THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
EDWARD JOHN BARKER M. D.,
At Six Dollars a year, or Five Dollars, paid in advance, at the Office of the *British Whig*, Kingston.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—*To City Subscribers*, twelve shillings and six pence per annum, if paid in advance, or fifteen shillings, if paid at the end of the year.

To Country Subscribers, ten shillings per annum, if paid in advance, or remitted by mail within three months after subscription, and twelve shillings and sixpence if collected at the end of the year.

Terms of Advertising

Fifteen Lines and under, One Dollar for the First Insertion, and one quarter of a dollar for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements exceeding fifteen lines, four pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny per line for every subsequent insertion. When advertisements are inserted *until forbid*, all discontinuances to be in writing.

To Subscribers.

The large class of Subscribers, who forget or neglect their obligations to pay the small sums due for their Newspapers, are respectfully reminded, that remittances can be safely and without any inconvenience sent by Post.

Notice to Business Men.

The circulation of the DAILY BRITISH WHIG is by far the LARGEST of any daily paper published in Kingston; and presents greater advantages to Merchants, Mechanics and Artisans, as a medium of Advertising.

The Daily British Whig.

"Lynx per Oculum Dei."

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 10, 1854.

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, January 20th, 1854.

Although the war suspense, in which Europe has been kept during the last year, cannot apparently now be protracted above a day or two longer, the final word still remains unpronounced. The terms agreed upon by the allied powers as the last that should be offered to the Czar reached St Petersburgh about ten days ago, and were presented to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 12th instant to be handed by him to his Imperial Master.—Beyond this no later positive intelligence has been received, and the public both in Paris and London are consequently waiting with intense eagerness for the reply which may be expected every hour, and by which they presume all further doubt will be terminated.

Meanwhile of course the stock exchange is supplied with exciting rumors every hour, and the agitation in the funds during the present week has consequently been greater than at any period for several months. With the possibility that the next instant may either make us the chief party in a European war of the most momentous character ever yet entered upon, or entirely remove a weight which for an unprecedented time has checked all animation in the money market, the state of feeling that exists may easily be understood.

The general current of speculative operations has been for a fall, and the complexion of the advices and rumors thus far received is such as to justify this adverse course. In some quarters it is affirmed that communications have already reached the French Government to the effect that the Czar has openly proclaimed that he will listen to nothing that may be proposed to him, and will still maintain his resolution to deal with Turkey alone.

The time at which the final propositions were handed to him must have been the 13th of January, or the Russian new year's day, and a disappointment with which the event was coupled must tend to increase his annoyance. It appears that that occasion had been fixed upon as the date of the Turks being driven into the Danube, a fact, which, as will have been learned by the last packet, was postponed, or rather changed, by the Russians being previously compelled to fall back from the neighbourhood of that river as fast as possible, after a loss of four cannons and 4,000 men killed and wounded.

In the face of these circumstances, with the entry of the combined fleets into the Black Sea, the conveyance of arms and stores to Batoum in Turkish vessels under their protection, and the despatch of a British steamer to Sebastopol to demand the release of certain English engineers, captured from a Turkish steamer, and also to notify to the Russians that they must henceforth keep to their own coasts, almost all persons are now looking upon hostilities as having virtually commenced and are anticipating the immediate departure of the Russian Ambassadors from England and France. Nevertheless, there are some who yet entertain the conviction that the Czar will hesitate to accept even all these things as necessitating that he should retort with an open defiance. "With the exception of his stature of six feet four," they say, "there is nothing but meanness and cowardice in his composition." To support this view they point to his attack on the Hungarians just at the moment when they were exhausted by having conquered the Austrians, and now to the bullying tenacity with which he insists upon dealing with Turkey "alone." Such a man, it is affirmed, will never, if he can help it, encounter foes that are his equals; that he will still evade all actual collision, will pretend to be disposed to treat if such and such modifications are made, will do anything in short to gain further time, and will rely in the interval upon what persons of his class, ignoring the existence of Providence, call the chance of accidents, to introduce discord in other parts of Europe until, attention being withdrawn from him, he can consummate his purpose without impediment. These views are fairly deducible from the whole tenor of his recent course, but it is to be hoped that the conditions now set before him have been framed in a manner to bring him to lay if he really intends anarchy, or in the opposite case to make him submit without further subterfuge.

The public are still without the details of the battle of Citale, but there is good reason to believe that the success of the Turks was not over stated, and that after three days of hard fighting the Russians were so effectually defeated as to be obliged, on the 9th of January, to abandon every hope of attacking the Turks according to the Emperor's orders at Kalafat on the 13th, and for which during many previous weeks all their preparations had been maturing.

