per cent. At the two latter cities, indeed, these rates have prevailed for a considerable time.

Although the news from Australia is extremely good, no large sums of gold have lately been received here. The Marco Polo brought £100,000, and this has been the only amount for some time past. A screw steamer, however, which sailed ten days before that vessel, is known to have £320,000 on board, and the American steamer Golden Age is likewise expected at an early date with a large total. The new discoveries in the Colony of Victoria seem to have been in the neighbourhood of some of the old mines, and they are described as possessing the novel characteristic of a uniform richness; so that all the workers are nearly equally well remunerated. Instances, however, of great exceptions to this uniformity are reported, one individual having found a lump of 540 lbs. weight, and several other extraordinary pieces have been met with.—On the question of the probable permanence of the district, no opinion can be formed from the accounts thus far received. Commonly when a rush takes place to a new locality the original statements are soon found to have been much exaggerated.

With regard to the advices of the import markets at Sidney and Melbourne, on the present occasion, nothing very encouraging appears to be presented. Large quantities of goods were steadily sent from the shipping ports to the mines, where the consumption continued on a great scale, but the enormous arrivals were such as to cause a constant accumulation. It was believed, however, that the receipts from England had now reached their climax, as those subsequently to arrive would have been shipped after a knowledge had been obtained of the reaction in Austria last Autumn. Hence if the improved yield of gold continues and the expectation of only moderate receipts for the future of European goods is realised, a sustained advance in all articles may be anticipated.

The overland mail arrived yesterday, with accounts from India and China, which seem to indicate that the prospects of the Imperial cause in the latter country are nearly hopeless. Owing to the distance of that part of the Empire in which the chief incidents of the rebellion are now occurring, few details are received; but the absence of news is in itself a fatal sign of the peril of the Emperor and his adherents, since if they had been able to make any effective stand, they would have continued through all their old official channels to spread a general knowledge of it. With regard to the state of the exchanges in China, they still remain adverse, although less so than they were some months ago, and remittances of silver will yet continue from this country, the prevailing troubles causing the people to ship off their produce as fast as possible, and to take nothing in return but specie, which they can conveniently hoard. In India trade is in nothing. From Ceylon, the statement of the coffee discoveries is confirmed, but much doubt prevails as to their being remunerative.

By advices received yesterday from the Baltic, it appears that the ice between St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt has broken up, and the steamers are now running between the two places. Important intelligence is therefore speedily looked for. From Odessa there is nothing new, except a bulletin from General Osten Sacken, the Russian commandant, describing the recent bombardment in terms of such ludicrous falsehood as to qualify it for notice except in Punch. The Governor of Moscow, it is said, has caused a *Te Deum* to be sung for the victory.

LONDON, May 19th, 1854.

Some important events in connection with the prospects of the war have occurred since the departure of the last steamer, the chief being an apparently unequivocal declaration on the part of Austria of an intention to join the allied powers against Russia without delay. In pursuance of this policy she has already called out 95,000 additional men, and has at the same time contrived to raise a loan of £3,500,000 in the markets of Frankfort and Amsterdam. This has had a very favourable effect, both in London and Paris, and although her past history must under all circumstances prevent the possibility of any perfect reliance upon her, there seems to be little doubt that she has now really determined upon the course which she professes, and that her rupture with Russia is likely to be complete and deadly.

Concurrently with this news, a series of reports have been received of great successes on the part of the Turks at various points along the Danube; and although these reports are of the most vague character, there is evidence from the general coherence of the various casual statements that the repulse alleged to have been given to the Russians in the Dobrudscha has actually taken place. At the same time there are terrible accounts of the number of diseased and wounded men in the Russian army generally, and although these mostly reach Vienna in a covert way from the medical men at the Russian head quarters, they are sufficiently specific to create a conviction of their accuracy.

During this state of affairs the allied troops are gradually concentrating and pushing on toward Varna, and but for some reinforcements constantly arriving from Bessarabia, the position of the Russians would be almost hopeless. Of the extent of these reinforcements or of the period during which they are likely to be continued nothing is known, but they, even in Russia, are not inexhaustible for slaughter; and even if they were, there is a limit to the means of the Czar for procuring arms and ammunition and sustaining all the material expenses of the struggle.

