THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG,
IS 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 thirteen 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 not paid 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 discontinuations 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.

"Capitur per Urbem Totam."

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 18, 1854.

Letters and Telegraphs Received,
V. & S., New York; J. S., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Benjamin's Case.

This very intricate matter is not yet decided, for the Court of Queen's Bench has not given its judgment on the legality of the verdict against the Registrar of Hastings and his deputy. Meanwhile the war of words does not cease; for the *British Canadian* having come out with a tirade against the Ministry for their alleged persecution of the Benjamins, the Belleville *Chronicle* feels itself in duty bound to step forward and justify on the part of the Crown. Hear what he says:—

We find the above in the *British Canadian*. The writer must either be wofully ignorant of the facts of the case as they were elicited at the trial, or has written what he must have known at the time was false. If this was the first time that journal had attempted, by the use of sophistry combined with no small amount of assurance—an ingredient of which he is by no means deficient—to shift the onus of this transaction from the shoulders of the Registrar to that of the Deputy, his son, we would have passed it over, but it is not; it has made similar statements to the above on former occasions, and because his past assertions were not contradicted by those who were in a position to prove them false, he waxes still bolder. We can have no possible objection that the *Canadian* should exert his logical and powerful mind to put another construction on the conduct of Mr. Benjamin in this transaction than that put on it by an impartial jury. Some sympathy may be felt with the *Canadian* in this matter when it is known that Mr. Benjamin is Grand Master of the section of Orangemen to which the editor of that journal adheres, and it must be rather galling to him, as well as to all his brethren, to think that their G. M. was found guilty of malversation, and though he has, lawyer-like, endeavored to make out a good case for his master, he has most signally failed.

The assurance of the *Canadian* in asserting that Mr. Benjamin was no party to the transaction of which he was found guilty, surpasses anything of the kind we have yet read. Can that journal deny that there were four most respectable witnesses who testified on oath that Mr. Benjamin was present when Mr. Smith's memorial was presented for registration, and that he (Mr. Benjamin) took no part in the transaction? No, he cannot; neither can he deny that when the plaintiff in this action, Mr. Smith, made inquiry of the Deputy whether the fees were paid on the memorial from Chisholm to Chisholm, Mr. Benjamin replied that it was "none of his business." These statements were substantiated by unimpeachable evidence at the trial, so that it is almoonshine for the *Canadian* to assert that Mr. Benjamin was ignorant of the acts of his Deputy in this matter; such a defence was not attempted by his counsel, for the best of reasons—that there was not the least ground for believing that Mr. Benjamin was not fully aware of all his Deputy did in the matter; and we may further add, that all who heard this trial must have been convinced that a clearer case of guilt could not have been made out against any man than that which was made out against Mr. Benjamin. So clear and connected was the chain of evidence adduced at the trial, that the judge concurred in the finding of the jury, and said he did not see how they could have rendered any other verdict, as there was a mass of evidence on behalf of the prosecution which could not be got even. Yet the *Canadian* tells its readers that Mr. Benjamin was made to suffer merely for "an error committed by his son." However anxious that journal may be to screen his Grand Master from the responsibility of this transaction, he should not attempt to do it at the expense of truth and in the face of so much evidence to the contrary, and unless he can make out a better case for the Registrar than he has yet done, he had better give it up as hopeless; if not, Mr. Benjamin may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

The government in their "vindictiveness," the *Canadian* tells us, have "overshot the mark." We think they have hardly shot the mark, or they would have removed Mr. Benjamin from the registrarship as soon as he was found guilty; so that, instead of the government showing vindictiveness towards Mr. Benjamin, they have treated him with a good deal of leniency.

Sable Island and Miss Dix.

"Where there's a will there will also be a way" is a saying the truth of which has often been illustrated in the lives of those who stand out as prominent benefactors of their race. How much did the persevering labors of a Howard, a Buxton, a Fry accomplish for alleviating the miseries of man! Miss L. Dix, of Philadelphia, is another eminent example of how much may be done by a determined will and a benevolent heart, even in the case of those who possess but a small share of this world's goods. Hitherto Miss Dix's labors have been chiefly confined to the relief of the insane; but her generous heart is too large and too expansive to allow her to confine herself to one class of evils, as the following facts testify:—

