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The Daily British Whig.

"Quitter par Quoten Floor."

KINGSTON, C. W.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1854.

London Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, February 10, 1854.

Nothing of an active kind has transpired since the departure of the last packet, but preparations are going on in every quarter in the same way as if a general war had actually been declared. In the Black Sea, Russia seems to regard herself as completely blockaded, and although the return of the combined fleets to Constantinople, mentioned in the last letter, created great surprise and disappointment, as manifesting a relaxation of vigilance, the step appears to have been explained by the conviction of the admirals, that there was no danger of the Russians leaving their ports. The movement, moreover, was immediately disapproved by the British and French ambassadors at Constantinople, and the admirals have consequently put to sea, taking, at the same time, the advantage of the opportunity to convoy fresh Turkish vessels with supplies of ammunition to the Ottoman forces at Varna, on the European, and Batoum, on the Asiatic coast.

Short of a direct attack on Sebastopol, or the despatch of a land force to the Danube, the allied powers are doing everything that is possible in the way of coercion. The next step will be to blockade the Russian ports on the Baltic, but the time for that will not arrive until the breaking up of the frost. All is arranged, however, with regard to it.

Meanwhile the despatch of effective aid to the Turkish army on the Danube, or at all events of a contingent that shall be ready to act in case the Russians cross the stream and endeavour to march upon Constantinople, is understood to be immediately contemplated by the French and English Governments. Orders have already been given to various English regiments to hold themselves in readiness; troop ships have been engaged, and plans formed for calling out the militia to perform some of the home services for which under the circumstances they will be required.

In this state of affairs it will be seen that any new incident of importance will be the signal for an unequivocal commencement of the general contest. Designs are evidently in progress on the part of the Russians for another desperate attack on Omar Pasha at Kalafat, to retrieve their past disgraces, and from the nature of the preparations and the large concentration of troops and artillery with the view to render it overwhelming, there can be little doubt it will be of a more decisive character than anything yet reported. Should success fall to the Russians the assistance of English and French troops to check them in their triumph will be imperative; while on the other hand any new victory by the Turks would so discourage their opponents, and place them at the mercy of the outraged peasantry of Wallachia, that it can hardly be supposed the opportunity would be lost by the allied powers of helping to drive them altogether out of the Principalities, and thus terminating the campaign. A fresh invasion on the part of the Czar would then have to be commenced, under the disadvantage of contending with all the powers at the outset, and of passing through a narrow country fortified at leisure and with its coasts guarded by powerful squadrons.

So critical does his position appear that there are still many persons who cannot believe he will persist. The probability of his giving way, however, is almost regarded with dislike, lest he should be let off on too easy terms. Hence a statement from St. Petersburg, circulated within the last few days, that he is making fresh overtures of a pacific disposition, and that the influence of Count Nesselrode, whose wiser policy has hitherto been disregarded, is returning, has been received with everything but general satisfaction. Never, perhaps, even in the history of the meanest and treacherous monarchs of India and Persia, has an instance occurred of a ruler having gained such a character for faithlessness as that which now attaches to the Czar. It seems so palpable to every one, that each man is in a state of nervous anxiety, fancying his neighbour is not sufficiently alive to it. The dread, therefore, that the Government should be induced to suspend their active preparations, arises universally the moment any of these reports are received. But the fear is groundless, and there is no reason to believe that a single member of the English cabinet would attach the slightest practical value to the Czar's word, or to anything proceeding from him except a treaty signed under coercion, and containing pledges of which all the powers of Europe will undertake to compel the fulfilment.

The public were surprised yesterday by a telegraphic announcement from Vienna that news had been received from Constantinople of a change in the Turkish cabinet, so that new Ministers had been appointed "favourable to a compromise with Russia." That an alteration has taken place is not doubted, but no one believes it possible that, in the present temper of the Turkish population, any Minister could be called to office who would entertain for a moment an idea of succumbing to the enemy. The impression is that those among the ministers who represented the fanatical party have resigned, and that the cabinet has in reality been strengthened as far as regards its ability to act in concert with the views of the allied powers.

In the last advices, it was mentioned that much anxiety prevails on account of Omar Pasha being seriously ill. He is now reported to be perfectly recovered.

In home politics there is nothing new. Parliament have scarcely yet got warm in their work, and the interest of all ordinary topics is damped by the prevailing aspect of foreign affairs. Nevertheless some important and indeed valuable measures are in progress, amongst which is one for throwing every post in the Government service open to merit, from the highest to the lowest, by abolishing the patronage system altogether.