In the midst of these satisfactory tidings a disagreeable rumour has been brought by telegraph from Odessa of a British steamer having got aground in the neighbourhood of that city, where she was captured on the night of the 11th instant, with her crew of two hundred men. She is supposed to be the Tiger of sixteen guns, and it is reported that her commander is severely wounded. No further particulars are known, except in the shape of a curious postscript, that two other steamers, which arrived after the capture, had opened a fire at the Russian floating batteries, and that this was still going on when the message was despatched. The daily experience of absurd rumours which now reach both Paris and London, from Russian sources, would cause this entire story to be discredited if it had proceeded from political informants; but it has been transmitted to two distinct firms in London, connected with the Russian trade, from their own private correspondents and is therefore, in the main, believed. Probably, however, these correspondents are only allowed to send such messages as may be sanctioned by the Russian authorities, and they are likely also to know little of what is going on, even in their immediate neighbourhood, except from the representations of the military, and hence no reliance can be placed on their details. There can be little doubt, however, that some collision of the kind described must have occurred, and the merchants here who have interests at Odessa, are consequently in a state of apprehension that the affair may lead to another visit of the combined fleets to that city, which would end in its total destruction. It seems probable that, immediately on the disaster of the Tiger reaching the combined fleets the Admirals would sail to demand its surrender and the release of the crew, and that this being refused, as would most probably be the case, a new bombardment would forthwith be begun.

Meanwhile an announcement has been received from Constantinople to the effect that the allied fleets commenced a cannonade of Sebastopol on the 10th instant, with guns of long range, against the advanced works of that port. Under these circumstances it is possible that whatever may have been the fate of the Tiger and her crew, any fresh operations against Odessa may be postponed until the far more important work in hand is completed.

Some operations also are being simultaneously carried on for the capture or destruction of the remaining Russian forts on the coast of Circassia. An attack likewise appears to have been anticipated against the batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, since it is said that the Russians were removing their cannon from those works, intending to level and abandon them.

The course of the money market both in London and Paris since the last steamer has been, as was anticipated, one of constant improvement. The general complexion of the political news has been among the causes of the increased feeling of confidence, but the accounts of the condition of trade, coupled with some considerable arrivals of specie, have likewise exercised a considerable influence. So satisfactory is the impression regarding the ability of the country to meet all the requirements of the war, without a sense of financial pressure, that but for the tendency still manifested toward sustained firmness in the grain market, it is probable the buoyancy now exhibited would have been greater.

At the last date Consols were quoted 89¼; they have since touched 89½, being an advance of more than 4 per cent from the point of depression reached a few weeks ago, and the closing price this morning is 89½.

In Paris money is extremely abundant, and the Government have just made another reduction of a half per cent in the rate of interest on Treasury bonds. At the same the position of the Bank of England is begining to show an improvement.

In the wheat market there has been the continued firmness, but without any further positive advance.

The next steamer from this side will be the Hermann on the 24th. Intelligence has just been received of the Arctic, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th, having put back leaking. Our last dates from New York are to the 2nd of May. SPECTATOR.

## War Items.

The following extracts are from the letters of a correspondent on board one of Her Majesty's steamers, written off the Island of Dago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland:—

After leaving Kioge Bay, and when we arrived off Gothland, we were ordered to cruise off the island of Dago. There is a lighthouse at the West end of this island, called Dager Ort, but the Russians think it a waste of oil to light it now, so we have to feel our way instead of seeing it.

The Archer is stationed about 20 miles to the South of us to prevent merchant ships passing between Dago and Oesel, and, I believe, another ship still further South, to stop any vessel entering the Gulf of Riga. We are to prevent vessels entering the Gulf of Finland; but, as the harbors in that gulf are not yet free from the ice, our duties are not of the most arduous description at present. The commander-in-chief has been cruising about thirty miles to the Westward of Dager Ort, but is at present cruising off Gottska Sandoe.