In the Atlantic ocean, about 150 miles S. E. from Halifax, directly in the track of vessels from Nova Scotia to Northern Europe, lies Sable Island. Ever since its discovery it has been the terror of mariners. During the last 50 years nearly 200 vessels have been known to perish on its inhospitable shores, and after fogs or heavy weather, fragments of vessels and remains of cargoes have been found, of which nothing besides was known. Surrounded on all sides by shoals and bars, it possesses no harbors or secure anchorage. An establishment of "eight able-bodied seamen, one lame seaman, a good shore-worker, and an active boy" are the only inhabitants. These are supported by the province of Nova Scotia, aided by the mother country, and they find ample supplies of lumber for the construction of dwelling-houses, workshops, storehouses, boatsheds, and fuel in the remains of wrecked vessels. "There are four dwelling-houses and a house of refuge on the southwestern extremity of the island, consisting of a decent room, having a fireplace filled with dry wood, a matchbox, bucket, tin cup, axe, and a bag of sea-biscuit hanging against the wall. The door is simply latched; written directions are put up, indicating that fresh water can be had by digging eighteen inches or two feet into the sand. On the south side is another refuge-house, excellently built by the present superintendent; there is another further east, and a good and furnished building nigh the centre and most occupied portion of the island, where the seamen and others remain till taken off." There are several surf-boats, but no light-house or fog-bells. A life-boat was lately constructed on the island, but is declared utterly useless. Such was the state of matters when Miss Dix was induced to visit it last summer. The second morning of her two days' sojourn on the island, she witnessed the total wreck of a fine vessel, and with a valuable cargo,—a sight which helped to give a new direction to her benevolent efforts. She left, resolved to do something on behalf of the mariner who "goes down to the sea in ships." She called upon a few friends in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, interested them in the object she had at heart, and the result was a gift of three life-boats, a life-car, mortar, and outfits complete. The Philadelphia boat she has called the Grace Darling, the Boston boat the Victoria, the first-class life-boat of New York the Reliance; the second, a gift solely from Walter R. Jones, Esq., the Samaritan; the life-car, the gift of the Hon. John A. Dix, the Rescue: the mortar, cast expressly for this purpose, and dedicated forever to the life-car services, is called the Life-Preserver; the wagons, Nos. 1 and 2, the Swifts.

Having obtained so much from her own countrymen, she has since resolved to ask of the British Government the establishment of a light-house, and the anchorage of buoys with fog-bells off the northern shores of the island, in order to complete the preserving and warning means which a position so fatal to mariners and ships requires.

Having observed that the stationed seamen and those temporarily cast upon the island possessed but few resources of amusement or means of improvement, she resolved to furnish them with a library, and in a short time the booksellers and publishers of Boston sent her some 500 volumes, which are now on the island and in use. How is it that instances of similar cases are of such rare occurrence!

Items of News.

Post Office in Nebraska.—We see it stated that a new Post Office in Nebraska to be called "Nebraska Centre" has recently been established. It is 150 miles a little south of west Council Bluffs, and about 40 miles northeast of old Fort Kearney, on the Platte river. It is a stopping place known as "Wood River," on the great emigrant trail through the valley of the Platte from Council Bluffs to Fort Laramie and thence to Oregon, Salt Lake and California through the South Pass. The office was applied for, almost solely with a view to accommodate parties of emigrants. In going west they will write back to their friends, and parties coming east will be able usually to have letters precede them from the place, some days on their journey. The mail will go once in two weeks to and from Council Bluffs.

The Jesuits in Baden.—The Diet has just been opened by the Regent. In alluding to the conflict now existing between the State and the Church, the Regent said that he deeply regretted the disturbances caused by the step taken by the Archbishop of Freiburg, as well as the misapprehensions which prevailed in some foreign States on the subject. Under such circumstances it was satisfactory and reassuring to find that the greater part of the people took a more correct view of the course pursued by the Government. The faith of his Catholic subjects was as sacred to him as his own. No effort would be spared, while asserting the rights of the crown, to bring about an amicable adjustment of the misunderstanding, and to secure to the Church a safe and dignified position.

New York, Feb. 15.

The Africa's mails and passengers were landed to-day at noon. A large number of hands are now on board discharging her cargo into lighters and steam tugs. She draw 21 feet, and is firmly imbedded. The fog continues as dense as ever, and there has been considerable rain to-day.

Lent begins this year on the first of March; Good Friday will be the 14th of April; Easter Sunday, the 16th.

The Spanish Navy.—The whole of the Spanish navy, including the vessels in course of building, and those which have been decreed to be constructed, consist of 3 ships of the line, 14 sailing frigates, 8 screw steamers, 17 corvettes, 14 brigs, 4 brig schooners, 10 schooners and packet-boats, 2 screw schooners, 8 transport vessels of war, 34 steamers, and 102 smaller vessels; altogether 189 vessels.

Lord Palmerston in Paris.—Considerable curiosity is excited by the rumor of a mysterious visit to Paris, paid by Lord Palmerston, and of a secret interview he is said to have had with the Emperor. Englishmen to whom his Lordship is well known have positively affirmed that he had been in Paris, beyond the possibility of mistake.

