BAD PRINT


# THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

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The London Times of the 14th June makes the following remarks on the policy of the new Ministry with reference to the Italian question:—

'Amid the thousand and one rumors that have been chasing one another since it fell to Lord Palmerston to reconstruct the Whig Cabinet, one thing alone, so far as we know, is definitely settled. Lord John Russell has accepted the Foreign Office.—This places beyond any doubt, if doubt there could be, the policy of England on the Italian question. Lord John Russell has ever been known as an ardent friend of the Italian race—Italian freedom, Italian unity. As these feelings have been generally shown out of office, or when they had not to stand any practical test, they have been as much an enthusiasm as was compatable with Lord John's singularly calm and rational nature. With Lord Palmerston's avowed belief that if England had stood by France in her negotiation with Austria she could have prevented the war, and that even now we must look to an Anglo-Gallic alliance for the final and satisfactory settlement of Italy—Lord John will have as much scope and authority in his office as if he stood alone. It is difficult to imagine a disagreement between the two statesmen. Both wish Austria transmit the fact of her defeat, her ascertained inferiority, and the incurable disadvantages of her position south of the Alps. Both are of opinion that she will consult her own greatness better by relinquishing territory which costs an immense army and still greater odium. Both see in France a better agent for the reorganization of Italy, and for the creation of a Federal union, which is all the union which is possible under existing circumstances. Were the question to be considered the present state of affairs, the policy to be pursued might be stated in a sentence:—Austria is flying homewards—France and Sardinia are pursuing her across the Adda—the Free Corps are molesting her in the North—Venice is about to be attacked in the East—and in the South the whole Peninsula is rising against her and expelling her allies and garrisons. The only advice to be given is, that Austria should accommodate herself to those painful circumstances, just as England admitted the Independence of the United States, and France has twice submitted to the dictation of invaders. There can be no glory gained by a stubborn or even vicious resistance to the just claims of a great nation, and it is unwise to wage a war where military success incurs a moral opprobrium. No doubt this and similar considerations will be urged upon Austria by the two Ministers who have undertaken the reponsibility of our foreign relations.'

## THE ALLIES IN MILAN.

THEIR RECEPTION—IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF NAPOLEON.

You jumped out of the carriage, and a few steps brought you into another world; on the sight of misery to that of happiness, from pale faces to radiant ones, from shrieks of misery to cries of joy and exultation, from a few wretched, suffering men to a people mad with joy, from a railway train full of mangled specimens of humanity to a large town in its best holiday attire, the windows decorated with carpets and tri-colors, French and Italian, the balconies filled with the fair, greeting every new uniform as it passed, and throwing flowers upon all soldiers without distinction; the streets crowded with people hurrahing and clapping their hands; every soldier or officer all decorated with the Italian tricolor and the French blue in the back ground. Among the mass you could see the French troopers, every one accompanied by several young people, and carried about in triumph—carriages full of the new guests and their entertainers, civilians with the tricolor in the buttonhole, a musket on the shoulder, and a paper stuck in the hat, on which was printed, 'Ordine e Sicurezza.' These were the new Municipal or National Guard of volunteers, who were armed with the muskets found in the citadel and kept by the police since.

In one word, Milan was rejoicing at the retreat of the Austrians and the entry of the French, which had taken place that morning. The corps of the Duc de Magenta, the victors of the battle of Magenta, had entered Milan.

Unlike the revolution of 1848, when the fight lasted five days, this time the Austrians evacuated the place in the silence of night. With the experience of 1848 before them, and the Allies behind them, the Austrians well knew that Milan was untenable, and several days ago I heard one of the officers who had been taken in the battle of Magenta say that a revolution was expected even before they had left. The victory of the Allies made this superfluous, and the Austrians took the wise step of abandoning the disaffected town. Even before the news of the defeat of the Austrians penetrated through other channels, signs of the Austrian coming back from the front showed something was wrong. They had considerably changed their attitude of mastery, and from the great movement among them it could be seen that they were preparing for their retreat. They, indeed, still promenaded the seven Zouaves whom they had taken during the fight, but they came in at one gate, and, passing through the citadel, went out at the other. The podesta of the town went with them; he was too unpopular a person to remain. In the morning, when it became clear that the Austrians had left, the Municipal Council assumed the direction of affairs, and took measures to prevent disorder, which otherwise might have arisen. The thousand muskets were distributed among the more respectable part of the youth, who guarded all the public buildings, and patrolled the town, to prevent disorder. These measures were sufficient to maintain tranquillity, and good humour; not the slightest case, has occurred. In the beginning the mob, thinking of 1848, began to tear up the pavement in places to make barricades. This was stopped immediately, and nothing can be more orderly than the behavior of the people. It is a counterpart of what happened in Tuscany and proves that the people, of Italy alone are quite capable if taking care of themselves.