With regard to the progress of hostilities in Asia, there is also an absence of any further information. Among minor occurrences lately narrated is an instance of determination on the part of a Turkish sailor which has inflicted great mortification on the Russians at Sebastopol. Some time before the battle of Sinope they captured a Turkish steamer in the Black Sea, and a week or two ago, while this prize was lying at Sebastopol, one of the seamen who had been taken in her, contrived to get into the hold and to create a leak which caused her to founder with everything she had on board.

Other annoyances sustained by Russia have been brought to light in the fact that the Duchess of Orleans has, as it was anticipated would be the case, repudiated the recent fusion between the legitimists and the sons of Louis Philippe, and in the wavering conduct of Austria, whose perplexities at the danger of her position in offending Russia on the one hand, or being its victim on the other, are becoming very manifest. It is said that the anger is irrepressible with which he regards her temporising course.

Consols at the last date were quoted 93, and although everything has been going on satisfactorily as regards the money market, they have continued to become weaker until they receded yesterday to 91¾.—To day they have touched 91¼ but have returned to 91½ at the close of business. The tendency to decline has been aggravated by increased depressions on the Paris Bourse, where a rise in the rate of discount of the Bank of France from 4 per cent., at which it had stood since October last, to 5 per cent., has occurred to add to the gloom occasioned by political apprehensions. They were losing their bullion rapidly, its amount having been diminished to the extent of about $37,000,000 during the past five months, and the measures now adopted ought to have been resolved upon long ago.

In the grain market the signs of reaction, mentioned in the last advices have continued for some days, and although no positive decline took place, large sales could not have been effected without a reduction being submitted to. The increased prospects of a war, however, have caused a renewal of firmness.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows no alteration, but the supply has been rather large.

There has been no later intelligence from Australia, nor any tidings of the Madagascar, the missing ship which sailed from Port Phillip on the 12th of August last, with nearly £300,000 of gold on board.

The next steamer from this side will be the Pacific, on the 25th of January. Our last advices from New York are to the 7th of January.

SPECTATOR.

Great Britain.

The severity of the weather and the high price of provisions had caused considerable distress in Ireland. In Limerick and other cities there had been indications of rioting, and the military had received orders to be in readiness to suppress any popular outbreak.

It was reported that the English General Steamship Navigation Company were in treaty with a French agent for the sale of seven of their steamships, to form a line between France and the United States—the steamers to be at the disposal of the French Government when not employed on the line.

The following is the letter, previously mentioned, of Mr. Roebuck, M. P., respecting his rumored intention of moving an inquiry into the conduct of Prince Albert. Mr. R., who is a member of Parliament, and a liberal, sees only *one* paper, and that is the Times.

The British Admiralty have announced that if intelligence of Sir John Franklin or his ships, the Erebus and Terror, and of the officers and crews being alive, is not received by the 31st of March next, they will be considered as having died in Her Majesty's service.

Affairs of the East.

The London Times discredits the report that the Emperor of Russia had caused it to be understood at Vienna, or elsewhere, that he is predetermined to reject the terms agreed to by Turkey and the four powers, whatever they may be; and justly remarks that the Emperor may, with honor and propriety, refuse to regard the presence of the combined fleets in the Black Sea as any more a casus belli than the presence of his own troops in the Danubian Principalities.

But the combined fleets have gone beyond the mere act of entrance—at least so it is represented. They are said to have given their protection to the Turkish convoy, bound with reinforcements of troops to Batoum or Trebizond, which is a participation in an act of hostility. It may be regarded however as a set-off to the Sinope affair, and perhaps in that light the Czar may prefer to view it, for it is evident that he, as well as France and England, seeks to avoid the responsibility of being the first to declare war.

With respect to the position of the German powers in the event of war, the Times holds the following language:—

Upon the receipt of the last despatches from Constantinople, with the assent of the Porte to the terms proposed, the conference at Vienna adopted this scheme of pacification without any alteration or delay; and we have reason to know that the German Powers were not less decided than England and France in the tenor of their instructions to their respective Envoys, directing them to urge, in the strongest manner, on the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, the adoption of this proposal. At this time it will be remarked that they were acquainted with the intended occupation of the Black Sea by the combined fleets, for the French circular had appeared in the Moniteur, and was already communicated to all the Courts.

But this circumstance served to convince all the members of the conference that the moment for a final effort was come, and that if it failed, no other chance of peace remained. If, in the meantime, events should have taken place still more unfavorable to the maintenance of peace, and if our mediation should already have assumed the form of hostility, the German Powers are the more bound to preserve their own independent course, which can alone save the world from a general conflagration. That is a responsibility they cannot shake off.