Another Fugitive Case.—We find an account of a very curious fugitive case in the Cin. Enq. A Kentucky farmer, named Laflin, last week sent a slave to Cincinnati, to sell a wagon load of poultry and butter, worth $75, a journey he often performed before. The slave did not return at the proper time, and the master went to Cincinnati expecting that the man had fled to Canada. He found his team put up at a stable and set about to find the negro. The master knew that he could not take him back to Kentucky as he had sent him into Ohio himself, and that entitled him to freedom if he should choose to avail himself of his right, but he thought if he could get the money he had sold the produce for, and the team he should be satisfied. In looking about the city he went into the National Theatre, where he found the object of his search in the gallery, looking at the play which he said he thought was Uncle Tom's Cabin. Laflin told him if he would give up the money he was free to go where he pleased. The slave gave up the money and begged the privilege of going back to Kentucky with his master which he did forthwith.

Failure of the Crystal Palace.—We notice that the stockholders of the Crystal Palace Company are out of pocket $125,000 by the operation. This is somewhat singular considering the favor shown to the enterprise, and the popularity it at one time enjoyed. No other cause can be assigned but the mismanagement of the directors: the first and most striking instance of which was the delay which occurred in the opening. Had the Palace been opened on the first of May, instead of the 14th of July, it is probable that there would have been a surplus as large as the deficit now is. Country people lost faith in the scheme when it failed to open as announced; and thousands who would have visited it remained quietly at home. We hope it will prove a warning for the future. Public companies, like private individuals, must keep their word if they want success in life.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A New Description of Bread.—Considerable excitement has been created by the announcement of a discovery which, if real is almost miraculous. A person in Paris pretends to have discovered a process of making bread in such a way as to cost only 19 centimes the 4lb loaf or rather less than one sou per pound whereas the average price in France is at this moment more than five sous. He has made several loaves for the Government and for scientific individuals and yesterday I saw and ate some of the bread. It is white, glutinous and appears to be made principally from wheaten flour. The inventor who has not taken out a patent but keeps the process to himself, asserts the economy is in the process and is not obtained by the admixture of inferior substance sufficiently low priced now for bread to be made from it at one sou per pound. Is it possible that there may be less gluten in the bread made by this person than in that sold by the bakers; but judging from the taste and appearance, I should say that the nutritious properties are not 10 per cent, at the outside less than in the regular bakers' bread, whereas the economy in price is four-fifths. The statement of the inventor appears incredible; but he has offered to prove the reality of the announcement, and is in treaty with Government for the sale of his secret.

Domestic Items.

The Globe professes to disbelieve that the Hon. M. Cameron will venture to run for Lambton at the next general election; and adds, "he is not so foolish as to run his head against a stone wall." Now this is a very ridiculous boast. Will George Brown venture to run against Mr. Cameron in Lambton? We should like to have this question answered. If he should venture on such a step, the result will be as it was in Haldimand—the defeat of Mr. Brown. Courage is better than braggadocio. Let us know whether Mr. Brown will venture to contest Lambton against Mr. Cameron. We think he is too discreet for this, bluster as he may in the Globe.—[Leader.

Flood at St. Regis.—The Ogdensburgh Sentinel publishes a painful description of a recent flood on the St. Lawrence, caused by the damming up of the ice on Wednesday of last week. The ice commenced damming up near the Indian village of St. Regis on Tuesday Evening, and on Wednesday morning the poor Indians found the water several feet deep in their cabins. Fourteen dwellings were entirely destroyed, and almost all the cattle, canoes, provisions, and other moveable property of the tribe were washed away. No lives were lost, though several narrow escapes were made. One female swam twenty rods before she could find a foothold. It was a terrible night to have a deluge, the thermometer standing thirty degrees below zero. A correspondent of the Minerve thinks this flood is owing to the effect of the dam at the head of the Beauharnois Canal.

Mr. Peter Daily, of Ernestown, has obtained twenty-six dollars as sick benefits from Wilton Division, S. of T.; he having sued for the same.

A Conservative Ministry.—Our contemporary, the Colonist, has undertaken the important task of designating informally, the eligible members of a Conservative Cabinet. He alleges that the difficulty with Conservatives is to find men of their party who will consent to serve in the Government, on account of the "immense personal sacrifices" which that duty would involve. The individuals best fitted to serve as the leaders of a Conservative Administration would be called upon to sacrifice incomes varying from £1,500 to £2,000 a year in exchange for salaries of £800.—Among such men, we are told, are Mr. Macdonald, of Kingston, Mr. John Hillyard Cameron and Mr. VanKoughnet. Mr. Street (who is probably worth a quarter of a million of money,) is subsequently named; and also the Hons. Peter McGill and Wm. Morris. These, in the Colonist's estimation, are the available men of his party—if the sacrifice of accepting office is not too great. We trust we do not misrepresent our contemporary's statements.—[Examiner.