With the institution of the provisional government, if we can call it so, all the elements of the police, censorship, &c., the well known engines of repression, have ceased to exist—free movement in body and mind, and yet no haranguing assemblying, forming of clubs, or anything of that kind. The Council has posted up a proclamation to reorganize the old National Guard; another proclamation requests the citizens to receive the army well; and a third announces the arrival of the two allied sovereigns, and is in the joy at the long sighed for delivery, and the reception of their deliverers, which throws everything else in the background. A town illuminated with joy—this is the aspect of Milan at present. Ever since the entrance of the French yesterday morning the Kermy has ceased. I was not there when this happened, but from all one sees and hears it is easy to imagine what the first night of the French troops must have caused—those showers of flowers that clapping of hands, those shouts and hurrahs in which the Milanese seem to burst up this long Italian! I have ever heard. The carnival hand till late in the night, and to-day illumination was improved by putting on the balconies all the lights which were on the apartments.

The effect was striking, for it was the illumination of the whole town at the same moment—so spontaneous and sudden that it showed better than anything else how united the Milanese are in feeling, at any rate at this moment.

ENTRANCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AND VICTOR EMANUEL.

But it was this morning the excitement and frenzy attained their culminating point. At eight o'clock the Emperor and the King made their entry into the town. It would have been a pardonable vanity if the two sovereigns had made their triumphal entry into the Italian capital of the enemy with all the pomp which anentry admits. Well, not only was no advantage taken of such an opportunity, but every showing off was studiously avoided. Nobody knew up to the last moment, when the entry was to take place, and an early hour was chosen in order not to leave the people time to prepare for the reception. No troops preceded, giving notice beforehand that the moment was approaching. No splendid uniforms or gaudy carriages. It was simply the entry of two commanders at the head of a body of their troops. They came from the last station—Bobbiette—which is about three leagues distant, dusty and hot; a small body of cavalry and guides preceded and closed up the rear; in the midst the two Sovereigns, the King of Sardinia in the middle of the road, and the Emperor to his right, both followed by their staff. The shortest road was chosen to pass through the town to the Villa Bonaparte, which is near the Giardini Publici; but it was all in vain. The news of their arrival spread with the quickness of lightning, and was made patent by one frantic shout of joy, with which I might almost say the whole town gave vent to its feelings; the thousands who were already thronging the streets with one impulse to hurry in the direction from which the shout first arose. The scheme itself, while the two Sovereigns actually passed, it is impossible to describe. Imagine the madness of enthusiasm, the whole heart of a people poured out before those who had delivered it from long thraldom. Such may have been the reception of those demigods of old, after killing some wild monster which had desolated the world. Not an eye remained tearless, and proud must have been the moment for both. One such moment is almost sufficient to repay for all the cares, sacrifices, and risks, with which a great work like theirs cannot be accomplished; and necessary, too, are such moments, for they give strength for new efforts. All the outward decorations disappeared before the greeting of the people; the flowers, so long prepared for the occasion, were almost forgotten in the emotion of the moment, and fell often long before those had passed for whom they been intended. For the first time I saw emotion pierce through that mysterious and impenetrable countenance of the Emperor—he would have been more than a man had to been otherwise.

After the Sovereigns had passed the troops came and marched through the streets to the different quarters as signed to them. Among these were the first Piedmontese who had come this time into the town. Although one might have thought that after such a gush of enthusiasm as that which greeted the Sovereigns, nature must have been exhausted, the sight of the feathers of the Bersaglieri and the modest grey dress of the Piedmontese infantry seemed to have re-animated the spark. Very likely memory flew back to the year 1848-9, when this same brave little army entered the lists for Italian freedom, and perhaps a little feeling of shame arose about the last greeting Milan gave to it when it was in adversity. At any rate, there was a marked difference in the degree of warmth with which the Piedmontese troops and the French Guards were received this second day. The country of laurels seems to have been stripped of that ornament, which, twined into wreaths, showered down on the heads of the Sardinian soldiers. A great deal of this distinction must be attributed to the members of Lombard youths who have already entered as volunteers into the ranks of the Piedmontese army. It was her own children, as well as her neighbors and friends, whom Milan greeted in the Piedmontese, and one can scarcely grudge a little more warmth to the greeting.

