What do the Physicians Say.—Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines,) cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy:

Lees, Stark Co. Ohio, Jan. 8, 1849.

I have used Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say that the unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to pay the most favorable testimony in favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the nauseless of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

For Sale by E. W. Palmer, Kingston, C. W. 127

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.—These great scourges of our people cannot be too well understood, or the means of averting or curing them too highly appreciated. The person who discovers any means of cure or alleviation confers a benefit upon his fellows, and is deserving of honor. This desirable consummation has been achieved, and not only may dyspepsia be cured, but it may be prevented by the use of "Hoofland's German Bitters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, which medicine is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by thousands who have tested its efficacy. It is perfectly innocuous in its nature, and possesses the valuable property of improving the health of the robust, as well as restoring the health of the sick. See Advertisement. 127

The Reign of Art.—In this wonderful age, Art, perhaps her master teacher, has almost everything. The rubbish over us and the carpets we tread on are hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains and the river; makes her machines of wood and iron, to act as if with knowledge and unclouded space with lightning turned driven to the fatalogs of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction, has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a Cathartic Pill, from the laboratory of that world renowned Chemist Doct. J. C. Ayer.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the furthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing drugs in its composition, as we had always thought necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the virtues of the medicines to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam power, into a round pill which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this labored perfection they are offered to the public at less than one cent each. However humble the department, we think that this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line.—[Morning News, Balt.] 114

A Life Saved! Diarrhoea and Cholera no Longer Dangerous!

The following is one among several thousands of rapid and successful cures performed by that almost miraculous remedy, Dr. McClintock's Celebrated Diarrhea Cordial, during the cholera season of 1854.

Messrs. A. Cussmann & Co.—

Gentlemen,—I take the first opportunity to thank you for having saved my life. Yesterday, while at my work in my office, I was attacked suddenly with vertigo, vomiting, and diarrhea. In a few minutes I became so relaxed that I fell on the floor, where I was seized with cramps so violent that I groaned with agony. A friend who was at hand, and who fortunately had seen the effects of Dr. McClintock's Cholera Preventive in other cases, hastened to procure from your store a small vial of it, and administrated a teaspoonful to me. The effect was like magic! From the instance I swallowed it I was relieved—in a quarter of an hour afterward I took another dose, and in two hours I was able to walk home. This morning I am as well as ever. I feel no doubt my attack was cholera of the worst kind, and but for the timely use of Dr. McClintock's Cholera Preventive, I should have been in my grave. I hope you will make this public, for the whole world should be informed of and provided with such a priceless blessing. Yours gratefully,

Lewis Peirrotte,
61 Nassau street, N. Y.

Dr. McClintock's Diarrhea Cordial, price 25 and 50 cents, is for sale by

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the best Remedies for the Cure of Female Complaints.—The extraordinary effect these Pills have upon all complaints peculiarly incidental to females, would appear incredible, if it were not confirmed daily by the wonderful cures they effect in Canada. It is an unquestionable fact that there is not any remedy to equal them throughout the World, for exterminating suffering from the softer sex, than these admirable Pills, particularly for young girls entering into womanhood, therefore all are requested to give them a trial, which will insure their recommendation. 127

The Daily British Whig.

"Optier per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1855.

The News brought by the Pacific, although not of decisive importance, is of varied interest. The siege of Sebastopol progresses slowly indeed, and as the telegraph is now in the hands of the government exclusively, it is difficult to decide from the imperfect hints supplied, whether the besiegers or besieged gain the most advantage.

Symptoms have transpired of extended operations being about to commence on the part of the allies. A force of 15,000 Turks, French, and English hastily embarked on board all the available ships near Sebastopol, and stood away in the direction of the Sea of Azoff. In a day or two they returned and as hastily disembarked, Omar Pasha, and his Turks, making all speed to encamp themselves in Eupatoria. We are indebted to Russian sources for all the information we possess as to this extraordinary movement, but there seems no reason to doubt the truth as to this statement.

General Canrobert had reviewed the entire French army, and assured them he would soon enter Sebastopol either by door or window.

Negotiations between Austria and the Western powers remain where they were, but between Austria and Prussia relations are becoming more intimate, and have for object to preserve strict neutrality.

Russia has directed her representative at the Court of Darmstadt to notify all the German Governments that Russia will only hold to the first two points of guarantee on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany. France and England have presented an ultimatum to Sweden, to which the Swedes have replied by incorporating their militia. In England many incidents tend to mark the Democratic change that is coming over the nation.