An additional week's news has been received from Australia, namely to the 7th of November, at which date the markets remained steady. The gold production also was going on satisfactorily, and although the quantity obtained during the month of October last was far below that of October 1852, when the senses of the population were almost turned by the sudden yield at Mount Alexander, it was apparently believed that the aggregate production year by year would present a large increase.

Money is abundant in the London market and as the Bank of England now get no first rate bills at their current charge of 5 per cent., a rumour was circulated yesterday that they had resolved upon a reduction. It caused a rise in the funds but subsequently proved to have been premature.

In all parts of the country business continues sound. The strike of the operatives at Preston in Lancashire, is still maintained, by which about 60,000 people have remained in voluntary idleness for nearly six months, supported by subscriptions from the operatives in work in other towns. It was hoped that an arrangement would have taken place, yesterday, but upon being tested the men seemed more determined than ever not to give in. If their claims were conceded, they would call it a victory although the additional pay for which they have been fighting would not, in less than five or six years, make up the loss they have already sustained.

Meanwhile an immense amount of nonsense is preached on the subject, and all sort of discussions are entered into as to the principles of the question, whether it is proper for the men to combine, whether the masters have a right to do so, &c., &c.—Of course, they all end in nothing, and no one seems to have the common sense to point out that both parties, as regards motives are right, and that on the morality of the affair there is consequently no need of comment. The whole difficulty is solely a result of ignorance. Not only have the workmen a right to combine, but, according to all fair principles of trade, it is their duty to do so, if by that means they can get a better price for the labour they have to sell. But if they combine at a time when, owing to the state of the money market, the prospects of commerce and the condition of politics, it will prove more to the interest of the employer to resist than to accede to their demands they must pay the penalty of their ignorance. When better information prevails amongst all classes on commercial subjects, it will be impossible for such a mistake to be made, as that from which they are now suffering.

Consols at the last date were quoted at 91¼. They have since touched 92¼, but have again closed this evening at 91¼ a sudden fall having occurred in consequence of large preparations by the Government for the despatch of cavalry, infantry and artillery to the Mediterranean by steam and other vessels.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a good business with a tendency to higher prices.

The grain market has been dull at the decline mentioned by the last mail.

The next steamer from this side will be the Nashville on the 15th. Our last dates from New York are to the 25th of January.

Paris Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

Paris, February 9, 1854.

M. de Kisseleff, after having maintained for a week the singular position of a man morally absent though physically present, finally took his departure on Monday evening. The state of affairs resulting from this event is so well described by the *Assemblee* that I may as well employ its language:—

"The rupture of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Paris and London and that of St. Petersburg is now a *fait accompli*; and this fact, as everybody knows, instead of shaking public confidence, coincides in a singular manner with a notable improvement in the public funds in Paris and London. We are of opinion that the public are right in not taking alarm. The attitude assumed by the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, since the mission of Count Orloff, is of a nature to revive hopes of peace.

"In the political world it is thought that in presence of this unanimity of the Great Powers, and above all of the pacific efforts of the Governments of Austria and Prussia, the dispositions of the Emperor of Russia will be modified and permit the resumption of negotiations. Hopes of this nature have so often been disappointed that we are afraid to place too much confidence in those which now present themselves. Nevertheless there is in Europe so energetic an opinion in favor of the maintenance of peace, that it is impossible for us not to admit that it may have a decisive influence on the resolutions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg."

Nevertheless, formidable preparations are being made by this Government for joining its allies in the field. It is giving orders for cannon-balls, for cartridges, for haversacks, for knapsacks, for ships; a decree is expected this week, calling out the 60,000 men of the class of 1853. The Bank of France has lent the Treasury 60,000,000 francs against an equivalent of Treasury bonds. Activity prevails at the sea-ports, in the arsenals, in the foundries, in the army-tailoring. In spite of the preparations it is impossible to deny that the public is not encouraged by the attitude of Austria and Prussia to hope for peace, and yet it is out of the question not to see that it is of the highest importance that the allies continue to gird up their loins and call the people to arms. It is now understood that Prince Napoleon was commissioned by the Emperor to inform the King of the Belgians that the five millions' worth of forest land confiscated by Louis Napoleon from Leopold's Queen, who was a daughter of Louis Philippe, will be restored to him on condition of his frank and unhesitating adhesion to England and France in the impending war. This accounts for the extreme affability with which the envoy was received, which was far more cordial than any mere political propriety required.