After the arrival of the Sovereigns the Corso, which leads from the villa Bonaparte to the Cathedral, remained thronged with people, for it was thought that the Emperor and the King would go to the Cathedral to celebrate a Te Deum. The Cathedral had been already decorated since yesterday for this purpose, but it does not seem that there will be anything of the kind to-day, for it is three P. M., while I am writing, and there is no sign of a movement.

After the number of volunteers, who risked everything to join the Sardinian army, it can scarcely be doubted that many will come forward now when no obstacle is in the way. Indeed, as Napoleon well says, this will be the test of worthiness; for if they let this moment pass without doing anything they are not worthy to be free.

There is a rumor to-day that another Austrian corps of about 10,000 has shown itself in the neighborhood of Milan, and a few leagues only from it. Whether it is only Urban's corps and another of the stragglers I don't know. It is, at any rate, in an awkward position, for by this time the Allies have considerably advanced on the upper road towards Verona, as well as on the lower road.

## THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

*(From a Circular of the Post Master General addressed to Post Masters.)*

All Post Office rates and charges are, from the first of July next, to be made and collected in decimal currency, substituting cents for pence.

All letters posted in Canada, unpaid, for any place within the Province, shall be charged seven cents per half oz.; but if prepaid, they will pass at 5 cents, that being the decimal equivalent of the present 2d.

Letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, 5 cents per half oz., with optional prepayment.

Letters for the United Kingdom, prepaid 12½ cents (7½d.) per half oz., by Canadian steamers; 17 cents (10d.), by Cunard steamers; if not prepaid, a fine of 6d sterling will be charged on their arrival in England.

Letters for the United States, (except California and Oregon) 10 cents (6d) per half oz. to California and Oregon, 15 cents (9d). (Prepayment we suppose, optional; the circular does not say.)

Letters to all foreign countries, the same rate as at present, charging a fine cents.

The charge for registering a letter in any place in British North America will be 2 cents, instead of 3c. to the United Kingdom, 12½ cents, instead of 2½d.; to the United States, 5 cents instead of 3d. To all other places, the equivalent of the present rate is cents. In all cases, except to B. N. America, letters which registered must have both postage and registration fee prepaid.

Drop or Box Letters, and all other paper of a similar character, to be charged 2 cents for every 10 cent charged.

On Newspapers, published in Canada, and sent from the office of publication by regular subscribers, the rate will be 2½ cents quarterly in advance, as follows:—

| | Per Quarter. |
|---|---|
| On a daily paper | 2c or 10 cents. |
| " tri-weekly | [illegible] |
| " semi-weekly | [illegible] |
| " weekly | [illegible] |

These charges can be paid either at the publisher, at the mailing office, or by the subscriber at the delivering office. When the above rates are not paid in advance, a charge of 1 cent each number, or 2d for 5, will be made.

Transient newspapers must be prepaid by a 1 cent stamp or they will not be forwarded.

Newspapers from England by the Canadian steamers to pass free; those by the Cunard line to be charged 2 cents each on delivery, that being the American transit charge.

Newspapers from the United States are to be charged 1 cent each on delivery.

Exchanges are to go free.

Periodical publications, not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 1 cent each; over 3 oz., 4 cents. If prepaid by stamp, periodicals published in Canada, weighing over 3 oz., 2 cents.

Periodicals devoted exclusively to Education, Agriculture, Temperance, or any branch of science to be sent from the office of publication free.

Printed circulars, books, &c., sent from a Canadian office to any place in Canada, B. N. America, or the United States, 1 cent each; over 1 oz. in weight, 1 cent per oz.

Parcels sent by Parcel Post to any place in Canada, 25 cents per lb.; 5 cents additional if registered.

Postage stamps of the respective value of 1, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cents, have been provided, and will be ready for sale to the public.

The old stamps in the hands of the public will be allowed to pass for a time after the 1st July.

The Act declares that any of the following offences shall be considered as a misdemeanor:—

To delay, damage or destroy any parcel sent by the Parcel Post; to enclose a letter, or writing to serve the purpose of a letter, in a parcel sent by Parcel Post; to send a letter or letters, or writing to serve the purpose of a letter, in a newspaper, except in the case of accounts and receipts sent by newspaper publishers to their subscribers, which are allowed to be folded in the papers.