The Ten Thousand Pounds Case.—On Monday night, in the City Council of Toronto, it was ordered:—

That the prayer of the petition of David Paterson, Hugh Miller and Arthur Lepper be granted, on the condition that the petitioners execute a bond, to the satisfaction of the City Solicitor, as regards keeping the City of Toronto free from all costs connected with the suit; and that Oliver Mowatt, Esq, the solicitor in the suit to which it refers, is hereby authorized to make the necessary application to the Court of Chancery, as thereby prayed; and if such application is granted, he is hereby authorized to carry on the suit henceforth in the name of the Corporation.

A late United States paper tells the following somewhat incredible story of an old bachelor:—

"A morning or two since, cries for assistance were heard to proceed from the room of a highly respectable old bachelor. On bursting open the door he was found frozen fast in a tub of water. Having been troubled with a bad cold, he thought to take a bath in a tub of warm water, the night before, and felt so comfortable while sitting in it, that he dropped asleep and did not wake until morning, when he found himself frozen tight as a brick. He was of course unable to stir and was compelled to call for help. To his great horror the first person rushing to his aid was an old maid who had felt a partiality for him. She supposing he intended a joke upon her, broke into the street again, her countenance filled with indignation and wounded vanity, and threw her hands, violently about, exclaiming, 'O, the hateful villian.' His continued cries, however brought our friend speedy assistance, when by chopping him out with a hatchet, and turning him round and round like spit before the fire, he was soon thawed out. He wishes us to say he is now a candidate for matrimony."

(*Reported for the British Whig.*)

Common Schools.

The third meeting of the Board took place on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.—all present to a man, and evidently prepared for mischief. After the minutes of the last meeting were read, the report of the committee on Mr. Daly's supposed claim against the Board was brought up and ordered to be laid on the table, that gentleman, through his solicitor, having refused to accept a shilling less than the full amount of his claim for salary, fuel, and schoolhouse rent to the 18th of February, 1853, although legally dismissed twelve months before; he must have his "pound of flesh" or nothing.

Then came the tug of war. Mr. O'Reilly moved that the teachers employed last year be continued. Mr. Callaghan seconded this resolution, being aware that another teacher was urgently required for the northern subdivision of the city, where there is at present but one school, conducted by a young female teacher, and the Board being under a promise to Mr. Kelly, who, though one of our best teachers, was dismissed, through some mistake, which every one seemed to regret, at the commencement of last year, and has since been out of employment, with a family of eight children to support. The Rev. Mr. Fenwick moved in amendment that the schools under the management of the Christian Brothers and Nuns be excluded. The amendment having been put from the chair was lost, in accordance with the 1st section of the supplementary act, which provides "That the chairman shall have a right to vote at all times, and in case of an equality of votes, the maxim *præsumitur pro negante* (it is declared in the negative) shall prevail." The chairman, who voted in favor of the amendment, was not quite certain about the translation of the Latin, or about the law of the case, or something which, amidst the din and confusion that ensued, was not clearly understood, and, upon obtaining a hearing, gave notice that he would refer to the Hon. John A. Macdonald and Alexander Campbell, Esq., for their opinion thereon in writing. The yeas and nays were then taken on the original resolution, when the entire Board, Roman Catholics and all, voted against it,—and so poor Mr. Kells lost his only chance of employment, and has good reason to exclaim "O, save me from my friends!" Any one with only half an eye will see that unless the Protestant members of the Board give way for the sake of Mr. Kells and his large family, the schools must remain as they are for the present year. The Brothers and Nuns are safe,—not so much through the cleverness of their friends as the blundering of their opponents, who, for two nights running, had the game completely in their own hands, but wanted sagacity to secure it. After this signal defeat the wisest thing they can do is to make a virtue of necessity, shake hands with the Catholics, give poor Mr. Kells another chance, and look out for better *heads* at the next election; although it seems pretty certain that the Roman Catholic population of the city will save them the trouble by adopting separate schools, which can only be done before the elections take place, that they may select their own teachers and trustees. It were barbarous work to take their money this year and give them nothing in lieu.

SPECTATOR.

Feb. 17th, 1854.

*** The above letter should be attentively read and carefully considered; it shows the *animus* that guides the Roman Catholic members of the Board; they are determined to retain the Christian Brothers and Nuns as common school teachers in spite of law, and what they can't manage by fair voting they will obtain by chicanery.