The weather has become exceedingly mild; all the frost is out of the ground, and all the masons from Limoges appear to have returned to the city. The various works suspended on account of the cold have been resumed with renewed vigor. We must suppose that the money will be forthcoming, for the programme of demolitions and constructions for the season is a formidable one.

M. Babinet, of the Institute, has published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an essay on the moving tables, in which he asserts that the movement exists, and *La Gazette Medicale* declares its belief that the phenomenon of the rapping or speaking tables is genuine. The bishops and other clerical dignitaries have largely stimulated the taste for experimentation by their edicts against it. At no period has there been more dabbling in the nonsense than at the present moment.

If you should hear of a ridiculous rumor of a contemplated divorce between the Emperor and Empress, you may treat it with contempt, for that is all it merits.

Many of the invitations for the first fancy ball at the palace have been returned; people are afraid of the expense attending the purchase of historical costumes.

There was quite a solemnity at the French theatre this week. Their Majesties and the Court were present to see the *debut* of Mons. Brepant, the light comedian of the Gymnase, who was by imperial order, and against the decree of Moscow, admitted with full rank as member for life to the company of the *Comediens ordinaires de l'Empereur*. Never did actor before receive so much applause from imperial hands, and rarely has the royal verse of Moliere been so gracefully delivered.

It is understood here that Mr. Soule's position is one of almost complete isolation, as to society, in Madrid. The character that had come before him, with his challenge of Turgot, have created a feeling against him that nothing can overcome, and which makes his situation alike humiliating and painful.

War Items.

LONDON, Monday, Feb.

Baron Brunow and Count Kisseleff have broken off diplomatic intercourse with the Cabinets of London and Paris, and Count Orloff has brought to Vienna the refusal of Nicholas to accept the Note of January 13. Yet the Exchange does not despair; they are in high spirits; for count Orloff, as it is said, has failed to detach Austria from England and France. Now, here is a great delusion, which the Ministry wish to foster. Count Orloff has a double mission—an ostensible and a secret one. The ostensible one was to offer new terms of pacification to Turkey, through Austria. These new terms are identical with the original Menchikoff claims. Of course Austria has rejected them, declaring that she cannot depart from the other Powers in respect to the settlement. The secret mission of Count Orloff is quite different; it is to sound the Courts of Vienna and Berlin as to the meaning of their present neutrality, to require from them the right of transporting Russian troops through Silesia and Hungary, on the railway and by the Danube, and to see whether there is any probability of success for renewal of the Holy Alliance. In case the views of Prussia are not too adverse to such an alliance, the Czar in person will immediately visit his brother in-law, and his "ally and intimate friend." Count Orloff accordingly had two long interviews with the Emperor at Vienna, before he visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with whom in ten minutes he had settled all his business, since he was prepared for the refusal of Austria to accept the new proposals of the Czar.

The papers likewise state that Francis Joseph had a long interview with Prince Metternich—that this occurrence is a new token of the anti-Russian feeling of the Emperor. "New Prince Metternich from 1815 up to 1848 was always a pensioner of the Czar, it is therefore ridiculous to expect from him any encouragement for opposition against the Czar. Besides, he is 83 years old and has entirely lost his memory of most things, and is therefore only to be consulted about diplomatic traditions which he fully recollects.

The London Morning Herald calls attention to the fact, that Russia has a squadron in the Chinese Seas; and recommends that they be captured or destroyed before they have sufficient knowledge of the commencement of hostilities to intercept the gold ships to England from Australia.—The recommendation no doubt is a very wise one.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the Emperor of Austria has definitively signed the decree consummating the emancipation of the peasantry in Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Servia, Arabia, the Banat, and the Woiwodia from all status or service-labor hitherto paid to the nobleman, or original owner of the soil. The decree prescribes that the peasant shall receive a form with the necessary buildings on it, in a ward, a homestead, as his own property. The worth of it is to be valued, leaving the peasant to pay it on easy terms, which are settled by a special commission, formed to mediate in the matter between the nobles and peasantry. Incomplete as this emancipation may be, it assures independence to the people, severs all the ties between master and peasant, and redeems the latter from the extortions and right of arbitrary objection hitherto exercised by the former. The value of the homestead once paid, the peasant is free and wholly independent, master of his land, time and labor. This we may call the best of the measures forced on the Austrian Government by the revolution of 1848.