## The City Council.

Friday, July 1st, 1859.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night, called for the purpose of taking up the Report of the Estimates for the present year. The Mayor presided, and the attendance of members was full, Councillors McCammon and Robinson alone being absent.

The whole of the items were successively passed in Council, the action of the previous evening to consider the Estimates in committee of the whole having been reversed by a majority of four, the voting having stood thus—yeas 15, nays 11. Considerable opposition was offered to the first item,—$1,400 for the payment of debentures maturing this year,—but on a division the item was carried—yeas 15, nays 11. The items of Bank Discount, Police Department, Market Building and City Hall, Tavern License, Market Square, Fire Department, and Common Schools were passed with but little opposition. The item of Streets Account met with determined hostility from the civic 'opposition,' but the item was carried by a vote of 19 to 6. The items of Printing and Stationery and Agricultural Show were passed without exception. Upon the next item—Administration of Justice $2,000,—Messrs. Flan gan and Allen, supported by their colleagues, endeavored to obtain a reduction, and they tried hard to convince members that the estimate was in excess of the amount that could be legally demanded. Their statements and conclusions were met on the part of a few members by evasion, and it was said that if in excess the whole sum would not be paid, but would be placed to the credit of the city until next year, thus forgetting that the onus of the tax would bear upon the present year, at a season of great commercial depression, and at a time when any reduction in the rate of taxation would be a most acceptable boon to the rate-payers. This item encountered the most opposition of any in the report, and upon a division the voting stood thus—yeas 14, nays 11. The Public Park item was passed next, and as were the items of Salaries, Lighting Streets, and Election Expenses. The item of $2,000 for Contingencies was passed by a vote of 15 to 10.

The total estimated expenditure for 1859, with the estimated revenue and tax for the year, stand thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Expenditure | $75,246 14 |
| Total Revenue | 14,479 80 |
| Tax for 1859 | $60,766 34 |

The second reading of the by-law to impose an aggregate rate of 18½ cents per dollar upon the assessed annual value of real property within the city was taken up in committee of the whole, and the blanks were filled up and reported, when it was read a second time in Council. The by-law is in the usual form, and provides that three good and sufficient sureties in $1,000 each shall be bound by the Collector of taxes in addition to his own bond in $2,000.

The supporters of the Finance Committee tried hard to pass the by-law to a third reading, but in this they were foiled by the opposition, and, after ineffectual attempts to recommit, a prominent alderman acknowledged that they were brought to a 'dead lock' for once, and that they had better go home.

The Council adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock, the rule of rising at ten having been previously suspended.

## The Third Volunteer Kingston Rifles.

We have much pleasure in publishing the complimentary address of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Third Volunteer Kingston Rifles to Col. Bourchier on his promotion. It is not these gentlemen alone that feel glad, but every one who has served under, or knows Col. Bourchier, participates in the feeling.

Kingston, 28th June, 1859.

To Colonel Bourchier, &c., &c.

Sir,—The undersigned officers and non-commissioned officers, on behalf of the No. 3 Volunteer Rifle Company of this city, having learned with the greatest satisfaction, you having been gazetted to the rank of Colonel in Her Majesty's service, take this opportunity to offer you their sincere congratulations on your justly merited promotion, and to thank you for your many acts of kindness and courtesy in aiding their efforts by your advice and exhortations to sustain the efficiency of their Company.

The undersigned hope you may be long spared to enjoy your rank, and render still further service to our beloved Queen and country wherever duty and honor may call you; and be which, new British soldier, you are so pre-eminently qualified.

We are, Sir, your obed't servants,

Sergeant Millan, Lieut.,
G. Mewes, Color-Sergeant,
Jas. Shaw,
R. McLaughlin,
Antoine Dewe,
} Sergeants.

REPLY.

To the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers of No. 3 Rifle Company:

Gentlemen,—I have to thank you sincerely for your very kind congratulatory address.

[illegible] the Militia of Kingston, I take leave, as abled to be of use to them, my services have been most willingly accorded, and to none more so than the No. 3 Company of the Active Force, whose loyalty and devotion, will, I am well assured, not be wanting, should the day ever arrive when their services may be required by our most gracious Sovereign.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obed't servant,
H. R. Bourchier,
Colonel.

Kingston, June 30th, 1859.