The Queen has condescended publicly to bestow medals on private soldiers in the streets of London. In various parts of the country "Administrative reform" meetings have been held, and in the House of Lords a debate on Ellenborough's motion drew forth an extraordinary amount of democratic speaking.

The Paris Exposition had been opened; and as a spectacle the opening was a failure.

The Poles in Paris have presented an address to the Emperor congratulating him on his escape from the assassin's attack.

It is said the Emperor is about to issue a manifesto to the army in the East, stating the reasons of his not proceeding in person to the war.

The Paris papers have assumed a tone of such outspoken hostility to Austria, that the public cannot help surmising that an official hint has been given to prepare opinion for a rupture with that power.

The King of Sardinia is rumored to be negotiating a marriage with Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the Princess Royal of England.

INDIA.

A telegraphic anticipation of the Indian mails from Calcutta, April 10th, and Bombay, April 17th; mentions that a treaty was signed at Peshawur, March 30th, containing three articles, between Dost Mahomed and the British, namely;—

Art 1. Perpetual peace between Dost Mahomed and the British.

Art 2. The British to respect the territories of Dost Mahomed.

Art 3. Dost Mahomed to recognize the territories of the British East India Company.

There are rumors of hostile preparations at Ava against the British.

From other parts of Europe there is nothing remarkable, excepting an eruption of Vesuvius.

Milner Gibson and Layard's motions of want of Confidence.

In the House of Commons the members of the Government have thrown all sorts of technical objections in the way to prevent Layard from bringing forward his motion. He is now "to find a day for himself," and has named Thursday the 24th. Mr. Milner Gibson's motion is fixed for the 21st

Gen. Canrobert has resigned, and has been succeeded by Gen. Pelissier. Our Our readers may remember that our European advices intimated, some time since, that Pelissier, would ere long succeed to Canrobert's command.

Lord Raglan's despatch of May 5th has come to hand. It states that nothing of importance has arisen. The enemy continue to collect troops on the high ground on the opposite side of the Tchernaya. Fire from the city had not been heavy.

From Richardson, Spence & Co's circular

Liverpool, May 18th.

The corn trade continues steady, with an upward tendency. At Tuesday's market, flour and Wheat were in moderate demand. A good business was done in the Indian Corn, at 50s 6d to 51s for yellow, and 51s for white, the latter having the preference.

The Very Latest.

London, May 19th.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The favorable appearance with which the English funds closed on Thursday was maintained on Friday, and the market exhibited buoyancy throughout the whole day, a further advance having been established of 1¼ per cent.

The total advance in consols during the week has been nearly 1 per cent, solely from the influence of steady purchases on the part of the public, consequent upon the increasing abundance of money. They are, however, still nearly 4 per cent below the price they touched a few weeks previous to the announcement of the recent loan.

There is an increase of £425,982 in the stock of bullion at the Bank.

Vienna, May 16th.

Things have undergone a change. New Austrian propositions were probably forwarded yesterday to London and Paris. It is said that Austria will give her material support to the Western Powers, should they accept and Russia reject her propositions.

Vienna, May 17th.

There is a heavy firing every night at Sebastopol. The expedition to Kerisch has not been renewed. Three divisions of the French army have left Mariak (near Constantinople) for the Crimea. The cholera has almost disappeared.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

From the Journal de St. Petersburg.

The settlement of the first point is declared to be the fulfilment of a promise which Russia had made to guarantee the prosperity of the Principalities.

The Emperor decided the 2d point in favor of the commercial liberty of all nations. The 3rd point concerned the balance of power in Europe, but was incompatable with the honor of Russia. The plenipotentiaries of France and England refused to deliberate upon the 4th point—the most important of all for Christendom.

THE BALTIC.

Berlin, May 18th.

The Driver arrived at Dantzic on the 17th. Eight Russian merchantmen have been captured off Dunamunde.

The Imperieuse and Tartar have been damaged by a collision, and sent home for repairs.

When the Driver left Revel, a flag of truce was flying on shore—cause unknown.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CRIMEA MEDALS BY HER MAJESTY.

The Queen, after the distribution of the medals, gave a dinner in the riding school at Buckingham Palace, to a party of about 450, comprising all the non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seamen and marines who had been decorated by her Majesty during the morning. Her Majesty, and the Prince visited the Riding School during the repast, accompanied by the elder of the royal children.

Paris May 16.

Accounts from Vienna and Berlin being no confirmation of the rumor given by an English journal of the retirement of Count Nesselrode.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.

To the present time between three and four thousand recruits have been obtained for this Legion by the English agents on the continent, independent of those who have been enlisted in Switzerland. The Swiss corps will be 3000 strong.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Paris, May 10, 1855.