No further battles have taken place between the filibustering republicans of Lower California and the deposed Mexican authorities. The forces despatched by Santa Anna to crush out the expeditionists and re-annex the country to Mexico had not made their appearance in the vicinity of Fort McKibben, the seat of government and headquarters of President Walker. Sonora had been formally annexed to Lower California by proclamation of the President, and the name of the confederated States is hereafter to be the Republic of Sonora. Although the latter country was thus declared absolved from Mexico, the troops of the new republic had not as yet proceeded to occupy it. At last accounts they were busily engaged in making surveys, laying out roads, &c. The filibustering feeling seems to have nearly died out in most parts of California. A meeting had, however, been held in Sonora, but the room in which it was called not being large enough to accommodate those present, it was resolved to adjourn to meet at the Court House at a future day. The U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, accompanied by a mail steamer, had been sent out to intercept any filibustering parties that might be found on the coast, but it is hardly probable that these vessels would succeed in accomplishing anything.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.—We recently gave a full statement of the names, armament, &c., of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The following, from the correspondence of the London Advertiser, contains some facts of interest on the same subject:—

The commander-in-chief of all the Russian naval force is Admiral Prince Menschikoff, aide-de-camp of the Emperor. The chief commander placed immediately under his orders is Admiral Berch, who has under him as chief of the staff general, Vice-Admiral Kornilof. He has also at his disposal, for the exigencies of the service, two general officers, Rear-Admiral Vergopoulo and Metlina.

The active naval forces of the Black Sea are composed of the Fourth and Fifth divisions, and at the present moment consists of a total of eighteen ships of the line and twelve frigates.

The fourth division is placed under the command of Vice-Admiral Saloiapauski, who superseded Vice-Admiral Yurieff I. It is composed of three brigades, each consisting of three ships of the line and two frigates. The first brigade is commanded by Rear-Admiral Novossilsky; the second, by Rear-Admiral Yukovitch II.; and the third, by Rear-Admiral Messer.

The fifth division is commanded by Vice-Admiral Nakhimoff I.; like the other division, it also consists of three brigades, each of three ships of the line and two frigates. The first brigade is commanded by Rear-Admiral Yurakin I.; the second by Rear-Admiral Sinistsin, and the third by Rear-Admiral Wulff.

The nominal crew of each vessel is 1,100.

Beside the eighteen ships of the line and twelve frigates composing these six brigades, the Black Sea fleet also includes a number of vessels of inferior rank, such as corvettes, brigs and steamers.

The present governor of Sebastopol is Vice-Admiral Lermantoff; the military commandant is Vice-Admiral Stankovitch, and the second in command is Vice-Admiral Rogoulia.

A play is repeated nightly at the theatre at St. Petersburg written with a view to excite public opinion against the Turks. The Russian naval officer, who is the principal part, exclaims, "If they will not give me a vessel to command, I will sell all the men of my village to buy a frigate, and go and fight the Turks: one Russian is more than a match for three Turks! Let us show our fidelity to our flag; let us not understand it like the people of the West, but like brave Russians that we are." When he receives the news of the battle of Sinope he exclaims, "Behold, how our Emperor chastises the impious for their perfidy! Our young fleet is the finest in the world, thanks to Lazareff." This play, which is a very mediocre affair, is interspersed with cheering, which is taken up by the pit. It terminates with a *tableau* of the roadstead of Sebastopol at the moment of the arrival of the Turkish prisoners, among whom Osman Pasha, carried on a litter, is a prominent feature. The Grand Duke (heir apparent), and the Grand Dukes Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, were present at the first representation of this drama. The imperial box was filled with naval officers and the children of those on board the fleet in the Black Sea. At the third representation the Grand Duke Nicholas alone was present. The Emperor has issued an order that fifty soldiers are to be admitted every night to the "Battle of Sinope."

