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The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1854.

The Turks and the Russians.

The extreme opinions of the *British Whig* on the fertile theme of the approaching war are probably distasteful to a great majority of its readers; still, like wholesome physic administered to sick adults, the truth must be spoken, however distasteful it may be to national pride and long-engendered prejudices. It shall be our duty to-day to quote from an able article in the January number of the *Edinburgh Review*,—a periodical of the highest reputation for the accuracy of its facts. Our readers will perceive by the extracts we make how degraded & wretched is the political position of the Greek and Armenian Christians in the Turkish empire, and how little their Turkish rulers deserve the sympathy of their Frank friends. How much more laudable, and how much more feasible it would be to emancipate the Greeks from their present thraldom, drive the Turks out of Europe, restore the Greek empire, and thus erect a strong and probably an impregnable barrier against the encroachments of Russia, than, by aiding the Turks to make war against Russia, perpetuate the Greek slavery indefinitely!

"Everything conours to render Eastern Europe the scene of one of the most extraordinary contests of our age. It is still partly inhabited and wholly governed by a people which owed its greatness to martial energy and sanguinary absolutism, but which is enshackled by the laws of a religion never yet professed by a truly civilized nation. Amidst all its pretensions to reform, every dispassionate observer of the state of the Turkish Empire brings back fresh evidence of its decay; and even those sanguine orientalists who speak of its progress cannot deny that the population of the Turkish race is rapidly declining—that the most fertile regions of the Old World are smitten with the curse of barrenness under their rule—that the cessation of the fierce and brutal control once exercised over the country by the Sultans has only secured greater impunity to corruption—and that the internal condition of the government and the empire is one of hopeless confusion. On the other hand, upon the northern frontier—from the river Pruth to the Colchian coast—lies that secular enemy of the Turk, whom the superstition of ages seems to have marked out as the inheritor of his dominions, and who efforts to enlist in the cause of aggression the sympathies of the Christian Church and the institutions of a more civilised people; whilst Europe responds to these menacing demonstrations by a firm and united resolution, that whatever may be the fate of these regions they shall not become the undefended prey of Russia, and that, however difficult it may be to maintain a Turkish Empire, no Russian usurpation or conquest shall transfer the empire of the East to the House of Romanoff. Between these contending parties lies the most interesting part of the subject,—the territory and the populations, who are at once the objects and the victims of the quarrel. In spite of the concessions of the Tanzimat to the Christian subjects of the Porte, and the more tolerant and enlightened maxims of the Sultan's present advisers, experience has taught the Christians how illusory are the hopes of civil equality, or even of real religious toleration, where authority is exclusively exercised by their bitterest enemies; and whilst the Sclavonian provinces tend to assimilate themselves to the condition of Servia, the Greek race aspires, from the Gulf of Arta to the Gulf of Volo, to assert its independence."—p. 142.

"'Agriculture is still in the condition it was in some thousand years ago,' says, somewhat unadvisedly, one of our authors: but 'some thousand years ago' these same territories, on the contrary, supported a prodigious population where even the scattered Turkish villages suffer the horrors of periodical famine, and the splendid Empire of the Mede drew its treasures from the lands which will no longer support the impoverished government of the Sultan. The population is everywhere too scanty to cultivate the soil, yet the male inhabitants professing the Mussulman faith are almost exclusively devoted to military service. The whole Moslem population is liable to be drawn for the army, and of those who are so drawn, not thirty-five per cent. ever return. The farmer is wholly without capital, and is commonly obliged to pledge his standing crops at a loss of half their value. An attempt made last year by the government to lower the rate of interest in the agricultural districts to eight per cent., entirely failed; and the subsequent disappearance of the metallic currency has of course enhanced these evils. The want of roads is a complete bar to the transport of agricultural produce; and though the Turks continue to load everything on the back of a donkey or a camel, from a hod of mortar to a cord of timber, a country in which every description of wheel carriage, down to the wheelbarrow, is still unknown, wants the first implements of rural industry. But the most significant fact connected with the land tenures of Turkey is, that at least two-thirds, and some writers say three-fourths, of the lands of the Empire are held in mortmain, as *vakuf*, by the mosques or pious and charitable institutions, either for their own use, or as trustees of the real owners. This property is subject neither to taxes nor to confiscation; and accordingly it is a species of trust largely resorted to by private landowners, who transfer the fee simple of their property to the mosques, reserving only the usufruct to themselves and their heirs: on the extinction of the direct male line, the land passes to the charity."—pp. 143, 144.