The sudden and most unlooked for retirement of M. Drouyn de Lhuys from the Ministry of foreign Affairs, is an event the importance of which cannot be overrated. The resignation of the Minister was handed in because he was unable to persuade the Emperor to accept the arrangement, or combination, or compromise, or whatever it is that Austria has offered for the acceptance of the Allies and of Russia. M. Drouyn de Lhuys would appear to have been considerably bent and warped to the views of Austria, during his stay in Vienna, and to have returned unduly impressed with the loyalty and sincerity of that power. As he had given Count Buol to understand that he should be able to induce Napoleon to accept the proposed bases, he very naturally thought proper to retire, upon finding himself entertaining opinions that his master deemed entirely inadmissible. So he sent in his resignation, and renewed it upon being refused. The second time it was accepted.

Such is a very brief statement of the causes which have led to this crisis in the Cabinet. The probable consequence of the change are easy to foresee. Louis Napoleon loses by far the ablest man who has ever been connected with his Government. He replaces him by a man whose talents have certainly never been displayed in the field where he will now be called upon to exercise them. Worse than that M. Thouvenel, the head of the Foreign Department (*chef de bureau*) and the author of many of the admirable papers to which M. Drouyn de Lhuys affixed his name, has lately been made an ambassador to Constantinople, and his most important place filled by a M. Bourée, now absent on a mission in Persia. So the whole department is in confusion at a very inopportune moment.

But beyond and above these considerations, is the light thrown by the incident upon the negociations with Austria. There would seem to be the best reasons for inferring that Louis Napoleon, being highly dissatisfied with the terms she proposes, has come to the conclusion that she is not to be trusted, and that all her diplomacy is exerted in behalf of her Northern neighbor. The English Cabinet is known to share these views, and a more determined prosecution of the war has been certainly decided on. The English papers are full of the proposed campaign in the interior of the Crimea, and I have no doubt that the necessary instructions have been by this time received by the generals-in-chief.

Pianori was tried and condemned to death on Monday, in one sitting of three and a half hours. As there was no doubt of his guilt, of course there can no complaint made of the sentence, but I do not think the trial, nevertheless, was honorably conducted. The act of accusation drawn up by the procureur general, takes the ground that the assasin was hired and paid by the London committee, but not one word of evidence, from witnesses, was adduced to prove it. The president, whose interrogation of the prisoner was unusually oppressive, greatly aggravated his case with the jury by asserting that the Government had received a despatch from Rome, styling him "a terrible assassin." Pianori protested with energy against this, but the Court did not take the trouble either to prove the existence of the despatch, or to show that the Roman police was not mistaken in the person. This is very loose and very dangerous, for there was one mistaken in the Roman despatch, and there might have been another. It declared Pianori a married man with two children, while the "act of accusation," read to the Court four days after the reception of the despatch, declares him a bachelor. The fact is, the Government were afraid of the plea that would be set up in his behalf, of having brooded over the French expedition which crushed the Roman republic, and ruined his family, till he became a short of monomaniac, possessed and absorbed by one idea. It is clear that a jury would be differently affected by a crime committed under such circumstances, and by one committed by a professional and paid assassin. The Government asserted that the latter was the case and brought all its influence to bear, but I maintain, did not prove it. A more impartial, would, in all probability, have resulted in a verdict of imprisonment for life. Pianori's bad French and foriegn idiom were made to tell against him. Of the guilt of the man there can be no doubt, but I am mistaken if there be not many who rise from the perusal of his trial, with the feeling that he has not been fairly treated. His crime, 'attempt at parricide,' becomes in the case of the Emperor, parricide itself, and the punishment by an old law, is to have one wrist severed, before being guillotined.—Whether this barbarity will actually be committed, for this constructional parricide, I cannot say, but I sincerely trust not. The criminal will at my rate, according to an existing law, walk barefoot to the place of execution, with a shirt over his clothes and a black veil over his face. He appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday, in the hope, I believe, that in some way, his punishment may be commuted to transportation to Cayenne.

The *Presse* has published three long and studied articles on Lord Palmerston, of a denunciatory nature. The *La Mode* was suspended for two months not long ago, for a much less bitter article on his lordship.—It is said, and really it would seem possible, that the *Presse* asked leave, before inserting them. You can judge from a comparatively mild paragraph, which I quote, how the premier of the allied Government is treated in France:—

"Take from Lord Palmerston this object, (the protection and extension of British Commerce) and he is nothing more than a great orator, a parliamentarian of the first rank, but the statesman *disappears*; nothing remaining of him but a Minister whose action is unsteady from want of principle, and who gets up his convictions for a moment, according to circumstances. He yields readily to the strong, but is intractable with the weak. He permits Russia to exterminate the Poles, Austria to take possession of Cracow, and the King of Naples to drench Sicily with blood; but he threatens the Greek Government to bombard Athens, for the crockery and warming-pan of Don Pacifico."