April 24.—The Vulture arrived here this morning to make us acquainted with the Admiral's rendezvous, since which the Driver, the James Watt and the Hecla have gone up to join him. They have been cruising here for some days looking for him, as also the French 90 gun screw steamer Austerlitz. This cruising affords a capital opportunity for getting the crews well drilled and in order, and I have no doubt the newly commissioned ships will much benefit by it. We had a target practice a few days since, and the firing was most excellent. The shot which did not strike the target struck the water so near as to keep the target continually in motion.

April 29.—We are still cruising off Dago, but without having taken any prizes. We hear there are two Russian steamers at sea somewhere in this neighborhood, so we are keeping a sharp look-out for them. The weather has been very rough and stormy during the past week. We have not seen the admiral yet, but understand he has gone to Hango Bay, about 80 miles North of where we are stationed. We expected we had a prize yesterday, but it turned out to be a Prussian barque from the gulf of Finland. Our vessel does not cruise more than thirty miles from this place.

Sometimes our friends, the Russians, light up at Dager Ort Lighthouse, but oftener not. This point as you will see by the map, forms the Southern entrance of the Gulf of Finland; consequently all vessels bound for the Gulf would make Da- (*i. e.*, Cape Dago or Dager, or Dager Point), as the navigation of it is very difficult. We fancy the Russians, by lighting up occasionally, wish to lead us astray; and as we have reason to think they have erected a battery near the lighthouse since we came here, we of course do not go within gunshot, as our duties are only to blockade the Gulf.

The Dauntless and arrogant paid us a visit three days ago; they were off somewhere on detached service. We occasionally pay the Archer a visit and see also comes up here to visit us in return. The weather is intensely cold.

May 3.—We are still off Dager Ort Lighthouse. We saw the Prince Regent on Monday morning, just after daylight, so we immediately got up steam in case she was not a friend, for it would be no joke to get under the guns of a Russian liner in a small vessel like this.

The weather is still very cold here—much more so than if experienced at the entrance to the Arctic regions, but we manage to make ourselves pretty comfortable.

There has been a remarkable clashing says the News, in the accounts respecting Revel, as to whether there are Russian ships of war there or not. We have it from good authority that there are some there; that they recently attempted to show their noses outside; but, at the sight of our British cruisers, drew them in again as hastily as a snail does its horns when your foot approaches it.

With these, and with a land army, say of 30,000 French and 10,000 English soldiers, St. Petersburgh would be untenable. St. Petersburgh is not only the seat of government—of all the central executive departments—it is the centre toward which converge the St. Petersburgh and Moscow railway, the great highways to Pskow, Smolensk, and Warsaw to the Southwest, and to Archangel to the North; and the three systems of water communication by which the most valuable part of the exports of Russia are brought to the seaboard from the Volga provinces, the Ural, and Siberia. The occupation of St. Petersburgh by the allies would at once humiliate and paralyse the Czar.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The Duke of Cambridge and Marshal St. Arnaud had arrived at Constantinople and the ratifications of the triple Alliance between Turkey, England and France had been exchanged. A large quantity of French Artillery and four squadrons of Spahis had been landed at Constantinople. On arriving at Constantinople Lord Raglan issued the following general order:—

The Queen having been graciously pleased to appoint General Lord Raglan to be commander of the forces to be employed in Turkey in support of her ally, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and his lordship having arrived, all reports, &c., will be made to him through the channels prescribed by her Majesty's regulations.

The commander of the forces avails himself of the earliest opportunity to impress upon the army the necessity of maintaining the strictest discipline, of respecting persons and property, and the laws and usages of the country they have been sent to aid and defend, and particularly of avoiding to enter mosques, churches and private dwellings of a people whose habits are peculiar, and unlike those of the other nations of Europe.

Lord Raglan fully relies upon the generals and other officers of his army to afford him their support in the repression of disorder; and he confidently hopes the troops themselves, are anxious to obtain the character they have acquired elsewhere, will endeavor to become the example of obedience to order and of attention to discipline, without which success is impossible, and their presence would be an evil instead of an advantage to those whose cause their sovereign had deemed it proper to espouse.