Kalafat, of which so much has been said lately, is a town of 2,000 houses. It is surrounded with walls, has a quarantine, a town hall, a custom house, three churches, and a cavalry barracks. It is the chief place of a sub-administrator's district. The redoubts raised by the Turks are of great extent and very strong. They are partly raised on two high hills in the plains of Kalafat, about a mile distant from each other, and have a numerous artillery. All the surrounding country is commanded by these hills in such a way that no approach to the Danube can be made. In 1829 these hills were occupied and fortified by the Russians. Between Widdin an Kalafat the Danube is little less than a mile wide, and the course of it is very rapid. The island in which the Turks are fortified is situated near the left bank; it is partly covered with wood, and is defended by strong entrenchments in earth, bearing large artillery. Above Widdin the Turks have constructed a new citadel according to all the rules of art.

Naval and Military.

It is stated that the Devastation, 6 paddle-sloop, Commander de Horsey, and two other steam-sloops, have been ordered home from the West India station to form a part of the home fleet.

The Plymouth *Mail* hears from good authority that Admiral Sir William Parker, G. C. B., has been offered the command-in-chief at that port on the succession of Admiral Sir J. A. Gammaney, K.C.B.

The following is the strength of the army in Ireland:—Cavalry, 2,679; infantry, 17,450; artillery, 1,317; total, 21,476; besides recruiting parties of various regiments, and 13,750 constabulary and staffs of militia.

Major-General Sir Jas. Maxwell Wallace, K. H., is to be Colonel of the 17th Lancers, and Major-General Thomas Erskine Napier, C.B., Colonel of the 16th foot. The post of Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Royal Rifles remains vacant.

Accommodation is being provided in Cork barracks for the reception of troops destined for foreign service. This port is selected for the embarkation of troops from the facilities it affords in shipping the men, baggage, &c., and providing everything needful for voyages.

Rear-Admiral Sir Jas. Stirling, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, has been ordered to proceed with all possible speed to his station, and it is expected he leaves England for his command on the 4th instant.

The mouths of the Thames and Medway will soon become attractive, as it is stated in letters received from the fleet of Rear-Admiral Corry that the vessels of the western squadron at Lisbon are ordered home for the purpose of being stationed at the Nore and on the anchorage ground off the port of Sheerness, and are to be kept in a constant state of readiness for any emergency, and in case their services should be required in the North Sea.

The screw steamship Algiers, 91, has been safely lodged from Devonport dockyard. The following are her dimensions:—Extreme length, 255 feet 6 inches, extreme breadth, 60 feet; depth in hold, 24 feet 5 inches; burden in tons, 3,340 20-94, old measurement. She is to have engines of 400-horse power. Her armament will consist of 1 pivot gun, 68-pounder, 95 cwt., 10 feet long; 28 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9 feet long; 38 32-pounders, 65 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches long; 21 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 feet long.

Another flag officer on the active list is reported deceased, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Charles Sotheby. This was another veteran officer of the war, and during his career in the service was employed afloat 21 years. By the death of the gallant veteran the following promotions take place: Rear-Admiral Wauchope becomes Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Sir Edward Parry, Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, becomes Rear-Admiral of the White; and Capt. Vidal becomes Rear-Admiral of the Blue, by whose promotion another good service pension reverts to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The movement in Scotland for the enrolment of Royal Naval Coast Volunteers goes on most successfully under the admirable management of Captain Craigie. Within the last week he has addressed from three to four large assemblies of fishermen each day. At these meetings Captain Craigie has uniformly sought and obtained the co-operation of the clergy of all denominations, as well as of the provosts, bailiffs, landlords, agents, and fish-curers. The result has been that during one week only upwards of 300 names of noble strapping fellows have been added to Captain Craigie's list.

The 90-gun screw line-of-battle ship Hannibal was successfully launched from Deptford dockyard on the 31st ult. The Hannibal makes the sixth screw line-of-battle ship of 90 guns we have now afloat. Her length on the upper deck is 220 feet; extreme breadth 58 feet; depth in the hold, 24 feet; her tonnage, old measurement, 2,136 29-94. Her armament will consist of 28 8-inch guns, 65 cwt., 9 feet; 38 32-pounders, 56 cwt., 9 feet 6 inches; 24 32-pounders, 42 cwt., 8 feet; and 1 pivot 68-pounder, 10 feet long. She has been taken to Woolwich to have her engines of 500-horse power fitted.

THE GENERALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—A writer in a late number of the London Times gives some interesting facts respecting the age of the senior officers of the British army. He says that nine-tenths of the Major Generals are upwards of 60 years of age. Of the 259 full colonels, 156 are upwards of 60 years of age, a period of life, at which an officer in the French army, unless specially exempted, is placed on the retired list; and the remaining 103 full colonels are between the ages of 44 and 60. The writer states that the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon were 45 years of age, when they finished their military career in the field at Waterloo. The youngest major general in the British army at present (royalty excepted) is long past that age, and there are only two full colonels who have not attained it.