Hitherto they have relied on the greater energy and power of France and England to check the encroachments of Russia on the Ottoman Empire, and to preserve the balance of power; and they have assumed the position of secondary states, intent chiefly on the preservation of their own neutrality. We class Prussia and Austria together, in spite of the petty jealousies which are perpetually rising between them, because we can distinguish no substantial difference in the course they have pursued, and both of them have much more to fear from a rupture with France and England than from a war with Russia, waged in common by the whole of Europe, and which a few months must, in that case, bring to a close.

At present, however, neither Austria nor Prussia holds that rank which once belonged to them in Europe. There is no Maria Theresa of Kaunitz at Vienna; there is no Frederick II. or Hertzberg at Berlin; and it is a melancholy sign of the present condition of the continent these states representing the bulk of the great German people, should count for less in the affairs of our time than they did throughout the eighteenth century. But they still retain, as was stated the other day by an influential journal at Vienna, the power of saying the last word.

They have the advantage of playing fourth hand, though the trick is already made; and, in spite of the universal dislike to war, which is even stronger on the continent of Europe than it is in this island, we have no doubt those Governments would command the energetic support of their subjects, if they emancipated themselves once for all from the thraldom of Russia, and announced their resolution to withhold and enforce at all hazards those terms of pacification to which they have already given the stamp of their approval.

No reasonable doubt can be entertained of their opinions and wishes, which they have formally declared to be identical with our own; but it is of vital importance to their character, and possibly to their existence, to show that they have the energy and independence to support their convictions. The forbearance of the Western Powers has exhausted to the last every expedient for peace, and has obtained to the last the concurrence of the German States.

We admit that they are not bound by any positive engagement to make war in support of these proposals, but they cannot be insensible to the wisdom of maintaining throughout the combined action of Europe, as the only secure basis on which the affair of this magnitude can be treated; for we do not hesitate to assert that coercive measures undertaken by the Four Powers conjointly for the sole purpose of compelling the Emperor Nicholas to submit to the armed meditation are far less dangerous to the general tranquility of Europe than a contest begun by those Powers only against the Russian Empire.

The Turks are recruiting 30,000 Spahis for Omer Pacha in the spring. The Spahis have not been in arms since the destruction of the Jenizaries.

A force of Turkish Cossacks is being organized by Sadik Pasha against the Russians. On their standard they bear a united cross and crescent.

A coal depot for the French fleet is forming at Sinope.

The English frigate Retribution has been sent to Sebastopol to demand the liberty of the English engineers captured on board the Egyptian steamers—The Augsburg Gazette, however, says they are already released.

A commission of Turkish and foreign engineers are surveying the ground landward from Constantinople for defences against future invasion.

One Austrian and one Prussian corvette entered the Black Sea the day after the allies.

The Sultan has pardoned the Softas for their recent outbreak, with a warning to be peaceable in future.

No more cargoes will be permitted to be shipped from Odessa.

The Russian Admiral in the Sea of Azoff had sent for aid to Sebastopol.

From the London Evening Sun of Jan. 20

Advices have reached Paris from St Petersburgh, of the 12th January, which describe the position of affairs as affording little hope for the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor is described by those who have an opportunity of observing his movements, as living in a state of religious exaltation, regarding himself as the chosen instrument, under the hand of God, to drive the Muslem from Europe, and only regretting that he should have allowed so many years to pass by without fulfilling his destiny.

The populace of St. Petersburgh have worked themselves up to the highest pitch of fanaticism, cheering the Emperor whenever he appears in public with wildest enthusiasm, and denouncing as traitors all who dare to speak of peace.

The only Minister who is supposed to advocate a peaceful course is Count Nesselrode, and he has entirely lost his influence with his imperial master.—Count Orloff, on the other hand, who is the Emperor's dearest friend, is eager for war.

The Russian Court Gazette has lately teemed with articles abusive of England and France, who are described as having invented for the Turks the word "independence," a term hitherto unknown in the Turkish vocabulary, and as teaching the Porte to desert its best friend, Russia—the only Power which is able "to protect the East against the tempests of the West.

The Vienna correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, writing on the 16th Jan., says:—

"I am bound to express my conviction that war has become almost inevitable. We may possibly have to witness a few weeks' more of diplomatic manœuvering; but, I take it, the die is cast at last. The three great Powers—that is England, France and Russia—have gone too far to retreat or to yield."

Telegraphic Despatches.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.

The instructions to the admirals of the French and English vessels are,—To salute Russian vessels; to limit their movements to accompany Turkish vessels to different Turkish ports, or to cruising off the Turkish coasts; to avoid all collision with Russian vessels, and to prevent the same between the belligerents: not to approach the Russian coast; and, if attacked by Russians, to act simply on the defensive.

The Trieste Zeitung reports a Russian fleet of 23 sail to be before Batoum.