It is not likely that this article would have been published, were it not evident that the English people themselves are to the last degree dissatisfied with their own Ministry.

The *Pays* is astonished at the passage of the New York liquor law, and even more so at the state of public morals which rendered it necessary. It says and develops the idea at considerable length, that a "good education" would be much more efficacious than this most stringent law, and thinks that the Americans, need to have their intelligence and their appreciation of human dignity a good deal raised. Of the law itself, it says that, it is quite as arbitrary and tyrannical as the ukase by which the Russian autocrat regulates the cut of the hair and the dimension of his subjects' beards.

The phenomenon of a constantly increasing supply of meats of all sorts in Paris, and at the same time of a constant rize in the price, is becoming more striking than ever. The increase in the price of beef, in two years, is 40 per cent.; and that too with the sale of 55,000 more oxen this year than last. The Government does not seem to be able to make up its mind to do away with the butcher's monopoly, the sole cause of the abuse. The complaints continue to be long and loud.

The Constitutionnel, having a reason of its own to be offended with the government, has published a really alarming editorial of three columns, upon the high prices of food and lodging. It could not have done, at this moment of the Exposition, a more annoying thing—one to at which exception cannot be prudently taken.

The confusion of the Crystal Palace is only equalled by the amount of work which is still done in spite of it. The ceremony of inauguration will doubtless take place on the 15th, but it would be a great advantage to all concerned if it were still further postponed to the 1st of June. A large portion of the vacant space in the United States department will be occupied by Goodyear's india-rubber fabrics, and the multifarious forms of gutta-percha. The working classes are not satisfied with the arrangement setting apart a day on which the entrance will be four cents. They want one day a week to be gratis, and say that they don't understand why they, who have not a sou to spare, should be deprived of the opportunity to profit by the Exposition. They urge, with great justice, that this exhibition, though called universal, is nothing more than the usual quinquennial display on a larger scale. At these there have always been free days. The annual exhibition of the works of living artists is free five days out of the seven; but this year not one single day is free. They are undoubtedly in the right, and the only answer that can be made is that on this occasion there, is, between the public and the Government a joint-stock company, called the Society of the Crystal Palace, who are seeking to make money, and whose right it is to fix the prices of admission. I doubt whether a free day be granted by the Society. Sunday is to be the four cent day. Exhibitors, commissaries, editors and correspondents are, after all, to have season tickets, gratis.

Mr. Mason has returned to Paris, decidedly improved in health, and perhaps may be said to be in a fair way of permanent recovery.

Bonelli, the Italian engineer, has entirely succeeded with his "locomotive telegraph." An engine in motion at the rate of a mile in two minutes, and during a pouring rain, communicated, intelligibly and readily, by means of the apparatus of which Mr. Bonelli is the inventor, with another engine in motion, and with three stations on the Turin road. Thus, a train may not only announce its coming or its position along the whole line, but messages may be sent by passengers themselves. Sardinia does not often get an opportunity to lead the rest of the world in the path of improvement.

DOMESTIC.

Copper.—It is estimated that there will be shipped from the Lake Superior region, this season, about three thousand tons of pig copper, valued at $1,500,000.

A Change.—The publishers of the Banner have bought the Hamilton Journal and Express. It is pleasing to hear them thus speak. In no other country, save the United States, could such things be said:—

"To thus become owner of the Journal and Express, awakes old recollections, and reminds us of having been one of its carrier-boys twenty years ago, when Hamilton was in its infancy and journalism an unprofitable enterprise. In fact, the three proprietors of the Banner spent a great portion of their youth on this old and not uninfluential paper; therefore, the change is, in a great measure, due to our respect for old friends, the recollection of whom wakes up those early reminiscences of our boyhood, when the cares of life had found place in our heart."

Escape of Prisoners.—On the night of the 26th inst., a successful attempt was made to break out of the gaol of the County of Halton, by John Burchart and James Norman. These prisoners were locked up as usual, and were visited by the gaoler about a quarter past nine at night. When the gaoler awoke in the morning, he found the door leading out of the hall into the gaol-yard, open. He went to the upper cells, where the prisoners had been confined, and found the iron gate open, and the lock lying on the floor. The cell-door of the prisoner Burchar was also open. The prisoners had been assisted from without by their confederates—a ladder having been erected against the gaol-wall, by which they had ascended, and picklocks introduced through the cell windows to the prisoners.