The army will be for the first time, with an ally to whom it has been the lot of the British nation to be opposed in the field for many centuries. The gallantry and high military qualities of the French army are matters of history, and the alliance which has now been formed will, the commander of the forces trusts, be of long duration, as well as productive of the most important consequences.

Lord Raglan is aware, from personal communication with the distinguished officer who is appointed to command the French army, Marshal St. Arnaud, and many of the superior officers, that every disposition exists throughout their ranks to cultivate the best understanding with the British army, and to co-operate most warmly with it; and he entertains no doubt that her Majesty's troops are actuated by the same spirit, and that the first ambition of each army will be to acquire the confidence and good opinion of the other.

SAILING OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

Constantinople, May 5.—The Turkish fleet sailed yesterday for the Black Sea. It consists of 22 vessels, and left the Bay of Bujukdere, where it has lain so long, to all appearance a magnificent squadron. The Admiral, Ahmed Pacha, has his flag on the Mahmoudie, a first-rate of 124 guns; and there are besides, eight other line-of battle ships, of which three are 104, two 90, two 84, and one of 74 guns. The Technific, 84, is commanded by our countryman Capt. Slade (Moucharir, or "Consulting" Pacha;) and the Abadie Djebat, 104, by Hassan Pacha, Admiral of the Egyptian squadron.—There are besides the line-of-battle ships, three large frigates and two brigs; five steam frigates and two steam sloops complete the number of this powerful squadron. It was inspected a few days before leaving by Mehemet Pacha, the Captain Pacha or High Admiral of the Porte. The chief defect in its operations will arise from the unskilfulness of both officers and men, the result of their confinement to harbor for so considerable a portion of their nautical existence.—The vessels are well built, but are said not to be durable, from being constructed of green wood. The crews are well fed and cared for, and, as far as courage and devotion go, will do their duty to their country. Their destination is probably the Circassian forts, of which three, Anapa, Suchum Kelch, and another, are still held by the Russians. The squadron was accompanied by the Terrible, English steam frigate, which returns to the allied fleet, now in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

RUSSIA.

*Reply of the Emperor to General Osten Sacken—His Majesty's opinion of the Bombardment of Odessa.*

The following decree was published in the St. Petersburg "Invalide Russe":—

*To General Osten Sacken:*—

On the day when the inhabitants of Odessa, united in their orthodox temples, were celebrating the death of the Son of God, crucified for the redemption of mankind, the allies of the enemy of his holy name attempted a crime against that city of peace and commerce—against that city where all Europe in her years of dearth, has always found open granaries. The fleets of France and England bombarded for twelve hours our batteries, and the habitations of our peaceful citizens, as well as the merchant shipping in the harbor. But our brave troops, led by you in person, and penetrated by a profound faith in the supreme Protector of Justice, gloriously repelled the attack of the enemy against the soil, which, in Apostolic times, received the saintly precursor of the Christian religion in our holy country.

The heroic firmness and devotion of our troops, inspired by your example, have been crowned with complete success; the city has been saved from destruction, and the enemy's fleets have disappeared. As a worthy recompense for so brilliant an action, we grant you the Order of St. Andrew. NICHOLAS.

St. Petersburg, April 21, (May 3.)

DISSENSIONS IN THE FAMILY OF THE CZAR—THE WEATHER &c.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 7th of May state that the Grand Duke Alexander is living very much retired, while his brother Constantine is indefatigable in superintending naval matters in the Baltic. A less amount of attention seems to be paid to military affairs just now at St. Petersburg.—Perhaps the hereditary Prince is not perfectly pleased to see his own inheritance jeopardized for the furtherance of ambitious projects, which are more particularly connected with the future of his younger brother.

It was believed that General Grunwald brought back unfavorable accounts from Vienna, as important orders were immediately despatched to the Danube.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 6th ult state that the weather was warm, and navigation between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg was opened on the previous day. Steamers had commenced running.

Nothing was known of the state of the ice beyond, and great anxiety was felt for news from sea.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The Paris "Moniteur" states that the latest news from Epirus is satisfactory. The revolutionary party was losing ground every day, and the greatest number of the villages in the district of Prevessa had sent in their submission.

Faud Effendi had 16,000 men at Arta.—8,000 muskets of Belgian manufacture, and destined for the Greek insurgents, had been seized near Malta.