In the House of Lords on the evning of Feb. 9, Lord Fitzwilliam gave notice that on the following day he should ask Lord Clarendon, for an explanation respecting the mission of Count Orloff to the German Courts, and the result of that mission.

The London Times of the 9th inst. says that it has authority for contradicting fully the report that the Government had applied for any of the Cunard Company's steamers for the transportation of troops.

The following order was promulgated at Portsmouth during the afternoon of February 9.

All Greenwich pensioners under 60 years of age, no matter how employed or engaged, are directed to attend at the pension office between this day and Saturday next, for the purpose of receiving a printed form to attend on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for inspection by officers from the Admiralty, to ascertain their fitness for service. If this notice is not attended to they will be subject to loss of pension.

The Russian Ambassador to the English Government left Dover for Calais on the morning of the 9th inst.

Three battalions of guards, with 6 regiments of the line, were under orders to embark for the Mediterranean, on the 19th of February. Their destination, in the first instance, will probably be Malta.

The following is the latest intelligence from London, on viz. the morning of Feb. 11:—

The number of British troops to be dispatched at once is 10,000 officers and men, but as many more will be held in readiness, should they be required. If possible the following will proceed on the 18th or 19th inst.; three battalions of guards, the 7th, 28th, 33rd, and 79th regiments of foot; second battalion of rifles, and four companies of artillery. The others will follow as soon as the transports can be got ready. It is also intended to send out at least three regiments of cavalry.

Twenty ships of the largest tonnage will be required to convey troops and supplies.

The Government have claimed the service of the mail contract steamers, and have taken from the Peninsular and Oriental company, the steamers Himalaya, Ripon, and Manila.

The New Kingston Assemblies.

The following remarks, in addition to those made in the *Whig* on Saturday, respecting the ball of Friday last, are contributed by an eye-witness to the last Assembly, and will not be found out of place:—

The ball of Friday evening last, as we predicted, eclipsed anything of the sort that has been for years in Kingston. The hall was handsomely decorated with rich flags and pictures. The anticipations of the managers were fully realized, to whom the greatest praise is due; the urbanity to their guests, and the refreshments provided, could but please the most fastidious,—the evident proof of approbation being the spirit of the dance, which was kept up with the greatest animation until 5 o'clock. The greatest harmony pervaded throughout. The absentees have missed a great treat, this being the *ne plus ultra* of the season: upwards of five hundred were there. The ladies were elegantly dressed, many coming from the States and the *elite* neighboring towns. Several dances, in addition to the programme, were called for, and cheerfully complied with by Mr. Murdoch and the band under his management, who performed in a manner reflecting the greatest credit on their leader and themselves. Thus terminated one of the most brilliant series of Assemblies that has been our lot to witness in Kingston, showing to our citizens evidently what can be done with energy and good management.

In order that no inconvenience should arise with the other Assemblies, some of the committee were early at their post on Saturday to remove the decorations. It is, however, to be regretted that any ill feeling should have existed to separate the society in our city. To whom the blame is attributable will, doubtless, eventually transpire; but the innocent should not suffer for the guilty. Should it be proven to have originated from any of the military the sooner another station is provided for him the better; if from any citizen, we say he is unworthy of support in the city. We wish to abstain from personal remarks, but state from facts that, since the formation of these Assemblies, some military gentlemen have been the means of preventing the amalgamation which had been contemplated. These Assemblies have been productive of more than one good result: they have acted as pioneers to the projected international ball, and many of our leading citizens have come forward most liberally with their subscriptions to carry out the affair in a creditable manner to our city. In conclusion, we may remark that, under such a committee of management as that of the Kingston City Assemblies, there can exist no doubt of success, as nothing could exceed the attention paid to those who favored them with their company.