The following is a description of the prisoners:—John Burchart stands about four feet ten inches high; light made; thin face; light complexion; light hair; blue eyes; teeth in front commencing to decay; flecked with gold pimples on the forehead; a thin beard, with six spots on the chin; about twenty-six years old; a native of the state of New York; charged with burglary. James Norman stands about five feet six inches in height; dark brown hair; eyes dark blue; whiskers dark brown; the right eye discoloured, from a blow; round shouldered, and leans forward when walking; about thirty-six years old, a native of Ireland, charged with shooting with intent to kill.

An accident of a very serious character occurred, in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Birthday, at Flamboro' West. The Hamilton spectator, giving the particulars of the occurrence, says:—"It appears that an anvil had been loaded for the purpose of firing a salute, and while a youth was in the act of priming, it exploded, blowing off three of his fingers, and shattering his face in a dreadful manner. This accident affords another warning to persons heedlessly using gunpowder, and should tend to prevent the use of anvils for so dangerous a purpose."

The time occupied in the passage of the steamboats from Chicago to Collingwood in 48 hours; the distance from Collingwood to Toronto is 93 miles, which the railroad cars travel over in about 3½ hours. On the arrival of the cars in Toronto, steamers leave for Oswego, and on reaching Oswego an express trains immediately starts for New Port, &c. So that on this Northern route passengers experience no unnecessary delay—not a moment is lost to them.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, May 29.

Last night, a message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the following bills, without amendment:—

To make further provisions for the Grammar and Common Schools of Upper Canada;

To require that all by-laws of cities, towns, villages, and townships in Upper Canada, for raising money upon the credit of such county, town, village, or township corporation, shall be approved by a majority of the municipal electors before they come into force;

To amend the provisions of the several Acts for the Incorporation of the City of Montreal;

To amend the laws relating to Savings' Banks.

Attorney-General Macdonald moved that the bill from the Legislative Council entituled, "an Act to amend the laws relating to Separate Schools in Upper Canada," be now read a second time.

Yeas, 46; nays, 11.

Considered in Committee, and the amendments agreed to:—

A bill to regulate appeal from decisions of Justices of Peace in summary convictions.

The bill from the Legislative Council to amend the Upper Canada road, bridge, pier, and wharf joint-stock company's Act of 1853, was read the second time, and amended in Committee—read the third time, and passed.

The bill to remove doubts respecting certain marriages in Upper Canada was considered in Committee, read the third time, and passed.

The following bills were read the third time, and passed:—

To connect supervision of Cullers with the Crown Lands Department;

Ordnance Lands Bill;

To establish additional circuits in Upper Canada.

The Speaker read a letter from the Governor's Secretary, announcing that he would prorogue Parliament at one o'clock to-morrow.

Discussion is going on on Mr. Darche's Lower Canada Grammar School Bill.

Seat of Government Question.—A few days ago, the Hon. Mr. Moore moved in the Legislative Council for a Committee to examine the Journals of the House of Assembly, to find out whether that House had taken any action in regard to the resolutions upon the subject of the Seat of Government, passed by the Council, and referred to them with a request of concurrence. The Committee reported that they had attended to this duty, but had not found that the Assembly had taken the said Resolutions into consideration, or in any way dealt with them. The Hon. Mr. Moore then gave notice of another set of Resolutions which were moved on Saturday, and adopted without debate. A Committee to prepare an Address to the Governor General, founded upon these Resolutions, was then named, and the Address itself shortly afterwards reported, the same to be presented by the whole House to-day. The Resolutions and Address are similar to those before passed. Late on Saturday afternoon a Message from the House of Assembly was brought up to the Legislative Council, expressive of a desire to meet a deputation of its members for the purpose of holding a conference relative to the Resolutions having respect to the fixing of a permanent Seat of Government, sent down on the 25th ult. The Council appointed the Honbles. Messrs. Taché and Leslie to meet the members of the Assembly this day at four o'clock.