A later account says that Macedonia is invaded by 2,000 Greeks under Tsamis Karatasso, a former aid-de-camp to King Otho.—They have committed the most atrocious excesses. In one place they shut up 150 Turks, men, women, and children, in a mosque and burned them to death.

The subsidy given by the Czar to the Greek government amounted to a million drachmas per month. The Russian government is reported to have given letters of marque to the Greek pirates that are now infesting the Levant.

Advices from Munich mention a letter from the ex-King Ludwig to his son Otho of Greece, conjuring him not to intermeddle in the Greek revolt. Otho's reply to his parent was so very unfilial and unsatisfactory that it has plunged the whole royal family of Bavaria in a profound state of grief.

The re-commencement of piracy on the Egean Sea is a matter of grave importance. The southwestern shores of Asia Minor and the neighboring islands are the head-quarters of the pirates, and in consequence of the number of piratical vessels out, it is considered unsafe for merchant ships to leave Smyrna without convoy.

The robbers who infested the neighborhood of Smyrna are being rapidly hunted down, Michali, a companion of Stellio, has been taken, and to save himself has denounced his companions.

The number of Greeks expelled from Constantinople during the month of April was 14,000, and 2,000 others had become Ottoman subjects to escape the operation of the decree. The Easter ceremonies passed off without disturbance.

According to a correspondent of the Trieste Gazette, the united fleets were cruising off the Crimea, where they were blockading Sebastopol. On the 30th ult., explosive projectiles were launched against it for three hours by an English steamer, but as it was given out, without result. A division of frigates had steamed away and gone to destroy the Russian forts of Redkuto, Kale, Suchumkale, and Anapa, on the Circassian coast. The Russian fleet keeps snug at anchor behind stone walls and shuns all chance of collision. This may prolong the war, but then it will compel the allied Western Powers to support their fleets in both seas with land forces.

As for the insurrection in Monte negro, which threatened to embroil Austria with the Czar, it would appear to be on the decline and it is said, at the Czar's express injunction, as it was evident the uprising might result in definitively alienating Austria. Still the bearing of the intelligence received up to this moment is more decidedly favorable to the addition of Austria to the alliance, than it has been at any previous moment. As to Prussia, i can hardly be doubted that she will finally assume a position side by side with her more important sister power.

## New Reviews and Magazines.

During the past week the Booksellers have been profuse in their gifts to the 'British Whig,' so profuse that we have scarcely time to acknowledge their kindness, much less read for criticism.

Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co., of New York, have sent

The April Number of the London Quarterly. The following are its contents, viz: No. 1. Sterne; 2. Sacred Geography; 3. Lord Holland's Memoirs; 4. The Russian Empire; 5. Criminal Law; 6. Treasures of Art; 7. The Turks and the Greeks; 8. The New Reform Bill. $3 a year. E. W. Palmer, Kingston.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Co., of New York, have sent

The June Number of Putnam's Magazine. The contents are numerous and varied, twenty in number. 'Putnam's' is now a fact—the present number concluding the third volume. $3 a year. E. W. Palmer, Kingston Agent.

Mr. Palmer has sent

Harper's Monthly Magazine for June.—$3 a year. 'Harper's' has long been a fact—the present number is fully equal to its predecessors. The "Life of Napoleon," by S. C. Abbott, which has immortalized him, is continued in this number.

Mr. F. Gleason, of Boston, has sent

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. Bolton, 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.

Mr. McLear, of Toronto, has sent

The Anglo-American Magazine for June. $3 a year. The continued prosperity of this monthly proves that Canada is capable of maintaining a good Magazine, equal in literary talent to any published on this continent. In the present number some obscure writer continues to pander to the vile prejudices of the past generation, by distorting the actions of the Great Napoleon, and leading his memory with the foulest calumnies. "Cease viper! you bite against a file."

Mr. L. A. Godey, of Philadelphia, has sent

The Lady's Magazine for June. $3 a year. This number is beautifully embellished, and contains its usual variety of matter, pleasing, useful, and interesting to the beau sexe.