## ESTIMATE

*Of the Expenses and Revenue of the City of Kingston, for 1859.*

EXPENDITURE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Debentures, maturing this year, | | $1,400 00 |
| Interest on $330,533 debt | 19,831 | |
| Exchange on London | 500 | |
| Commission 1 per ct. | 193 | |
| Sinking Fund 2 per cent on $320,800. | 6,416 | |
| | | 26,940 00 |
| Bank Discount, say— | | 800 00 |
| Police Department, | | |
| Magistrate | 700 00 | |
| High Bailiff | 600 00 | |
| 16 sub-constables at $240 each | 3,840 00 | |
| 1st Serg't of Police, | 280 00 | |
| 21 do. do. | 228 00 | |
| For discharged men and 11 days in Deer | 140 68 | |
| John Kinnear, clothing | 657 00 | |
| C. Wright, caps | 71 00 | |
| Detectives | 260 00 | |
| Fuel for Station House | 60 00 | |
| Cabs and Carters | 130 00 | |
| Provisions for Prisoners | 80 00 | |
| Cleansing and Repairs | 100 00 | |
| Incidentals & Summer Clothing | 500 00 | |
| | | 7,946 68 |
| Market Building and City Hall— | | |
| Repairs and Alterations | 700 00 | |
| Insurance | 226 00 | |
| Architect's Fee | 80 00 | |
| Fuel | 200 00 | |
| Gas Light | 300 00 | |
| | | 1,506 00 |
| Tavern License— | | |
| Inspector's Salary, Fines, &c | | 350 00 |
| Market Square— | | |
| Clerk of Market's salary | 400 00 | |
| Scavenger's salary | 185 00 | |
| Carting Rubbish | 40 00 | |
| | | 625 00 |
| Fire Department— | | |
| 6 months' pay to Fire Co., to Dec. 31, 1859 | 975 00 | |
| Expenses of Brigade for 1859 | 2000 00 | |
| Chief Engineer | 180 00 | |
| 2 Assistant do | 70 00 | |
| Captains, Pipemen, and Secretary | 65 00 | |
| Incidental Expenses | 400 00 | |
| | | 3,690 00 |
| Common Schools— | | 7,722 46 |
| Streets Account— | | |
| Broken Stones used in 1858 | 350 00 | |
| Appropriation for '59 | 8,200 00 | |
| Engineer's Salary | 800 00 | |
| | | 9,350 00 |
| Print'g & Stationery | | 800 00 |
| Agricultural Show, | | 2,000 00 |
| Administration of Justice— | | |
| For Recorder's Court and County Council, &c | | 2,000 00 |
| Public Park— | | 200 00 |
| Contingencies— | | 2,000 00 |
| Salaries— | | |
| City Clerk | 1200 00 | |
| Chamberlain | 1200 00 | |
| Collection of Taxes | 400 00 | |
| 3 Assessors | 540 00 | |
| Messenger | 200 00 | |
| 2 Auditors | 160 00 | |
| Caretaker of Clock | 50 00 | |
| Allowance to Mayor | 800 00 | |
| | | 5,650 00 |
| Lighting Streets— | | 3,000 00 |
| Election Expenses, | | 266 00 |
| Total Expenditure, | | $75,246 14 |

REVENUE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rent— | | |
| Market Building | $3632 00 | |
| do. Ground | 836 80 | |
| do. Tolls | 2851 00 | |
| Rent and Gas, City Hall | 1400 00 | |
| | | 7,779 80 |
| Licenses— | | 5,500 00 |
| Fines and Forfeitures— | | |
| From Police and Recorder's Courts | | 1,000 00 |
| Frontage— | | |
| For entering Sewers, Public Drains, &c. | | 200 00 |
| Total Revenue | | $14,479 80 |
| Total Expenditure | | $75,246 14 |
| Total Revenue | | 14,479 80 |
| Tax for 1859 | | $60,766 34 |

## TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A CULVERT WASHED AWAY.

*Thirty-three persons killed.—Fifty to sixty injured.*

Chicago, June 28.—An accident occurred on the Michigan Southern railroad last night, near South Bend, Indiana. The stream where it took place is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by the heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down probably choked the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the culvert to give way, and the train to be thrown from the track.

There were about 150 persons on the train. Thirty-three persons were taken from the cars dead, and fifty or sixty others wounded.

The killed so far as their names have been ascertained, are:—

Hartwell, Express Messenger.
Engineer and Fireman, both named Clark.
Barnegan, Baggage Master.
C. W. Smith, Road Master.
Mrs. E. G. Gillet and child, and Stone Mills, of New York.
Thomas Mathias, of Michigan City.