Bequests Voided under the Statutes of Mortmain.—In the Vice chancellor's Court, on Monday, judgment was given in the case of Thornber v. Wilson, the question for decision being whether certain bequests by a testator named John Mount, in 1843, to ministers of Roman Catholic chapels in Yorkshire and Westmoreland, were vowed under the statutes of mortmain. The facts were these:—The testator bequeathed his house to his widow for life, and afterwards to the "ministers of the Roman Catholic chapel at Loupland, Yorkshire, and his successors, ministers of that chapel, for ever, in addition to their stipend as chaplain." The testator then gave Thomas Wilkinson, minister of the Roman Catholic chapel at Kendal, and his successors for ever, stock, mill, and cottage, at Moss Dale, in Westmoreland, subject to an annuity of £80 a year for his wife during her life." He further gave "to the officiating minister of the Chapel at Kendal, for seven years after his, (the testator's) decease, two allotments in the town of Skelsmere." Subsequently, in his will, he made other bequests to other persons, directing that the surplus, if any, should be paid to the minister of the Roman Catholic chapel at Kendal, whom he appointed his residuary legatee. The Vice-chancellor (Sir Richard Kindersley) was of opinion that those bequests, so far as they related to the ministers of the chapels, were intended as endowments for the chapels, and not specific bequests to the individuals named, and were therefore void. The testator must clearly have intended this or he would not have spoken of "the ministers for the time being," or of their successors.

The Rev. Mr. Chase, a Methodist minister of Brunswick—a small village adjacent to Troy, N. Y.—has run away with another man's wife—a newly married woman, and but eighteen years of age, whereas the monster is over fifty and has a wife and ten children.—*Lowell Journal, May 23.*

Tar are feathers, and then the gibbet, for the clerical villain.—Pass him round.

Death of Sir Robert Inglis, Bart.—We regret to announce the demise of Sir Robert Inglis, who expired on Saturday night, at his residence in Bedford Square, London, after a short and painful illness. Sir Robert was born in 1785. He was the son of the first baronet, who for many years presided over the East India Company as Chairman. Sir Robert received his education at Oxford, and at an early age graduated at Christ Church. He subsequently became a member of the bar, but soon declined the law for the service of his country. In 1824, by the influence of the Roden family, he was returned for the borough of Dundalk, which he continued to represent until 1826. At the close of the latter year he was elected for Ripon; and from 1828 to the close of his parliamentary career, about two years since, Sir Robert sat for the University of Oxford. There he was the successor of the late Sir Robert Peel, who resigned his seat to test the feelings of the constituency on the catholic question; and Sir Robert Inglis was the successful candidate against that great statesman. As a speaker, Sir Robert bore a fair reputation, and his voice was ever heard in favour of conservatism in church and state. He was a warm supporter of charitable and educational institutions, particularly those relating to the church, and held the honorary distinctions of D.C.L. F.R.S. and F.S.A. In 1807, Sir Robert married the eldest daughter of Joseph Seymer Briscoe, Esquire, of Penhill, Surrey, by whom he does not leave any male issue. The title was first conferred on the father of the deceased in 1801.—[Morning Post.

The Dispute in Pittsburgh.

This Township which was the most quiet and peaceable of all in Upper Canada is now distracted with internal divisions, which nothing but a large expenditure in law proceedings will apparently allay. Last year the Town Council, after the sanction of a large public meeting, took £5000 Stock in the Pittsburgh and Gananoque Road Company and issued Debentures in payment thereof. Though the people with one voice at the meeting consented to being taxed for this Stock, yet when pay day came, they kicked like young colts, and taking the Township by surprise, at the Annual Election, turned the old Councillors out, and put others, opponents of the Road, into their places. Fortified by a legal opinion of Mr. Henry Smith, that there was some error in the making of the By-Law to issue the Debentures, the new Council convened a meeting of the tax payers on Saturday last, and submitted the matter to them. Ninety-one votes were polled against the Road and the By-Law, and ten in favor. But, it should be borne in mind, that the Township contains 578 rate payers, and that the friends of the Road, satisfied that the Debentures were legally issued, or that the recent Act of Parliament had made them perfect, did not attend and vote. Thus the matter stands. The Council will meet to-morrow to determine further proceedings. We strongly caution them against two things:—not to trust too much to Mr. Henry Smith's opinion; and not heedlessly to plunge the Township into law and chancery. The Road, when finished, must yield a handsome dividend, and will enhance in value every man's freehold in the Township, besides being in other respects of incalculable benefit. One thing more;—should the ingenuity of Mr. H. Smith succeed in quashing the By-Law, the Council should recollect that their predecessors legally took the Stock, and that if they do not pay for the same in Debentures, the Township can be sued and made to pay the Instalments as they become due in money.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday. List of Acts to-morrow.

The View of Kingston.