FOSSIL BONES FOUND AT RIMOUSKI.—The following particulars of fossil remains are reliable as being furnished by Mr Tache, M. P. P. for the county. We translate from the *Journal de Quebec*:

"Mr. Hubert Leveque, former of Rimouski, whilst making a ditch upon his land felt the spade stopped by a hard substance, which he lifted up with great caution, and found to be the tusk or tooth of a 'morse' or marine cow. Continuing his search, he disengaged from the soil almost the entire head of a morse of large dimentions. The place where this was discovered is situated in The place where this was discovered is situated in the third range of lands at Rimouski, and at about 60 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. The super position of the alluvial beds presents itself as follows from the surface downwards:—6 inches bed of gravel, 24 inches of brackish gravelly soil; a bed the depth of which has not been ascertained of marl enclosing shells of a kind yet found in the bed of the river. In this last bed, at three feet and half from the surface, the bones lay in a lateral position. The ground where found has been in cultivation about fifteen years, and was till then covered with a primitive forest."

A minute description of the fossil is added, for which we have not room. It will probably lead to the search and discovery of reliquiæ yet more rare, and which may tend to elucidate the ancient natural history of that part of the world, hitherto comparatively unexplored.

GOLD IN CANADA.—According to a communication received by the *Courier* of St. Hyacinth, gold has been found in abundance on a quartz bottom in the neighborhood of Lake St. Francis: that the discovery has been kept a secret until a company could be organized, and that now regular excavations have begun under the direction of an engineer engaged for the purpose.

Letters and Telegraphs Received.

P. M., Mill Creek; E. C., New York; R. B., Bytown; J. M. G., Grand Trunk R. R. Co'y, Montreal.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

New York, Feb. 25.

The Grand Jury having found true bills against Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, for the murder of Dr. Lutener, in his office on Broadway, about two months since, they have been re-arrested.

Buffalo, Feb. 23.

Two men named James Brady and Chas. Dupoint, fell from the scaffolding attached to the Suspension bridge this morning 240 feet into the river, and were instantly killed. Two others who fell at the same time, saved themselves by holding on to the cables, which they grasped as they fell.

Hamilton, N. Y., Feb. 25.

John Hadcock was executed yesterday at Morrisville, for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Gregg. He confessed his guilt, and admitted the justice of his sentence.

New Haven, Feb 24.

Mr. Holbroke, a special Post Office agent, has just detected an extensive and bold mail robber of the name of Smith; he was baggage master in the employ of the New Haven and Springfield R. R. company.

Syracuse, Feb. 28.

Tyler, the husband of the murdered woman mentioned on Saturday, was arrested yesterday, and underwent an examination. Mary Cummins testified that Tyler tried to poison his wife a week before the murder.

New Orleans Feb. 27.

A terrible accident occurred last night at the French Opera House. The gallery fell, carrying away the second tier of boxes; 3 persons killed and over 50 wounded.

Mobile, Feb. 27.

The steamers Sam Dale and Ambassador were burnt in the bay yesterday, loaded with produce for the up-trip, all of which was destroyed. Loss $70,000.

KINGSTON MARKET PRICES.

Tuesday, February 28, 1854.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flour ⅌ cwt	0	20	0	to	0	23	9
Oats ⅌ bush	0	2	6	...	0	3	0
Barley	0	3	6	...	0	3	9
Rye	0	3	9	...	0	4	0
Peas do	0	4	0	...	0	5	0
Potatoes do	0	2	6	...	0	3	9
Turnips do	0	0	0	...	0	2	6
Carrots & Beets do	0	2	0	...	0	2	6
Onions do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Butter ⅌ lb	0	0	9	...	0	0	10
Beef ⅌ cwt	0	17	6	...	0	25	0
Pork ⅌ do	0	25	0	...	0	32	6
Ham & Bacon ⅌ lb	0	0	5	...	0	0	7½
Mutton ⅌ lb	0	0	3	...	0	0	4
Veal ⅌ do	0	0	0	...	0	0	4
Cheese per lb	0	0	6	...	0	0	8
Eggs ⅌ doz	0	0	0	...	0	1	0
Turkeys each	0	2	6	...	0	5	0
Geese each	0	1	3	...	0	2	0
Fowls ⅌ pair	0	1	3	...	0	1	9
Ducks ⅌ do	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Apples ⅌ bush	0	2	6	...	0	4	0
Fresh Salmon each	0	1	3	...	0	2	6
Codfish ⅌ lb	0	0	4	...	0	0	5
Hay ⅌ ton	3	15	0	...	5	0	0.
Timothy Seed bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Clover Seed ⅌ bush	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Potashes ⅌ bbl	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
Wood ⅌ cord	0	11	3	...	0	12	6