Mr. G. R. Graham, of Philadelphia, has sent

The June Number of Graham's Magazine. $3 a year. What has been said of 'Graham's' a hundred times, may be repeated once again. It is a charming magazine, and well worthy of the circulation and reputation it enjoys.

Mr. C. J. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has sent

The May and June Nos. of The Ladies' National Magazine. $2 a year. A very clever production, monthly increasing in reputation.

Messrs. Jewett, Thomas & Co., of Buffalo, have sent

The June Number of The Western Literary Messenger. To repeat a former observation "there is good sound reading in the Messenger, and just enough of light matter to make that reading palatable."—$2 a year.

Messrs. Littell, Son & Co., of Boston, have sent

No. 524 of Littell's Living Age. $6 a year. Without any equivocation, we pronounce this periodical to be the very best published in America—that is, according to our taste. It comes every week, and is ever welcome.

Mr. Stephens, of Kingston, has sent

The Life and Times of the Duke of Wellington, Part 28. This Part continues the Life of the illustrious Duke until the year 1828, when he was Prime Minister of Great Britain. It will take many more parts to bring this highly interesting serial to a conclusion.

And last tho' not least, Messrs. L. Scott & Co., of New York, have sent

The May Number of Blackwood's Magazine. $3 a year. E. W. Palmer, Kingston. If the 'Living Age,' be the very best American periodical, which some persons gainsay, surely no one will attempt to deny that "Old Ebony" is the very Coryphaus of British Magazines. One great feature of 'Blackwood's' is, that the present number is always the best—no recollection of past glories destroys the zest of the feast before us. The contents are, "The Oxford Reform Bill," "Ancient and Modern Fortresses," "Tiriniffan, a Tragedy," "The Quiet Heart," "Marathon," "London to West Prussia," "The National Life of China," "Progress and Policy of Russia in Central Asia," "Death of Professor Wilson", &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 3rd June, 1854.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Eliezer Klark, of the Town of Sherbrooke, Esq., to be Revenue Inspector for the District of St. Francis.

William Moorcraft of Darlington Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Henry Mc Cullough, of Morristburgh, and Galloway Levi Kemp, of Frelisburgh, Gentlemen, to be Preventive Officers in Her Majesty's Customs.

## United States Items.

BURNS SURRENDERED.

BOSTON, June 2.

Judge Loring has decided to give up the slave Burns. The Court House Square is crowded, cannon are planted, and things wear a threatening aspect. The streets through which the slave is expected to pass are crowded, and a number of stores and houses are hung with black. It is the intention of the sympathizers to walk in a solemn procession to the vessel that bears the slave away. No rescue is anticipated.

United States cannon have been placed in Court Square to sweep down any opposition should it be offered. The entire first brigade, including the lancers and Dragoons, are on parade. The slave will be sent home in the revenue cutter Morris—expenses to be charged to the government. His owner refuses all offers to buy him. Thirty thousand people are in the streets, but no probability of a riot.

THE STEAMER ARCTIC.

The Arctic, Capt. Luce, which left Liverpool on the 17th of May, had returned to Liverpool, leaky, having been ashore near Tuskar. The following account of the accident we take from Willmer & Smith's Liverpool Times of Saturday, May 20:—

RETURN OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ARCTIC.—Much surprise was created on Thursday by the circulation of the report that the United States mail steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, which sailed from the river the day previous with the American mails, was off Holyhead, putting back with damage. In order to render as much assistance as possible to the disabled steamer, the agents here, Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., despatched the steam-tug Dreadnought to meet the Arctic, which she did off Point Lynas, and kept her company until she reached the river.

The Arctic, as we before stated, left the Mersey on Wednesday at one P. M. for New York, and had proceeded satisfactorily, until about 2 A. M. on Thursday, when she struck with her starboard bilge on a sunken rock, about a mile West of Tuskar, the wind at the time blowing fresh from the N. E. After striking she keeled over on the larboard side and was again in deep water. The majority of the passengers were in their berths at the time the accident occurred, and for some minutes there was alarm manifested, particularly by the female portion, which however, was soon allayed, by the assurance that nothing serious had happened. The night was clear, the light being very distinct, and the only manner in which the accident can be accounted for, is by supposing the current carried the steamer too near the shore. On examination it was found that the planks between the main and the bilge keelson, near the wheel, had been started, and the vessel was in consequence, making water.