The English fleet in the Euxine consists of 10 ships of the line, 7 steamers, and 1 frigate.

There is a panic here. London, 12 florins; silver, 16 per cent. premium.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 9.

The armaments are going on with unusual activity in the French ports.

At Toulon, the Marseilles, Algerie, Suffren, Duperre, la Fleur, and the frigate Zenobia are fitted out.

The three ships Louis XIV., Turenne, and Ulm, will shortly be launched at Rochefort.

At Brest the armament of four ships and six frigates is being actively carried on, while at Cherbourg a levy of 300 shipwrights has been ordered for the completion of the Tilsit, which, it is expected, will put to sea on the 1st of April.

A further decline was experienced to-day at the Bourse. The Three per Cents closed at 68f. 80c. for the end of the month; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., at 98f. 35c.

The Black Sea.

Letters from the shores of the Black Sea state, that the Russians are establishing at different points and more especially in the Crimea, defensive intrenchment and coast batteries. They have changed the direction of the fires and lighthouses constructed to protect vessels arriving from the offing, and have also reinforced the garrisons of the town beyond the maximum of war.

It was rumored that the whole Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol. Admiral Dundas has decided on not dispersing his man-of-war, as had previously been resolved upon, and he has accordingly entered with the whole of his forces.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Grand Trunk Telegraph Company.

A Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Telegraph Company, was held at the Head Office of the Company in this Town last week. The Directors were in session three days, and during that time a large amount of important business came under their notice.

The report of the Superintendent, as we are informed, shows that the business of the Company is steadily increasing, and that he has already been successful in procuring several excellent operators, and has a prospect of being able, in the course of a short time, to fill up all the situations with competent persons. The Superintendent also submitted a tariff of charges, which was adopted.

We understand that the Directors examined the Books of the Company, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the manner in which the business of the Company had been conducted.

This Company, which had its origin in the Town of Picton, has now attained a standing and position of which we may well feel proud. With a capital of Twenty-eight Thousand Pounds, nearly all paid up, with lines extending to a distance of nearly Eleven Hundred miles, and with a list of Stockholders comprising a majority of the men of influence and wealth in every section of those parts of the Province which are traversed by its wires,—it is evident that the prospects of the Company are as flattering as any one could wish.

We are informed that Messages are continually sent by the Company, direct from their office in Buffalo to their office in Hamilton, without the necessity, in either case, of repeating; and arrangements are in progress will secure to the most important cities on the line, additional facilities for through business. On the line from Buffalo to Hamilton, the House instrument is used, by which every message is printed by electricity in legible characters. One of these instruments will shortly be placed in Toronto; and others will, in all probability, eventually be placed in other cities on the line.

The line is present in operation from Buffalo, through Lewiston, St. Catherines, Hamilton, Galt, Guelph, Streetsville, Toronto, Coburg, Belleville, Picton, Kingston, Prescott, and Cornwall, to Montreal, with branches from Toronto to Barrie, and from Port Hope to Peterborough, and with offices at forty or fifty other places. The remaining portion of the line from Montreal to Quebec is not yet completed, but every exertion is being made forward it as fast as possible. It runs from Montreal through Granby, Sherbrooke, and Richmond.

Some difficulty has arisen on a line projected by the Company, from Prescott to Bytown, with a side line to Perth. The contractors, Messrs. Snow and Dwight, built the line from Prescott to Bytown, on the line of the Railway between those two places. We are informed that before commencing their work, they had authority from some of the Railway to build on the line of the Railway; but it would seem, from the present state of affairs, that some influence has secretly been exerted to induce the Directors of the Railway Company to take action against Messrs. Snow and Dwight, by cutting down the poles. In the meantime, as the contract was not completed and the work not accepted, the loss of course will fall on the Contractors and not on the Telegraph Company. We sincerely sympathize with these enterprising gentlemen, and trust they will be able to devise some means for arranging the difficulty. We are decidedly of opinion (the statement in a Bytown paper to the contrary notwithstanding) that the Railway Directors have been hasty and severe, and think that on reflection they will themselves admit this.

When we contrast the feebleness of the Company, at its commencement, with its present giant strength and magnitude, we are strongly impressed with the conviction that those gentlemen who have had the management of it, must have displayed a great amount of energy and perseverance to effect such results in less than two years.

Extraordinary Performances of a Young Lady.