* When an article is not quoted, none is coming to market.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
10 Cwt. Codfish,
10 Boxes Digby Herrings,
25 Bbls. Salmon,
20 do. Herrings—No. 1,
—ALSO,—
A few Sugar Cured do. expressly for family use.
HUGH SCOTT,
Princess Street
Kingston, 1st March, 1854. 49

ST JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1 R.T.
A LODGE OF REGULAR COMMUNICATION will be held in the Lodge Room, on Thursday Evening, 2nd March next, at 7 o'clock.
By order of the W. M.
P. BATES,
Secretary.
Kingston, Feb. 2, 1854. 49

NEW BOOKS.
JOHN DUFF has received—The Working Man's Way in the World, being the Autobiography of a Journeyman Printer.
Classic and Historic Portraits, by James Bruce.
Blackwood's Magazine for February.
London Art Journal for do.
March 1st, 1854. 49

Dr. Cummings Works,
New American Edition—Price 5s. per Vol.
JOHN DUFF has received—
Apocalyptic Sketches, by the Revd. John Cummings, D. D.
Voices of the Day, by do.
The other volumes completing the Writings of this distinguished Divine, are in course of preparation.
March 1st, 1854.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships,
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $100
Second Cabin Passage 55
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins, AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Eyrie, 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.
ARABIA, Judkins, Boston, Wednesday, 15th Feb.
AFRICA, Harrison, New York, Wednesday 22d "
CANADA, Stone, Boston, Wednesday 1st March.
EUROPA, Shannon, New York, Wednesday 8th "
NIAGARA, Lang, Boston, Wednesday, 15th "
ASIA, E. G. Lott, New York, Wednesday 22nd "
Births not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, 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.
Or S. S. LEWIS, Boston.
AGENTS IN EUROPE.—D. & C. MacIver, Liverpool; G. & S. Burns, Glasgow; J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad Street, London; Donald Currie, Havre, and 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the Lot and Premises known as the "Finkle Property," in King Street, nearly opposite the Bank of Upper Canada, and adjoining the Tavern and Premises of Mr. George Robbs. It consists of a Frame House and Lot, and has long been used as a Tavern Stand.
GORDON W. FINKLE.
Kingston, 28th Feb., 1854. 48-12i

Livery Stable Equipment
BY AUCTION,
On the Premises known as Bartlin's Livery Stables,
ONTARIO STREET, KINGSTON,
Adjoining Mr. Seybell's Buildings.
ON WEDNESDAY the 8th March next, will be Sold, *Without Reserve*, the whole of that Extensive Livery Establishment, consisting as follows, viz:—
HORSES.
1 Fast Trotting Brown Mare, stands 15 hands, supposed to do her mile in three minutes.
1 Entire Horse, rising 6 years old, stands 15 hands; sired by the well known thorough-bred horse "John R.," out of a "Tippo" Mare; color—a beautiful chestnut.
1 Excellent Family Bay Gelding, 8 years old, stands 16½ hands; kind in single or double Harness, and fast to travel.
1 Brown Gelding, 6 years old, stands 16 hands, and a good traveller.
1 Brown Gelding, 8 years old, stands 15½ hands; an excellent family horse, and carries a lady well.
1 Pair Bay Geldings, well matched; stands 15 hands, and perfectly kind to drive—either single or double.
1 Superior Bay Mare, 5 years old, stands 16½ hands; kind to ride or drive, and a perfect picture.
1 Excellent Bay Mare, rising 7, stands 16½ hands, well bred.
1 Bay Horse, stands 15 hands—aged; well known as the Butchers' Poney, and is a most suitable animal for any distance.
1 Useful Brown Poney, aged.
HARNESS.
2 Sets Double Black Mounted Harness, adjusting pads, matched and suitable for four horses—new.
2 Sets Single Plated Harness, adjusting pads, nearly new.
1 Set Single Black Mounted Harness, adjusting pads, new.
2 Sets Single Black Mounted Harness.
1 Shafted Saddle.
Double Single Bridles, Martingales, &c. &c.
CARRIAGES.
1 Superior Leather Covered Buggy, patent iron axle, with poles and shafts, as good as new.
1 Jenny Lind Buggy, patent bixes, and the latest style.
1 Superior Buggy, nearly new.
2 Iron Axle Buggies, one patent axle, with pole and shafts.
2 Patent Box Buggies.
1 Montreal Made Family Carriage, with pole and shafts.
1 Superior Spring Waggon, built express