The following are the names of the wounded, so far as ascertained:—

Fred. Miller and Augustus White, of Hohenville, Ill.
E. M. Knapp, of Hudson, Wis.
Miss Hattie Knapp, Auburn.
J. K. Gochen, Janesville, Mich.
Charles Sherman, Boston.
Wm. Flannery, P. Myers, P. Quinn, C. Anderson and W. R. Anderson, all of Aurora, Ill.
A. D. Foss, Chicago.
D. T. Brown, Cleveland.
Miss Magee, Pennsylvania.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Terry, [illegible]
C. Jackson and Mrs. H. Hinton, Washington, Iowa.
Mrs. [illegible], Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. [illegible], Ogle County, Ill.
Oscar Hodgman, and H. H. Hagen, city [illegible]
and daughter, Rockford, Ill.
S. C. Rose, Coldwater.
W. J. Hawk, Charleston, Va.
C. Yaw and lady, Otsego Co., N. Y.
A. Van Syck, wife and four children, Warren, O.; himself and one child seriously.
Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur, Iowa.
Mary Coates, Youngstown, Ohio.
Miss D. D. Porter, Hudson, Mich.

The following were not injured:—

R. W. Tait, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.
E. A. Gurley, Addison, Vt.
Henry Crease, Philadelphia.
Calvin Hogan, Milwaukee.

The train going west passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

Conductor Osgood arrived in this city this afternoon, slightly hurt, but was unable to furnish any of the names of the killed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RAILROAD DISASTER ON THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Chicago, June 28.—The following are further particulars of the railroad disaster. Of the killed we have the following additional names:—

J. McCarthy, of Holmesville, Ind.; Mr. Cowank; Mr. Walworth, of Adrian, Mich.—Mrs. Sumner, Chicago—a man, name unknown, had on his right arm the initials W. S. E. S.—M. McWeaty, Fond du Lac co. Wis.—Richard Muldany, Calumet, Ind.—Mr. Streeter, Sparta, Wis.—Harry Fleckinger, Reading, Pa.—B. P. McCullough, Lawrenceburg, Pa.—two boys named Tidwell.

The other seventeen bodies are so disfigured, that it is impossible to identify them. Thirty-four dead bodies had been found up to ten o'clock this evening. Several other passengers are missing, who are supposed to have been drowned, and their bodies floated away.

Several of the injured are not expected to live.—These are:—Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, Ill.—John D. Wiss, Patrick Quin, of Ainsworth, Ill.—E. C. Smith, banker, Wall street, N. Y.—another Mr. Walworth, of Adrian, Mich.

No fault is attached to the officers of the train by the passengers.

## Further by the Arabia.

The City of Baltimore reached Liverpool p.m. 15th.

General Gyulai had been superseded in the command of the Austrian army by Gen. Schlect.

Additional Austrian troops were moving towards Italy.

The Austrian corps d'armee which had left Ancona for Pessaro has been directed towards the lower Po, so as to be joined with the troops in the Provinces of Venice.

It is at present uncertain whether Ancona has been entirely evacuated by the Austrians. Modena and Brescelia are free.

The numerous municipalities of Romagna had pronounced for the national cause.

The allied army passed the Seno on the 13th, marching towards the River Oglio.—Their advanced guard is at Bocca Oglio. The head quarters of the King of Sardinia are at Palazzolo.

Garibaldi was at Brescia on the 12th.

Urban's corps quitted Bocca Oglio on the 13th, and appeared to be returning to Orzinovi.

An Austrian bulletin, dated Verona 13th, says the different corps d'armee took their allotted positions unmolested by the enemy. The division of General D'Urbon alone sustained a fight at Castiglione (Castel Leone) with Garibaldi's bands, which, although amounting to 4000 men, with 4 pieces of cannon, were repulsed by the Austrians.

The official Austrian Correspondent says that the organization for the defence of the Tyrolese territory was progressing. Several companies had been already drawn out, and others were getting in readiness. The mountain passes were all occupied.

Vienna letters say that the corps d'armee commanded by the Archduke Charles were beginning to leave for Italy. The 3rd corps, under the Archduke Albert, were moving from Upper and Lower Austria to Trieste. A 13th Austrian corps d'armee was about to be formed, and was also destined for Italy.

Garibaldi's corps is represented as becoming everyday more formidable. It was threatening the Southern Tyrol, where the people were getting extremely impatient of Austrian rule.