I received a letter a few days since from a friend of mine from this State, travelling as a pedlar in the wild portions of Delaware and Sullivan counties, New York, in which he related an account of an adventure he had, which, if you think worth the trouble, you will please give a place in your paper. The story is as follows—I give it in his own words:—

"I must relate an adventure that I met with a few days since. As I was trudging along one afternoon in the town of Fremont, one of the border towns of Sullivan county, I was overtaken by what I at first supposed was a young man, with a rifle on his shoulder, and being well pleased with the idea of having company through the woods, I turned around and said, "Good afternoon, Sir." "Good afternoon," said my young acquaintance, but in a tone of voice that sounded to me rather peculiar. My suspicions were at once aroused, and to satisfy myself I made some inquiries in regard to hunting, which were readily answered by the young lady who I half thus encountered. She said she had been out ever since daylight, had followed a buck nearly all day, got one shot and wounded him, but as there was little snow she could not get him, and was going to try him the next day, hoping that she should get another shot at him, and she was quite certain that she would kill him. Although I cannot give a very good idea of her appearance, I will try to describe her dress. The only article of female apparel visible was a close-fitting hood upon her head, such as is often worn by deer hunters. Next, an India-rubber hunting-coat. Her nether limbs were encased in a snug-fitting pair of corduroy pants, and a pair of Indian moccasins upon her feet. She had a good-looking rifle upon her shoulder, and a brace of double-barreled pistols in the side pockets of her coat, while a most formidable hunting-knife hung suspended by her side. Wishing to witness her skill with her hunting instruments I commenced bantering her with regard to shooting. She smiled and said that she was as good a shot as was in the woods, and to convince me took out her hunting-knife and cut a ring, about four inches in diameter, in a tree, with a small spot in the centre; then stepping back thirty yards, and drawing up one of her pistols, put both balls inside the ring; she then, at thirty-five rods from the tree, put a ball from her rifle in the very centre. We shortly came to her father's house, and I gladly accepted an invitation to stop there over night. The maiden hunter, instead of sitting down to rest, as most hunters do when they get home, remarked that she had got the chores to do. So out she went; fed, watered, and stabled a pair of young horses, a yoke of oxen, and three cows; she then went to the saw-mill and brought a slab on her shoulder that I shouldn't like to have carried, and with an axe and saw soon worked it into stove wood. Her next business was to change her dress and get tea, which she did in a manner which would have been creditable to a more scientific cook. After tea she finished up the usual housework, and then sat down and commenced plying her needle in the most lady-like manner. I ascertained that her mother was quite feeble, and her father was confined to the house with rheumatism. The whole family were intelligent, well educated, and communicative. They had moved from Schoharie county into the woods about three years before, and the father was taken lame the first winter after their arrival and had not been able to do anything since, and Lucy Ann, as her mother called her, has taken charge of, ploughed, planted, and harvested the farm, and learned to chop wood, drive team, and do all the necessary work. Game being plenty, she had learned to use her father's rifle, and spent some of her leisure time in hunting. She had not killed a deer yet, but expressed a determination to kill one at least before New Year's. She boasted of having killed any quantity of partridges, squirrels, and other small game. After chatting some time she brought a violin from a closet, and played fifteen or twenty tunes, and also sung a few songs, accompanying herself on the violin in a style that showed she was far from destitute of musical skill. After spending a pleasant evening we retired. The next morning she was up at four o'clock, and before sunrise had the breakfast out of the way, and all her work out of doors and in the house done, and when I left (a few minutes after sunrise) she had on her hunting suit, and was loading her rifle for another chase after the deer."

The Raving of a Mad Miscreant.

Such blood-thirsty scoundrels as John Mitchell have ever been the curse of unhappy Ireland. Industry and peaceful labor has no charms for him: he sought to devastate the fields of his native country by fire and blood, and had he courage equal to his pretensions, thousands of the Irish people would have fallen during the troubles of 1848. Mitchell, just escaped from a penal colony, now edits the *Citizen* in the city of New York, and a more vile, blood-stained sheet never emanated from the press of any country. Hear him on the eastern troubles:—

"The war, however, is very likely to grow and spread; no man can tell how many powers may be brought into it. If it last long, America will not be able to avoid collision. War in a just cause is a wholesome exercise, and America and the world grow dull and obese for want thereof. Look up, ye life-weary exiles of all lands, and see if it be not indeed the morning that is red in the eastern sky. We have a vision of royal thrones crackling, and blazing, and dropping to ashes in the public squares of capital cities; dungeons razed and the captives set free; barricades coming down, and leaving the streets clear again for processions of gay citizens, and funerals of the glorious dead; smoking walls and rafters of ruined royal palaces; smiling cottages of free and contented peasants; and twenty gleaming tricolors of twenty republics studding the soil of Europe over, as stars gem her sky—there is so much yet to live for."