Goodriche's History of all Nations.

Mr. Goodriche's Histories, better known as those of the popular Peter Parley, have, so far as published, obtained a world wide and well deserved celebrity. The present work is one of those Historical Cyclopedias, without which the library is imperfect, and as a book of historical reference will be found to comprise little less than a library within itself. An invaluable index at the end of the 2nd volume makes the book worth 50 per cent more than it would be without it. Mr. Hatheway, the Agent, will remain in the city for a few days, to call on the inhabitants and receive subscriptions for the work.

Shameless a Trifle.

In the Kingston "Morning Herald" of the 1st current, we stumbled upon this tolerably cool piece of modest assurance;

"Smith O'Brien—We regret exceedingly to perceive that Smith O'Brien has not escaped from the bondage of the English Government."

There would have been nothing strange or out of joint, had the preceding gem appeared in one of the broadsheets of Dollardom, but we confess that our weak nerves were somewhat flurried by meeting with it in a British newspaper.

What would be thought if our confrere the Herald should take it into his pumpkin to prate after the following fashion:—

"We regret exceedingly that Lay, the ingenious house breaker, has not yet escaped from the bondage of the Penitentiary!"

Or if he should thus lament the destiny of a frail daughter of Eve!—

"Miss Doll Tearsheet, last night helped herself to the watch and purse of the Old Koon. We regret exceedingly that the tyrannical Police Magistrate sent the interesting fair one to the stone jug, for sixty days!

Is the Morning Herald prepared to maintain that sedition and treason form parts and pendicles of the cardinal virtues? Look us full in the face, you dog, and answer! Should your response be in the affirmative, all we can say is, that in the event of any row breaking out in Kingston, we trust that some honest man will blow out your brains, so soon as the riot act has been read! This is plain speaking, my lad, but you may just put it in your pipe and smoke it!

If, however the Herald takes O'Brien for a model, their will be small risk of such a catastrophe! Our fater, doubtless, will find a friendly cabbage garden, wherein to conceal himself, when brick bats begin to fly!—Failing cabbages, the petticoat of an old woman, may answer his purpose!—*Streetville Review.*

Cause of the Burning of the Parliament Buildings.—The *Journal de Quebec* assigns a very probable cause for the destruction of the finest building in Quebec, viz,—the ignorance and recklessness of the Builder—in covering the heating tubes which proceeded from the warming apparatus with saw dust, which it is said, ignited; and by removing certain iron Doors which formerly protected one part of the building from accidents which might take place in other parts of it. It is greatly to be lamented that a thoroughly scientific man was not selected to oversee the construction of such an edifice, without respect to party or nationality. Almost everything with us wears the character of being a job, if connected with Government.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Feb. 17.

The Canada arrived last evening.—Breadstuffs at Liverpool dull during the week, and declined 1s a 2s on Flour, 1s on Corn, 6d a 8d on Wheat. Since then all articles have revived and in better request, closing 2d decline on wheat and 1s on flour; during the week corn nearly recovered in value.

Richardson Brothers quote fine U. S. wheat ex store 12s 9d a 13s, secondary 12s 6d a 12s 8d, 1s a 2s upon ship. Canadian 12s 6d. Western Canal flour 42s a 42s 6d. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 43s, extra 43s 6d.

Indian Corn—White 50s a 51s, yellow 49s a 50s.

Money retains its value, rates unchanged, Consols closed 90¼ a 90¾.

Ashes in moderate demand, 28s a 29s.

The Glasgow arrived on the 2nd.

The Andes, from Liverpool, 18th, had put back.

The news is ominous of war. The answer from England and France to the Russian inquiries respecting the entry of the fleets, was delivered on the 1st Feb. to the Ministers in London and Paris. The terms of the reply did not transpire.

The Russian Minister was supposed to have withdrawn from Paris and the Minister was to leave London on the 5th.

England was sending a squadron of small steamers to take soundings at the entrance of the Baltic for the fleet.

Orders are understood to have been sent to the English and French Ambassadors at St. Petersburg to demand their passports.

At a council held at the Tuileries on January 30th, the question of sending an extraordinary land force to Turkey was fully discussed. It is proposed to send 80,000 men. England will send only a small force, but will pay half the expenses.

The British army is to be increased immediately by 11,000 regulars, and the navy by 13,000 men.

No charge had occurred on the Danube. Although abstaining from great operations, the Turks give the Russians no rest.

Great Britain.

Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. The crowd was much greater than usual on the route to the House, and the Queen was greatly cheered, but Prince Albert was occasionally hissed. The Turkish Minister was coldly received. The house was unusually full of splendid costumes; but no member of the American Legation was present, the master of ceremonies having given notice that the diplomatic corps should appear in full costume.

The Queen in her speech alluded to the difficulty between Turkey and Russia, and spoke of the co-operation with France to endeavour to preserve peace. She thinks it requisite to make augmentation of the Naval and Military forces, and recommends a bill.

She has ordered a bill to be framed opening the coasting trade of the United Kingdom to the ships of all friendly nations.

Very Latest by Telegraph.

Vienna.

Count Buol has drawn out a declaration of neutrality, with a strong leaning towards the western powers, and has given this to Count Orloff as a final answer.

Orloff's mission has therefore failed.

The Czar's proposals were to form a defensive league with all the German powers, and if the western powers attacked any one thereof, Russia would make common cause with them, and would not conclude any peace without consulting their interests. The German powers throughout Austria definitely refused. Russia is therefore isolated.

The foreign powers are immediately to demand the evacuation of the Principalities, and will compel it forthwith.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I am always happy to meet you in Parliament: on the present occasion, it is with peculiar satisfaction that I recur to your assistance and advice. The hopes which I expressed at the close of last session, that a speedy settlement would be expected of the difficulties between Russia and the Ottoman Porte have not been realized, and I regret to say that a state of warfare has ensued.

I have continued to act in cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, and my endeavors, in conjunction with my allies, to preserve peace between the contending parties, although unsuccessful, have been unremitting. I will not fail to persevere in these endevors, but as the continuance of the war may deeply affect the interests of this country and Europe, I think it is requisite to make further augmentation of my naval and military forces, with the view of supporting my representations and of more effectually contributing to the restoring of peace. I have directed that the papers explanatory of the negotiations which have taken place on this subject shall be communicated to you without delay.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons—

Gentlemen of the House of Lords—

The estimates of the year will be laid before you, and I trust yet will find them consistent with the exigencies of the public service at this junction, and that they have been framed with due economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen—

In the year just terminated, the blessings of abundance have not been vouchsafed to us by the dispensations of Providence. The price of provisions has been enhanced, and the privations of the poor have been increased, but their patience has been exemplary, and the care of the legislature evinced by the reduction of taxes affecting the necessaries of life, have greatly tended to preserve them in the spirit of contentment.

I have the satisfaction of announcing that the commerce of the country still prospers, that trade by import and export has largely increased, and that the revenue of the past year has been more than adequate to the public service. I have recommended for your consideration a bill which is ordered to be framed for opening the coasting trade to the ships of all friendly nations, and look forward with satisfaction to the removal of the legislative restrictions upon the use of foreign shipping for the benefit of my people

Communications have been addressed by my command to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in reference to improvements which you may be desirous to effect in those institutions. These communications have been laid before you, and proposed for your consideration, with the view of giving effect to such improvement.

The establishments requisite for conduct of civil service, and the recent measures of legal reform, have proved very efficient, and the success which has attended them will encourage you to proceed with further amendments.

Bills will be submitted to you for transmitting from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts cognizance of testamentary and matrimonial causes, and giving increased jurisdiction to the superior courts of common law. The laws relating to the relief of the poor have of late undergone much salutary amendment, but there is one branch to which I earnestly direct attention, which impedes freedom of labor: When restraint can with safety be relaxed, workmen may be enabled to increase the fruits of their industry, and the interest of labor and capital be more firmly united.

Measures will be submitted for your approval for altering the law relating to the representation of the Commons in Parliament.

Recent experience has shown that it is necessary to take more effectual precautions against the evil of bribery and corrupt practices at elections.

It will also be your duty to consider whether more complete effect could not be given to the act passed in the reign of my royal predecessor when reforms are made to representation of the people in Parliament. In recommending this great subject to your consideration, my desire is to remove every cause of just complaint, to increase general confidence in the legislature, and thus give additional security to the settled institutions of the state.

I submit to your wisdom the consideration of these important subjects, and I pray God to prosper your counsels and to guide your decisions.

The Debate ensued as to the policy of the Government on the Eastern Question; the members of the government defended the policy. The reply to the speech from both Houses passed without opposition.

The appointment of a special Minister of War is contemplated.

The training of the militia will be continued during the present year. France declines answering the Russian inquiries respecting the entrance of the fleets into the Black Sea.

Skirmishing was continued on the Danube.—Col. Tyer who had been sent by the French Government to report on the condition of the Turkish army on the Danube, pronounces it able to keep the Russians in check for a long time to come.

A rumor is current of a naval battle between the allied and Russian fleets in the Black Sea.