Mr. E. Whitefield will call on Subscribers to-day with their copies of his View of Kingston. Now that the View is finished, we can once more cheerfully bear out all that was anticipated from the rough sketch exhibited some time ago at the City Book Store. The colored copy shown by Mr. W. at this Office yesterday, was really a truthful Picture, and if it don't please the most fastidious subscribers, both for Artistic finish and faultless accuracy of detail, nothing will.—The city, and the citizens generally, have now an opportunity of doing justice to true Artistic merit.

The Colored Views of Bytown (now Ottawa) are faultless—the scenic beauties of the locality give it a manifold advantage over most places in the province.

Montreal Markets.

May 28th.

Flour.—Owing to the receipts being heavier than were anticipated, the demand this week has not kept pace with the supply, and there has been accordingly a decline on last week's quotations. In the beginning of the week there were several sales at 54s 6d and 55s., part of which was Spring wheat flour. On Wednesday and Thursday sales were reported at 54s and 53s., while to day the market is very dull at 53s to 53s and 9d. Sales of American superfine had been made as low as 51s 3d. Early in the week a sale of 1,000 baarels, for all June, was effected at 48s 6d, since when 1,000 barrels for first week in same month were placed at 51s 3d. There has been a larger quantity of rye flour sold on the market this year than during any previous, at prices varying from 37½ to 38. The receipts for the week count 21,430 barrels, and since the opening of the navigation to this date 66,500 barrels, being an increase on last year of over 13,000 barrels.

Ashes.—There has been a good business done at an advance on last week.

32s 6d to 32s 9d for pots, and 33s to 33s 3d for pearls has been paid, at which they are in demand. Receipts 386 barrels.

Wheat.—Several cargoes to hand; the receipts including those of the present week, amount to 37,000 bushels. Mixed Upper Canada has been been placed at 11s 9d to 12s per 60 lbs.

Corn.—Corn continues to arrive, and the receipts this week cover 68,583 bushels. There have been no large sales; and the retail quotation is reduced to 5s 9d to 5s 11. per 56 lbs. Compared with the same period last season there is an excess of 60,000 bushels in favor of the present year.

Oats.—There has been a good supply, and the price has receded from 4s to 3s 9d per bushel.

Pear.—No shipping parcels have been sold this week. The entire quantity in market does not much exceed 10,000 minots. Receipts this week from Canada West, 410 minots.

Provisions.—There has been a good demand for Pork at improved prices, with sales of mess at $20, at which it is firm. Prime is very scarce. A sale of 300 brls (superior lot Canada fed) was made at $21, $18 and $17 per brl. for mess, prime mess, and prime. Fresh lots of beef have been placed at quotations in tables. Receipts for the week 1,750 brls, pork.

Stocks.—Bank of Montreal—since the Transfer Book closed there have been few transactions. The last sale of £600 being made at 20 per cent. prem., transferable 4th proximo.

City Bank has been in good request at increased rates. Sales at 2½ per cent. and 3 per cent. prem.

Bank of B. N. A.—No Sales

Commercial Bank enquired for, at 11 per cent prem.

Upper Canada Bank has been sold at an improvement of 1 per cent. dis., closing at 1 dis.

Grand Trunk Railroad—The disparity between buyers and sellers being too great, there were no sales this week. 40 per cent. dis. is offered and refused, 47½ being asked.

Montreal Mining Consols—On Tuesday about 1,500 shares changed hands, at 3s 9d to 4s, with upward tendency. Montreal Telegraph—Sales at 7 per cent prem.

In other stocks there is nothing to report.

Exchange.—Bank (60 days) on London, steady at 11 per cent. prem.

Private (90 days) on London, 9½ to 10 per cent. prem.

Bank (3 days) on New York, ½ per cent. prem.

Private, do, ½ do.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

P. M., Sydenham; P. M., Napanee; P. M., L'Orignal; E. C., New York; S. S., Montgomery, Ala.; M. O. & M., Auburn, N. Y., with remittance; P. M., Toronto.

IMPORTS.

May 28th.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—10 barrels syrup, J C; 3 cases, James Hickey; 1 box brown paper, G M Wilkinson; 20 boxes, G Breck; 5 barrels, 5 boxes, Thomas Hendry; 2 barrels, 3 boxes and 1 chest tea, Robert Ockley; 64 bags meal, S T Hooker; 8 pieces castings, P Brewer; 1 box, C Cooper; 1 package, J Anderson; 1 box, Baron de Rottenberg; 1 package, M Jones; 1 package, H Sigman; 1 package, —— Rogers; 1 package, H Wicksteed; 1 piece cloth, owner.