The Montreal *Freeman*, a Roman Catholic organ, thus handles the unprincipled agitator:

"Catholic Irishmen, what think you of this vision? What think you of the exiled patriot who degrades his talents in propagating such vile and unchristian notions of man's duty—royal thrones crackling, and blazing, and dropping to ashes, is my delight, says Mitchell! Only imagine what a world it would be if this were not a vision. Raze the dungeons and set the captives free! Yes, Mr. Mitchell, throw open the doors to all revolutionary cut-throats, and in the universal crash which your poetic imagination fancies would be the result; drag the sacred pontiff from his throne and substitute Gavazzi; let the assassin freemen of Cincinnati, and others of the same stamp, have full scope—they are brave fellows, and would, we have no doubt, prove staunch supporters of the "twenty gleaming tricolors of your twenty republics"—no matter though their career should be a bloody one. Murder, you know, when committed by such men, in the name of liberty, will be an honorable deed; and if perchance one of them should fall while plunging the dagger into the heart of his fellow-man, then comes the reality of your vision—the funeral of the glorious dead."

A few days ago, the telegraph announced the miraculous escape of a young lady who attempted suicide by jumping from off the Suspension Bridge at Wheeling, Pa., into the river, a distance of about eighty feet. The following particulars we take from the "Wheeling Intelligencer":—

"Yesterday morning a young lady approached the Suspension Bridge from this side, and when asked for her toll, handed to the gate keeper how much it was, and when told the price to the Island replied that far and said that she ought to go for half price, as she was only going to the middle of the bridge. He took the toll she offered, and she proceeded on her way. When she reached the place where the iron cables touch the railing, at nearly the highest part of the ridge, the toll collector observed her climbing up the railing and removing her bonnet and shawl. He ran to her only in time to catch the mantilla which she wore, when she broke from his grasp and leaped to the stream below, a distance, even at the present high stage of water, of not less than seventy-eight feet! The current was full of floating ice, and her destruction seemed inevitable; she sank—then rose—then plunged wildly into the swollen torrent,—sank again,—rose once more, and then floated onward amid the torrent of ice with nothing but her head and one hand occasionally visible. Several men in a skiff put out from some boat lying at the wharf, the Fort Pitt, we believe, to hoved her, gave her up as lost several times, but each time renewed the chase, and finally, picked her up alive but insensible after she had been in the water nearly half an hour! Restoratives were speedily applied and she was removed to the house of friends, where we understand she is gradually recovering from the injuries she sustained from the ice and cold. The leap was one of the most desperate and the escape from instant death the most miraculous, we have ever seen recorded. Had it been a man, he would doubtless have gone down head foremost, struck the water with his head, and never rose again. Her cloths, no doubt, kept her head uppermost as she was falling, and buoyed her up when she got into the stream. The heroine of this adventure is a young unmarried lady, whose name we omit at the solicitations of her friends, and has lived here some five years, supporting herself by her work as a seamstress. Those with whom she has resided give her an irreproachable character. The common report attributes the affair to a disappointment in love matters, about which we know nothing. A young man of this city had been paying attentions to her, but is said to have withdrawn his attentions lately. He received a note from her yesterday morning, through the Post Office. He called upon us yesterday, and showed us the note, which indicates nothing of any improper intimacy between them, and reveals nothing of her desperate purpose. He disclaims all responsibility in the affair."

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.

A fire broke out yesterday in a Boarding House in this city, which spread so suddenly that the inmates had no method of escape, except by the windows. Several children were thrown from the windows and followed by their parents. Two men, named Howard and Bosby, and two females, one a Miss Stacy and the other a child ten years of age, were burned to death. Miss S. had escaped from the building, but rushed back to save the child with whom she had been sleeping—she did not return. A Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, and a child four years of age were badly burnt. Mr. M. it is feared fatally.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

In the extradition case of Alexander Heilbourn's application for a *habeas corpus*, the court rendered its decision this morning holding that there was no proper case set forth in the petition to call for the interposition of the court, and that the warrant was properly issued by the Commissioner. The prisoner was therefore ordered to remain in custody of the Marshal, and to be remitted under the warrant for trial in England.

THE ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—We learn from a visitor that the Ice Bridge is thrown across the river just below the American Fall, and at the foot of the Ferry Stair Case. It is formed of cakes of ice heaped up together in every possible shape, and rises some twenty feet above the water. It is already used as a highway for foot passengers between the States and Canada. In front of the American Fall the ice is piled up in huge masses, and covers the rocks and banks in every fantastic form, presenting in the sunlight the most magnificent appearance. Luna Island is one vast palace of ice, and all the banks of Goat Island are sheeted with the frozen spray.—The Cataract side and Table Rock are loaded with ice, and it is from this point that the splendid Crystal Panorama of the American side offers its glaring and sparkling front. This scene, with all its ice architecture will soon fade and disappear. It is the creation of winter, and with the first breath of warm air will pass away entirely. Now is the time to see it. It will be necessary to go to the Falls without delay, for no one can tell what changes the fickle weather may produce in a single day.—*Rochester American.*

THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—The London Shipping Gazette of the 13th ultimo, speaking of the great change likely to be produced in the conveying trade between Europe and Canada, by the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Portland to Montreal, remarks as follows:

In the first place, the route via Portland is open throughout the whole year, while the St. Lawrence is closed by ice for five months in the year, during which period Portland must monopolize the whole transit trade. In the second place, the fine goods for the spring trade will probably be forwarded by screw steamers, and be at their destination before sailing ships for Montreal can venture to sail for the Gulf of St. Lawrence. If, therefore, the sailing ships are deprived of the freight on fine goods, it follows that they must increase the rate on hard wardware and rough goods to Montreal. The question of route then becomes one of cost, via Portland and Grand Trunk Railway, *versus* the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The cost includes not only freight and insurance, but expedition and more certainty; and if we apply the saving of interest, to all the exports and imports of Canada, that must accrue from the expedition of railways, it will be abundantly evident that Canada can well afford to support railways, and be an enormous gainer in every respect. Portland and Quebec, it would appear, however, are destined to be the ports of Canada, instead of Montreal and Quebec, as hitherto. Presuming that our premises are not to be impugned, it seems advisable that shipowners and shippers should avail themselves of the new route and lay on for Portland and Montreal, as the former will be to the latter what Cronstadt is to St. Petersburg—viz. its spring, fall and winter port of transit.

THE FAMILY OF MARSH.—The Belleville *Chronicle* understands that a subscription-list is about to be circulated for the purpose of making up a small sum of money to relieve Mrs. Charles Marsh's immediate wants. The expenses which her husband, as well as the whole family, have been put to by law suits have considerably reduced their means, especially those of Mrs. Marsh, and we have been informed that unless some assistance is rendered her she must part with her present dwelling. The loss which this woman and her little family have sustained by being separated from their protector can only be justly estimated by those who have been placed in similar circumstances. Her pangs of sorrow are of themselves more than sufficient to crush any woman's spirits; but when we add to this embarrassed circumstances, we leave our readers to imagine what her lonely hours must be. We have no doubt that, from the sympathy that so generally prevails for Mrs. Marsh and her interesting but helpless children, the subscriptions will be liberal, and that sufficient will be raised to meet her immediate wants. There may be a difference of opinion in regard to Marsh's conduct, but there can be but one opinion that Mrs. Marsh should not suffer from any acts of her husband.

The Sinclair Children.

THEY COME!

Those Little Wonders of the World are coming to visit us. The Little Prodigies, the Sinclair Children, are on their way to this City, and the good people of this place may enjoy a rich treat. Their Exhibitions consist of Songs, Dances, Comicalities, Vaudevilles, &c. &c., Further notice will be given.

P. S.—It is said Master T., a Lad of Ten years old, challenges the World for any person under Sixteen to compete with him in Dancing.

"Mr. Smith, don't you think Mr. Skeesicks is a young man of parts?" "Decidedly so Miss Brown, he is part nunskull, and part knave, and part fool!"

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, Feb. 9.

The Pacific from Liverpool, 25th, arrived at 3 p. m. to day.

The Africa arrived out at 6 p. m. on the 23rd.

The Ship Antarctic brings, rescued from the San Francisco, Capt. Watkins, Purser Schellie, J. Barrim, third officer, Mr. Ducket, carpenter, Lieut. Winder, Lieut. Chander, W. J. Radmer, 147 troops, and 19 women and children.

The splendid new iron emigrant ship Taylor, from Liverpool, 19th, for Melbourne, struck and sunk in Dublin Bay.—Four hundred lives lost. Several other casualities also occurred along the Irish coast.

The news may be briefly summed up. No abatement of actual hostilities and preparations for attack, but no further battles reported either on the Danube or in Asia.

The allied fleets were last seen steering for Batoum. The Russian fleet is also at sea.

Very Latest.

The morning of the Pacific's sailing the Times says on authority that the Czar had not proceeded to extreme measures on hearing of the entrance of the allied fleets into the Black Sea. He replies by a question, "Are the fleets to observe strict neutrality, or to take active part with Turkey?" The answer to the above is of little importance as his final reply to the note of Vienna must ere this be on the way. It had, however, a favourable effect on the Bourse.

It is telegraphed from Vienna that it has transpired that the Czar's reply will be a contemptuous refusal of the Vienna note, referring the Sultan to Gortchakoff for further particulars, and asserting positively that he will not give up one jot of Menschikoff's first demand.

The English people seeing the imminence of war appear to have made up their minds quietly to accept it.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Bacon continued in good demand, but a decline of 10s. a 12s. was yielded to clear parcels ex ship.