The Russian Vice Commander at Sebastopol has been cashiered for not preventing the English Frigate Retribution from entering that port.

The English engineers made prisoners at Sinope have been released

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORTS.

FURNISHED BY MR. CHARLES OLIVER, C. H. BROKER.

IMPORTS.

February 16.—Hitchcock's Express, Cape Vincent, 1 barrel sugar, 2 lots furniture, R. Dentoh, 8 kegs oysters, J. Westcott, 1 box sundries and travelling team, W Runyon, 1 box, Cavin & Cook, 14 kegs oysters, P. O Butler, 60 do. do, S. Kellogg, 256 kegs oysters, S. C. Edwards, 1 package maps, G. Christy, 1 bar iron, R. Tutton. Sleigh Cape Vincent, 170 kegs oysters, L. Stevens, 157 Spanish dry hides, J. Miller & Co.

17th.—Sleigh Cape Vincent, 50 bundles iron, Samuels & Co.

EXPORTS.

February 14th.—Henderson, 2 oxen, 1 deerskin, 18 bbls peas.

Arrivals at the British American Hotel.

Since 12th February.—J. Dixon, New York; J. D. Scott, Prescott; Mr Burton, Coburg; R. Jones, Coburg; G. Benjamin, Belleville; T. B. Cobb, New York; Francis Baker, Gananoque; G. H. Babbit, Chimney Ridge; D. Roblin, Napanee; R. A. Kelly, Brockville; G. J. Leavill do; G. P. Firth, Cape Vincent; E. G. Ferren, Cape Vincent; A. McFaul and Son, Wellington; P. Low, Picton; T. McFaul, Picton; R. Ramsay, Picton; R. Abrahams, Toronto; J. G. Nickles and wife, Cape Cape Vincent; Miss Duckles, Cape Vincent; Mrs Hempstral, Pulaski, N. Y.; R. D. Grant, and wife, Cape Vincent; C. W. Rogers and wife, Cape Vincent; Miss Whitcomb, Adams, N. Y.; E. H. Herbert, Adams, N. Y.

Special Business Notice.

Goodriche's New Work—History of all Nations.

This work is handsomely printed, and abundantly illustrated with maps and engravings. Of Mr. Goodriche's qualifications to prepare such a work, it is unnecessary for us to speak, for all the world know Peter Parley and appreciate his ability to write a most interesting and popular History of the World. It should be introduced into every family. In Europe Mr. S. G. Goodriche is one of the most popular American authors.

DIED.

At London, U. C., on the 22nd of January, Mr. Thomas C. Nevills, youngest son of Major Nevills, aged 23 years.

At Eramosa, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Kilgour, wife of Mr. James Kilgour, aged 47.

In Toronto, Margaret Mathewson wife of Mr. J. Mathewson, aged 67 years.

At the residence of his Son, in Windham, on the 31st ult., Daniel Hunter, aged 77 years.

At Saint Germain de Rimouski, on the 19th ult., Rose Bergeron, widow of the late Vincent Dube, at the advanced age of 105 years.

On the 5th inst., at her residence in Cavan, Esther, the wife of Mr. David Hoey, aged 67 years,

TO SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS.

JOURNEYMEN Wanted Immediately, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.
J. WILTON, Kingston.
Kingston, Feb. 16, 1854. 41-2in.

Ledgers, Journals, Account Books, &c.

HAVING experienced Binders and Rulers, the Subscriber is prepared to execute well and promptly orders for all descriptions of Account and Blank Books.
Orders for **Printing, Engraving, Picture Frames, &c.,** executed with economy and despatch.
JOHN DUFF.

Orders for Books, Engravings, &c. from England and the Continent of Europe.

THE Subscriber is now despatching his Orders for Books, &c. by every Mail Steamer.
JOHN DUFF.
Feb. 17, 1854.

MUSIC.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the "Canada Grand Trunk Railroad Gallop," and other popular pieces, just received by
A. W. MURDOCH.
Kingston, 18th Feb., 1854. 41

GAS CONSUMERS.