Capt. Luce, who we may state was on deck at the time of the accident, then put the bilge and donkey pumps to work, and found that the water could be kept down, and the vessel held on her course until when near Cork, the leak was found to be gaining on the pumps, the captain deemed it the most prudent course to return, and at once directed her head to be turned, and came back to port, where she arrived yesterday morning. Owing to the low state of the tides she is being lightened in the river, and we hope she will be able to dock to-day or to-morrow, but she cannot go into the graving dock before Tuesday. Until the amount of damage is accurately ascertained, it is impossible to state positively when she will be ready for sea again; but should it not prove worse than at present anticipated of her being able to leave about the end of next week.

She han 126 passengers on board a meeting of whom was had at the agent's office, Chapel street, when it was stated that the passage money would be returned to such of those as desired to leave the ship, but only thirty, whose business could not brook exhibited the least anxiety to leave. Those who remain are at liberty to live on board until the vessel completes the voyage, to adopt any other course most convenient or agreeable to themselves. As the pumps have kept the ship clear of water, the cargo is not believed to have received any damage and will be forwarded in the vessel when again ready for sea.

The mails on board the Arctic were landed yesterday and taken to the Post office. They will be forward in the royal mail steam ship Asia, which starts this afternoon, for New York. Thirty of the passengers per the Arctic have secured berths in the Asia.

WASHINGTON, June 5th, 1854.

The 'Star' of this morning announces the arrival of a special bearer of despatches from Spain. It also says, that the difficulties with Cuba are in a fair way of adjustment, and that negotiations are on foot for the purchase of the island, which Spain is willing to dispose of on reasonable terms.

## Police Court.

Monday, June 5th.

Presiding Magistrate, T. W. Robison, Esq.

William Graham was charged with drunkenness. Fined 5s.

Bridget Donnelly, drunkenness. Fined 5s.

Julia Christie, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. On her promising to go to a situation which she said was provided for her, his Worship dismissed the case.

Edward Thompson, who had just arrived from Oswego, was charged with drunkenness. Fined 5s. and costs.

George Henry Stewart, a colored man, was charged with being drunk on Saturday night. Fined 5s. and costs. Both paid.

Eliza Branny and Bridget Ryan were charged with stealing a chemise, the property of Mrs. Andrew McCarthy. The former having confessed that she stole it, was committed. Bridget Ryan was dismissed.

George Manson was charged by the Clerk of the Market with a breach of the new Market By-Law. D. McVicar examined.—Knows Manson to be a dealer in Flour—he is in the habit of buying flour in the market when short in his store—he has repeatedly observed him do so, but would not swear he did it since the adoption of the new law.—Dismissed.

Patrick Henry, a boy about 14 years old, was charged with having in his possession a watch, the property of Andrew Keys, Auctioneer. In the absence of a material witness, Henry was remanded.

A. J. Ducher, complained against Geo. Minks for an assault. The defendant being unavoidably absent until Wednesday, the case was postponed.

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. Couturamer, 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.

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AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE is truly the wonder of the age. Perhaps no article ever offered to the public is received with greater favor than this, and persons Bald or becoming so, have only to test the article to be fully satisfied.

N. B.—Agents are authorized to give written guarantees if preferred; price to be agreed upon between the parties.

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No. 57, Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
E. W. PALMER
Agent, Kingston, C. W.

### Arrivals at the British American Hotel

SINCE JUNE 3rd.