"The time was past when Europe would endure to witness the subjection of a Christian people by means which perpetually reminded the world of the ferocity of the Turkish conquest, and the reigning Sultan himself accepted and ratified the policy which raised his Christian subjects to the rank of human beings. They were emancipated by the Hatti Scheriff of Gulhani from the degrading conditions under which their forefathers had groaned since the middle of the fifteenth century. They have advanced with uncommon rapidity in industry and intelligence. Yet many of the most important franchises of social life are still withheld from them. The tenure of landed property by Rayahs is, as we have already seen, thwarted by Mahomedan law, and it is absolutely prohibited to all foreign Christians. The testimony of Christians is not received in mixed causes before the Turkish tribunals, and the great bulk of the population of the empire in Europe is thus degraded to the level of the negroes of Kentucky. This enormity has lately been warmly attacked by Lord Stratford, and there is reason to hope that the firman abolishing so shameful a distinction has actually been signed, but there is a wide gulf between the signature of these firmans and their execution by the local authorities. The Haratch, or capitation tax, is still levied upon the Christians in the most odious and insulting form, though a larger revenue might doubtless be raised on a fair assessment of the country. And, lastly, the Christians are not permitted to bear arms in the service of the Government. An army which cannot move a step without the aid of Christian officers or renegades has not till now admitted a Christian soldier into its ranks, and the whole burden of war is thus thrown on the declining Mussulman population. These four causes constitute the primary grievances of the Christian races, and they are the key to endless injustice and oppression. Without these rights no people can advance beyond the limits of mere toleration; yet with them the Greek and Sclavonian races would in a few years become the possessors of the soil and the lords of the Empire. Much as we desire to witness the progress of these liberal measures, it is impossible to suppose that such concessions would contribute to prolong the existence of a power founded on the exclusive domination of an armed minority, inferior in every other faculty to the people they govern. The Turks themselves are not insensible to their true position, and they say, with some reason, in answer to the demand made on them for further acts of toleration, 'Why should we grant further privileges to the Christians? Oppressed as they are, and excluded from a direct share in the government, they alone find means to flourish amongst the desolation and poverty of the land. They are our creditors; we their debtors.' The most luxurious palaces on the Bosphorus are those of the Greek and Armenian families, except where those splendid abodes have been wrested from them by confiscation, and transferred to Turkish functionaries; and, although the scorn of the true believer for the infidel has only decreased in proportion to the decline of his own faith, he feels every year the increasing influence of the Christian races over the empire, and is perpetually reminded of the dependence of the whole of society on those members of it whom it still proscribes."—pp. 147, 148.

"We are thus led to consider the state of the Ottoman Empire as it is; and the story is not a new one. We see a once mighty and formidable state in great weakness, from the gradual but steady decline of that dominant race which founded its authority and alone defended its power. If the Government has recourse to its Christian subjects, by extending to them equal civil rights, and by including them in its armies, their superior numbers and intelligence would ere long overwhelm the Turks, and the Empire of Islam in Europe would be at an end. Depressed by the failure of its original powers, and not daring to throw itself upon the doubtful allegiance of its Christian population, its last resource is in foreign succor. And this succor is afforded it, not so much because we are interested in the preservation of Turkish despotism and Mussulman supremacy, as because Europe cannot permit that these institutions should be swept away only to make room for the despotism and the religious supremacy of Russian Czars and the Russo-Greek Church. On that point we are perfectly agreed with the most strenuous supporters of the Ottoman Empire; but we agree with them because, behind the fallacious and questionable 'integrity and independence' of Turkey, there is a real interest of paramount importance to Europe, namely, the independence and future welfare of the territories and races over which the Turks still hold sway. They will remain long after the crescent has ceased to glitter on this side the Hellespont; they must form a state, under whatever name, which is every year more closely allied to the interests of Europe; and to determine the nature and form of that state now or hereafter is the greatest problem with which the statesmen of our age have to deal."—p. 150.