A late telegram, via Berlin, announces that a numerous Austrian corps had arrived at Grosio, in the Valteline, and had advanced towards Tirano.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The new Ministry is constituted as follows, but had not been officially announced:—

First Lord of the Treasury—Viscount Palmerston;
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. W. E. Gladstone;
Foreign Secretary—Lord J. Russell;
Home Secretary—Sir G. C. Lewis;
Colonial Secretary—Duke of Newcastle;
War Secretary—Sir C. Wood;
First Lord of Admiralty—Duke of Somerset;
Lord Chancellor—Lord Campbell;
President of Council—Earl Granville;
Privy Seal—Duke of Argyle;
Postmaster General—Lord Elcho;
President Board of Trade—Mr. Cobden;
President Poor Law Board—Milner Gibson;
First Commissioner of Works—Mr. Cardwell;
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster—Sir G. Grey.

Sir A. Cockburn succeeds Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice of England.

Parliament re-assembled on the 17th.

Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, officially announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and doing so he warmly eulogized the foreign policy of Lord Malmesbury.—Lord Granville received an explanation of the policy of the new Government for a future day. The House adjourned till the 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and moved a further adjournment to the 21st.—Agreed to.

The works on the Great Eastern were rapidly progressing, and there is no doubt that she will be finished and at sea before the end of September.

## WRECK OF THE ARGO.

New York, June 30.

The steamship Argo, of the Galway line, which left this port on the 23rd inst. for Galway, via St. Johns, N.F., went ashore near Tupsney Bay in a fog, on Tuesday morning, and sunk in the evening. All the passengers and crew were saved by pilots' assistance from St. Johns. The vessel and cargo are a total wreck. The captain and crew behaved admirably. The vessel left and gone from St. Johns, N.F., we have heard that the vessel and cargo would be a total wreck. The Argo left New York on Tuesday noon, with 200 passengers and a small freight. She is about 2,000 tons register, of 400, with 74 compartments. She is a superior vessel, coming at the time of her commission £15,000. She was built to ply between Liverpool and Galway, and was to sail from Galway on the 2nd of July, for her first voyage to New York. The Argo was commanded by Capt. Lott, who was formerly in the Cunard service, and is a native of Galway. The Argo was insured in Liverpool for £15,000, and in London for £10,000. The Argo was insured in Liverpool for £15,000, and in London for £10,000.

The Ministry and the Grand Trunk.—L'Ordre, a French journal published in Montreal, says it is rumored that the Government are about to lend the Grand Trunk Company the sum of £25,000, professedly for the purpose of completing the Victoria Bridge! Of course this will be done, if it is done at all, without the consent of Parliament.

## WALKING ON A TIGHT ROPE OVER THE NIAGARA RIVER.

HE WALKS FROM THE AMERICAN TO THE CANADIAN SIDE, AND BACK.

The daring feat of walking across the Niagara river on a tight rope was accomplished by M. Blondin yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, in the presence of over 10,000 spectators, who cheered most lustily when the agile little Frenchman reached the Canadian side of the river. The rope was stretched over the river from White's pleasure grounds, on the American side, to a point little north of the first toll gate, on the Canadian side, above the Bridge. It had been Blondin's original intention to have walked over the Falls from Goat Island; but his intention in this respect had to be abandoned, as General Porter, the proprietor of the island, to use his own words, considered the attempt to walk over the rapids of 'such a dangerous and fool-hardy nature, that he would not allow the rope to remain fast on Goat Island'—feeling satisfied, as he said, that if he did so he would only be lending himself to the destruction of a man's life. The refusal being positive M. Blondin had to look out for another spot, and that from White's ground was selected.

The work of stretching the rope commenced about four weeks ago. It was a hawser, two inches in diameter, and considering the length, 1,400 feet, and consequent weight, this was a work of no small difficulty. A tow rope was first carried over the river to the Canadian side in a boat, from whence it was taken to the top of the bank where a windlass was placed. The hawser was then made fast to the tow, and the men employed at the windlass began the labour of winding it up. Blondin personally superintended this operation, and whilst so occupied, had occasion to exhibit even greater coolness and daring than in the walking of the rope this afternoon. The hawser was within 150 yards of being landed, when the men at the windlass informed Blondin that if they gave the crank another turn, the small rope would in all probability snap asunder. Blondin considered for an instant, and then seating a piece of rope, he ran along the line as nimbly as a monkey, and having attached the rope he had brought with him to the hawser, he called out 'Now wind away, boys!' The 'boys' did so; the hawser was secured; and so much of the work of preparation was completed. The hawser was got strained so tight as it might have been to prevent the accident of its snapping asunder. It will thus be easily seen that as about 1,300 feet of rope were used to stretch the chasm, 1,100 feet wide, the line gradually rose one hundred yards higher in each side than in the middle—making the descent to the centre a dangerous march for Blondin to undertake, more especially as he has been accustomed to walk on a level line. The guys or stay ropes, were next placed eighteen feet apart on the rope, and secured on either side of the river. The work of fixing was finished about noon today, when Blondin announced to the persons assembled on the Canada side, that the 'Ascension,' as he called it, although it was in reality a descent, would come off at half-past four.