C. D. Stillman, Cleveland; G. Francis, Trenton; Mr. Carroll, Quebec; A. McFaul, Wellington; Alfred Hooker, Prescott; Edward Clackmeyer, Hamilton; C. Gaith, Montreal; John Kerr, Kingston; Rev. and B. Tapling, England; John Loomas, Belleville; M. C. Lanke, New York; W. H. Wallbridge, Belleville; J. Scully, Wellington; W. Crawford, Oswego; Mrs. Kelso, Sterling; Mrs. Groves, do; Miss Hill, Bath; Rev. Juns, Cobourg; F. Jones, Kemptville; Walter Ross, Picton; Thos. Bog, do.; J. A. Fergy, Pittsburgh; Henry Forsyth, do; B. Seymour, Bath; R. P. Jellett, Belleville; M. P. Robin, Napanee; Mr. Pengnet, Cape Vincent; Mr. Safford, N. Y.; R. Lewis, do.; Mr. Ewer, Montreal; David Robin, Napanee; Col Dixon, R. E. Montreal; Miss Dixon, do; Chas. Baily, Smiths Falls; F. McGuaig, do.; E. Smith, N. Y.; C. Kennedy, Cobourg; C. Hen, Niagara; N. F. Smith, N. Y.; James Hossack, Quebec; F. X. Paradis, do.; Alex. Stewart, Belleville; Wm. Crawford, Oswego; Wm. Burrows, Narrow; C. T. Pelletier, Belleville; John Gardner, Clarke; John Weir, West Flamboro; B. C. Davy, Napanee; J. Pike, Montreal; Thomas Simpson, St. Johns, C. E.; John Ackland, New York.

### Arrivals at Stenson's Hotel.

June 5th.—Timothy Chambers, Portland; D. B. Booth, Hamilton; J. S. Walkerdo.; G. Gifford, do.; Jacob Walrath, Camden; James Bow, Brockville; R. W. Hyles, Agent Michigan S. & R. R. Co., Kingston; M. M. Lewis, M. R. Co.; J. J. Stevenson, Port Byron, N. Y.; R. J. Mair, Brockville; S. S. Chapman, Belleville; W. D. Warman, Spikes Corners; Henry Shibly, Portland; R. Griffith, Spikes Corners; T. Howard, Prescottsburgh; W. Jackson, Sydenham.

### CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

IMPORTS.

June 4.—Str. Star, Cape Vincent—8 boxes Fruit, Owner; Str. T America, Detroit—403 bbls Grease & Tallow, 560 bbls Pork, Hooker & Pridham; 173 bbls Tallow, do; 484 bbls Flour, H & S Jones. Schr. N Scott, Toledo—9,849 bushels Corn, Hooker & Pridham. Str. Reindeer, Montreal—3 bales, 2 cases British Goods, W Wilson; 11 boxes C Plate, S Morley; 10 casks Gin; T Henry; 5 boxes C Plate, 5 boxes Tin, W Rudston; 19 bales, 4 cases, H Bull. Schr. A Ford, Chicago—10,212½ bushels Wheat, Walker & Berry. Str. Northerner, Oswego—2 boxes Oranges & Lemons, M Quinn. Str. Star, Cape Vincent—4 bbls, 50 boxes Goods, J S Smith & Co; 7 boxes, 8 bundles, W Ware; 6 bundles W Boards, 15 pkgs, 29 boxes C Pins, 8 bundles Baskets, 55 bundles Brooms, H Scott; 90 bundle Scythes, A S Whiting; 1 box, A H Hough; 10 boxes Clocks, 5 boxes, T J A; 2 Beams, Warp, Potter & Cheese; 8 boxes, 1 bdl, A Caton; Bars, Sheets Iron, Ontario Foundry; 1 box, Holmes & Austin; 1 pckg, J Harrison; 1 pckg, J Bartliff; 1 pckg, Merrick & Co.

EXPORTS.

June 3.—Str. Star, Cape Vincent—5 bbls Fish, 2 Horses.

June 5.—Str. Ontario, Oswego, 4 Horses.—Str. Star, Cape Vincent, 6 Cows. Schr S Bond, Oswego—149,020, feet Pine Lumber, & 33 bundles Laths.

### DIED.

At her Father's residence, Portland, on Saturday the 4th instant, AMY ANN, wife of Mr. James Knapp, of Barriefield, Pittsburgh.

At Cote des Neiges, on the 29th ultimo, JAMES MCGOBIAN, Esquire, of Montreal.

### Loyal Orange Lodge No. 316.

THE Monthly Meeting of the above Lodge will be held at Brother Loan's, Stuartsville, on TUESDAY E