GAS CONSUMERS in Kingston will please take notice that the Time of allowing Discount of 12½ per cent. will expire on Monday, February 20th instant.
JOHN KERR.
Kingston, Feb. 17, 1854. 41

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Kingston Post Office 16th February, 1854:—

Adsit, William (2.)	Knapp, Peter
Ault, N. G.	Clock, Mary
Atkin, Clark	Lafleur, Daniel
Basset, Mrs. Mary C.	Little, John
Bell, Alexander	McCartha, John (2.)
Beaton, William	McConnell, Jane
Belliveau, Mrs. Thos.	McConnell, Henry
Burnett, Thos. W.	McDonell, Allen S.
Bowden, Thos.	McDonald, John
Capper, John	McKay, Mrs Donald
Campbell, John	Malloy, David
Callaghan, Matthew	Milland, Julia
Caffre, Daniel	Murphy, Johanna
Chamberlain, William	Marson, Samuel
Clare, Mrs. E. S.	Nebles, Mr
Copprager, Mark	Newman, John
Cole, Sheldon	O'Neill, Patrick
Coglon, Cornelius	Paddock, Miss
Connolly, Susan	Powley J. B.
Cosloto, James	Rice, Miss Annah
Collins, Thos.	Ryan, Edward
Daily, Patt	Roberts, L. A.
Davy, Mrs. Ellen	Reyan, Thos.
Daisy, John	Roberts, D.
Flanigan, Richard	Sache, Francis G.
Foster, Francis	Scott, James
Follmouth, Elizabeth	Sexton, George
George, Margaret	Shales, John
Gilmour, Thomas	Sheeley, Michael
Gold, Hugh	Slone, Mr
Guess, Frances	Taylor, Joseph (2.)
Guess, Forgues	Thompson, Miss Anna
Greenhrs, John	Tucker, James
Harpell, John J.	Tevigly Patrick,
Hartigan, ——	Ulton, Mary
Hay, John S.	Urquhart, D.
Herring, Anne	Vince, William
Honneyboy, Mary Jane	Welborn, M. D.
Hutton, James (2.)	Walker, Miss Ellen
Keller, Jacob	Wilson, Alexander
Kelley, John	

ROBT. DEACON, P. M.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive at his office in Montreal, sealed tenders (to be marked on the envelope "Tender for Bills") until noon on Friday, the 24th instant, for bills at thirty days' sight on Her Majesty's Treasury to the extent of £9000 sterling, the proceeds to be deposited in the Commissariat Chest at the undermentioned stations, in American Eagles, Sovereigns, or British Silver Coins, the same to be specified in the tender, viz:

At Quebec, £3000
At Kingston, £3000
At Toronto, £3000

Tenders of American Gold Eagles to specify the rate sterling per Eagle at which the parties tendering are willing to pay the same into the Commissariat Chest, and tenders of Sovereigns or British Silver the rate per cent. on the Bills of Exchange. If more than one Bill is required, the sets to be specified.

Commissariat, Canada,
Montreal, February 15, 1854. 41

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Society of the County of Frontenac will be held at the Court House, Kingston, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing Officers, Auditing the Accounts, and transacting such business as may be laid before it. A full attendance from the Township Societies is especially requested.
THOS. GLASSUP,
Sec'y A. S. C. F.
Kingston, Feb. 16, 1852. 41
City Weekly Papers to copy to the 25th instant.

KINGSTON CITY ASSEMBLIES.

STEWARDS.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald,	H. Smith, Esq., M. P. P.
Sheriff Corbett,	Alex. Campbell, Esq.
Douglas Prentiss Esq.,	Granville Moyle, Esq.
Thos. Briggs, Jr. Esq.,	E. W. Palmer, Esq.,
Jas. Hopkirk, Esq.,	J. J Burrows, Esq.,
Jas. O'Reilly, Esq.,	M. W. Strange, Esq.,

THE THIRD ASSEMBLY will take place on Friday Evening, the 24th February, 1854, at the City Hall. Cards can be procured on application to
HENRY PELLATT,
Sec'y & Treasurer.
Kingston, 16th Feb., 1854.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE UMBRELLA AND
PARASOL MANUFACTURER,
234 & 235 Broadway, New York,
The most Extensive in the World,
IS now prepared to offer to Merchants the largest and most complete assortment of
UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS
to be found in Europe or America. Merchants visiting New York to buy their goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, BEFORE PURCHASING.
N. B.—PLEASE cut this card out and put in your POCKET BOOK for reference. 40-3-m.
JOHN I. SMITH,
Manufacturer.

TRUNK ASTRAY.

IN the Warehouse of the Subscriber, since last Summer, a Leather Trunk, with the following direction:—
"*D. T. Bailey, Grafton, C. W.*"
Apply to
W. BOWEN.
St. Lawrence Wharf,
Kingston, Feb. 14th, 1854.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST Received new the "Golden Lyre" the following at Music:—
"Chobham Camp Gallop."—Jullien.
"Cheer Boys, Cheer." Words by Charles Mackay, Esq. Music by Henry Russel.
"Vocal Duetts." Words from the German, by John S. Dwight, Esq. Music by F. Kucken.
"Look Aloft! Look Aloft!" Song and Music by B. F. Baker.
"One Fond Kiss." Words by Miss S. A. H. Moore.