During the morning, and up to the appointed hour for the perilous walk, every train on the great Western, New York Central, Erie, and Ontario and Lewiston Railroads, and the steamers brought large numbers of passengers to the Falls. The Arrow steamer, from Buffalo conveyed five hundred alone to Chippowa, and the living streams continued to pour in from all quarters (save over the road about to be taken by Blondin, which, no doubt, had been found to have been a hard road to travel) until at three o'clock there could not have been less than from 10,000 to 11,000 persons lining the banks of the river. The booming of a cannon from White's grounds was the signal for all loiterers in the vicinity of the Falls to hurry and secure good places. A strong barred fence had, by direction of Mayor Cornwall and the corporation of Clifton, been erected for a good distance along the edge of the river, to prevent unnecessary crushing, and to guard against eager persons, in their anxiety to witness the feat, from pushing each other over the bank.

As four o'clock approached, White's grounds began to fill. Shortly after that hour there was another salvo of artillery, and Blondin made his appearance amidst the assembled multitude. He quickly ascended a short light rope which had been erected on the grounds, and went through a number of tight-rope performances which drew down many plaudits. But all were impatient for the feat of the day. The stands which had been erected by private speculators on the Canada side received numerous customers, and the small enclosure reserved by Blondin for his own benefit was pretty well occupied—the majority of persons within the circle being from Toronto and Buffalo.

About half-past four o'clock Blondin finished his exercises on the small rope, and running down to the edge of the river, he took his place on the cable, while a deafening cheer rose at the same moment from the multitude assembled on each side of the river. Blondin was dressed in the manner in which acrobats usually appear in the circle, and his tightly-fitting clothing was covered with spangles. He is a man apparently about thirty-four years of age, and is a Frenchman by birth, the place of his nativity being near Calais. He has followed rope dancing as a business since he was four years of age, and has at various times been associated with Francisque, Frangoni, Ravel, and other persons. About a year ago, whilst engaged with the latter, he performed in the Toronto Lacrosse.

Precisely at a quarter to five o'clock, he stepped into balancing pole, weighing about fifty pounds, and although the sun was shining in his eyes, he tripped forward, and almost before the people were aware he had crossed the American land, and nothing intervened between him and destruction save the rope. The boats crowd up pretty nice, and the spectators on the Canada shore were about to greet the daring adventurer with a cheer when they were silenced by the men in Blondin's employ. Blondin succeeded on at a lively pace his task hardly appearing to touch the rope. After walking on about 100 yards, he suddenly sank down on the rope and took a short rest. An involuntary shudder passed through the crowd as he lay on the cable, while several of the ladies gave a petite scream, and clung more firmly to their protectors. He rose, however, up again in a moment, and went to his way as smartly as before, for another 100 yards, when he again sought repose in the same manner as before. On arriving about a third of the distance across, Blondin set down some time, and seemed his hand to the blade of the knife to secure an easier rest. It had been rumored previously to this that the cord at the point would be fastened to the steamer Maid of the Mist, and that he would take a cup of tea from the steamer's deck. This, however, was not done, and he had to be satisfied with a glass of water which was lowered to him in a tin cup. It had been rumored that he would take a chair with him, and that he would place it on the rope, and sit upon it while he drank the tea, but this was not done. He, however, did take a chair with him, and after he had drunk the water he placed it on the rope, and sat upon it for a few minutes, when he arose and walked on to the Canadian side, where he was received by the Mayor of Niagara, who, with a number of his friends, had crossed in a boat to meet him. The Mayor, after congratulating Blondin on his safe passage across the river, invited him to take a glass of wine, which he did, and then he was conducted to the Clifton House, where he was received by the Mayor of Clifton, who, after congratulating him