Not much doing in Beef.

Cheese scarce and wanted. Lard steady at full rates.

Money Market.

Funds fluctuating, but considering the state of affairs, was wonderfully firm. Consols closed at 89¾ a 90.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—A further advance of 1s on Flour, 3d a 6d on Wheat, 1s a 2s on Indian Corn, was generally demanded, but the transactions at this price were very limited.

Richardson bros report fine qualities Baltimore and Philadelphia 44s 6d a 45s but holders were not offering freely.

McMakin & Sons quote prices current, United States white wheat 12s 10d a 13s 4d; mixed and red 12s a 12s 6d; western canal flour 43s 6d a 44s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 41s a 45s. White U. S. Indian Corn 44s a 52s; yellow 50s a 51s.

Further.

LONDON, 25th Jan.

The Times correspondent writes that the emperor of Russia's reply, though not couched in strong language, is of such a character as to leave little hope of a change in the emperor's mind. It is stated that the popular excitement at St. Petersburg is great, and the French government anticipate that an explosion of such a kind will take place as will force the emperor to make a formal declaration of war before his plans are arranged.

It is believed that 10 or 15,000 Russians have crossed the Danube.

It was rumored that a dispatch had been received from St. Petersburg, announcing the resignation of Nesselrode, and its acceptance by the Emperor.

The clipper ship Red Jacket, arrived in the Mersey in 13 days from New York.

The Hibernia from Boston, arrived the same day.

Constantinople, 29.

The first regiment of Christian Cossacks leave to-day for the head-quarters of Omar Pacha.

Copenhagen, Jan. 20.

It is said that the answer from Russia to the declaration of neutrality has arrived. Russia refuses to consent and demands that Denmark shall side with one of the parties.

New York Markets.

New York, February 8.

ASHES.—Market without change, arrivals moderate. Sales 40 bbls at $6,44 for Pearls—$5,87½ for Pots.

FLOUR, &c.—Market for State and Western flour gradually assumes firmness with a fair local and eastern demand. The private advices by the Arabia are favorable. The demand for delivery continues good. Canadian is steady and quiet. Sales 500 bbls at $9 00. Sales of Western Canal are 17 00 bbls, at $9,00 a 9,06½ for common to to straight State—$9,12½ a $9,37 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana—$9 12 a 9,31 for common to good Ohio. Rye flour is firm and not plenty. Sales 250 bbls at $6,81 a 6,93 for superfine, and $6,12 a 6,25 for fine. Corn meal better. Sales 400 bbls at $4, 6 for Jersey and Brandywine at $5,00.

GRAIN—There is more inquiry for Wheat, but the high prices asked check the shipping inquiry. Sales in lots of 8000 bush red Long Island at $2,08 a 2,10—1600 bush white Staten Island, &c, at $2,15 a 2,17 in small lots. Rye in demand and firm. Sales 300 bush River at $1,15 at the Railroad depot, and $1,18 a 1,20 delivered. Oats firm and in demand for the local trade. Sales at 50 a 52c for Jersey, 54 a 57 for State and Western. Corn in demand and prices better, supply not large. Sales 40,000 bush at $1,00 a 1,02½ for Camp Jersey—$1,03 a 1,04 for old Western mixed—$1,02 a 1,04 Northern yellow—$2,02 a 1,06 for white Southern and round yellow.

PROVISIONS—Our market is rather easier for Pork and quiet on the spot, but for future delivery a good enquiry. Sales 150 bbls at 21,87 for new mess—$18,75 for new prime. Beef is firm and in demand. Sales 300 bbls at $8,00 a 11, 0 for country mess—$13,50 a 14,00 for repacked Chicago—$5,00 a 5,62½ for country prime—prime mess in fair demand. Sales 250 tierces common Ohio at $19 50. Beef hams quiet at $12,5 a 15,00. Dressed hogs are in good demand at 6¼ a 6¾c. Cut meats quiet but firm. Sales 200 tierces at 8¾ a 9¼ and shoulders at 6¼ a 6½. Lard is better, demand good for exports. Sales 150 bbls tierces on the spot and to arrive at 11¼ a 11¾. Butter more plenty at 13 a 16 for Ohio—17 a 22 for State dairy. Cheese sells slowly at 10 a 15.

DIED.

In this City, yesterday, Miss MARY DENTON, aged 22 years.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the Funeral on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, R. A. Holmes, Queen Street, near the Upper Canada Bank, to the Cemetery at Waterloo.

CLOVER SEED.

300 BUSHELS Prime quality, just received and for sale by

E. W. PALMER,
Chemist and Druggist.
Market Square.

Kingston, Feb. 9, 1854. 34