Per Steamer Niagara, Lewiston—1 box oysters, F A Andrews; 1 cask hams, W Spence; 100 bags, J C; 1 cask, Mr Bartlett.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 box, D C; 1 band box, Miss McCheaney.

May 29th.

Per Str. Ontario, Ogdensburgh—Passengers and baggage.

Per Propeller Hope, Cape Vincent—4 barges in tow.

Per Sail Boat, Galoo Island—20 gill netts, K Hursley.

Per Steamer Bay State, Lewiston—10 barrels pork, C Collins; 10 barrels pork, W Spence; 32 barrels do., W Routley; 2 boxes, Commercial Bank; 1 box, E P & A Ross.

Per Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent—1 box, S Morley; 12 baskets wine, A F; 1 barrel, J Stevenson; 3 boxes, E W Palmer; 10 barrels plaster, B Bridge; 1 box, G Hay; 2 boxes and 8 pieces castings, D & B; 50 barrels pork and 1 box cigars, M W Woodruff; lot goods, J Carruthers & Co.

Per Str. Napier, Cape Vincent—Passengers and baggage.

May 30th.

Per Steamer Novelty, Sacketts Harbor—Passengers and baggage.

DIED.

In Toronto, on the 28th instant, Elizabeth Pelan, aged 29 years, daughter of Thomas Pelan, Esquire.

On the 12th instant, in the 49th year of her age, Elizabeth McPherson, wife of Mr John B. Grant, of the 4th Concession of Lancaster.

In Woodstock, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. Dyer Howard, aged 28 years.

At Brockville, on the 17th instant, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Chaffey, aged forty-two years.

At Quebec, on the 22nd instant, Goodlatte Richardson Browne, Esquire, Architect, aged 42 years, native of Belfast, Ireland.

In Buffalo, on the 13th instant, Harriet G. Snow, wife of A. Dinsmore, Esquire, Editor of the Welland Herald, aged twenty-six years.

On the 4th of May, Mrs. Lundy, wife of Mr. John Lundy, of Gainsburgh.

In Niagara, on the 22nd instant, Mary Sarah O'Connor, daughter of Mr. Charles O'Connor, aged fifteen years.

G. P. CRESSALL'S
BOOT & SHOE STORE
NO. 42 PRINCESS STREET,
In the Store lately occupied by Mr. Richard Webb, and
NEARLY OPPOSITE R. H. ROBERT'S STOVE DEPT.

☞ An assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes kept constantly on hand and made to order from the best material.

Board Trustees Common Schools.

PERSONS capable of discharging the duties conected with the office of Superintendent of Schools for this City, and desirous of offering themselves as Candidates for said office, will please send their applications to the undersigned on or before Thursday the 7th inst.

A. J. O'LOUGLIN,
Secretary B. C. S. T.
Kingston, June 1st, 1855. 128

SCOTT & WRIGHT,
CARVERS AND GILDERS
Portrait, Picture and Looking Glass
FRAME MANUFACTURERS,
☞ OPPOSITE WILSON'S BUILDINGS, ☜
Wellington Street.
∴ Old Frames ready Re-Gilt. 128

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE
JUST Received at the City Book Store.
E. W. PALMER.
May 20. 127

THE CANADA HOUSE
AT THE
CALEDONIA SPRINGS,
WILL be opened as usual, on the 1st day of June.
J. L. WILKINSON.
Caledonia Springs, May 25th, 1855.

NEW CARPETS.
JUST received ex Ships "City of Hamilton" and "Steadfast," a new supply of Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels, Imperial—3 ply, Superfine and Common Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Door Matts, &c., at the Carpet Warehouse of
WM. WILSON,
Brock Street.
Kingston, May 23d, 1855. 121

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $120
Second Cabin passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins, AMERICA, Capt. Lang
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie, EUROPA, Capt. Shannon
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison, NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, 6th June.
AFRICA, Harrison, " Boston, Wednesday, 20th June.
ASHIA, Lott, " Boston, Wednesday, 4th July.
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, 18th July.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green, New York.
∴ There will be no steamships of this line from New York until further notice.
New York, May 30th, 1855. 128

AUCTION SALE
AT BARRIEFIELD,
AT THE RESIDENCE OF
J. B. MARKS, ESQ.
TO be Sold by Auction at Barriefield, on TUESDAY, 5th June, next, at the Dwelling House of J. B. Marks, Esq., a quantity of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of Dinner Sets, and sundry Dishes, Plate, &c., Cut Glass Claret Pitchers, Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, some new and some in use; Dining and other Tables, S