"Throughout the Levant an incredible activity prevails among the Greek traders. Towns have sprung up on islands depopulated by the war, vessels are built, large firms are established, and the entire business of the Levant is in their hands. Not content with these undertakings, they have thrown out their branches to the ends of the earth, with an energy which we can only compare to that of our fellow-countrymen in this portion of the island. More than sixty Greek houses now in London form a commercial colony of the first importance, which has possessed itself of the whole trade of the Levant, and of four-fifths of the foreign corn-trade of England; and in spite of the equivocal character attached to the Greeks in the East, where every man lives more or less by plunder or fraud, it is worthy of remark that on English soil these houses have established a high character for honesty, and not one of them, we believe, has been wanting to its engagements. From London they have advanced to Manchester for their supplies of cotton goods; and more recently, to Rio Janeiro, Calcutta, and Australia. Similar colonies have been formed at Marseilless, Trieste, and Odessa; and the operations of these houses, all retaining some connection with Greece, are becoming an important element in the commerce of the world. What will occur in the next generation, when the sons of these merchants find themselves already rich by the labors of their family, educated in the arts and liberties of the West, yet attached by their lineage and their ambition to their Greek country! Already the monied resources of this class of Greeks furnish resources, not illiberally provided, for the future struggles of their country, since they are the only people of the East (except the Jews) who can be said to have wealth at their command. Nor are they deficient in the strongest feelings of patriotism. Not one of them looks with indifference to the time when the Christian races of the East will be free, and the Christian Church of the East mistress of her ancient domain. At this time, especially, throughout the Greek population of those lands, and amongst their countrymen all over the world, there is a deep-rooted conviction that the day of their great struggle and final victory is at hand. As opposed to the Turks, the hereditary enemies of their faith and their nation, the wishes of the Greeks are, we believe, almost to a man, with the Russians in the present contest. But it must not be imagined on that account that they are the more disposed to exchange the yoke of Turkey for that of Russia, or to accept any condition but that of national independence. Their commercial interests, based on freedom of trade,—their maritime pursuits, which connect them with the Western Powers,—their Church government, which will never submit to recognise the supremacy of the Russian Synod,—and their geographical position, always accessible to the fleets and forces of England and France,—are causes that never there from the dominion of Russia; and we confidently affirm that no means of government Russia has yet exhibited to the world would retain her authority over the Greek people. Their own energy and the interests of the Western Powers will secure their independence; but not all the counsels and remonstrances of the allied powers will suffice to prolong their subjection to Turkey; and the first opportunity afforded by a reverse of the Ottoman armies will probably be responded to, from the Acroceraunian mountains to the Archipelago, by a people who have shown before this how they can fight for their freedom."—pp. 151, 152.

"Within the last ten years wholesale massacres of Christians have taken place in Asia Minor. The slave-trade is still carried on upon a large scale, in spite of the prohibition of it by law; for the menial servants of Constantinople are negroes imported from Northern Africa, and the white slave-trade in Circassian girls still flourishes amongst the crimps and panders of Tophana. Nay, even the domestic hearth of the Greek subjects of Turkey cannot secure their daughters from the last insults, and many a Greek girl is still confined to the soul-debasing captivity of the Harem under the pretence that she has renounced the faith of her fathers, and embraced that creed which dooms her to perdition. A conversion to Islamism, whether forced or voluntary, extinguishes all the ties of nature itself."—p. 152.

"We need hardly express our concurrence in all measures necessary to keep the Russians *out* of Constantinople, and to resist the pretensions they have raised. But we are not bound by the same considerations to keep the Turks *in*. On the contrary, it is the weakness of the Turks which alone makes the Russians formidable; and though the Ottoman Empire has been for ages in possession of the finest regions and the strongest positions in the world, the use it has made of those splendid territories is such that its existence has seemed for the last few months to depend on the presence of a squadron from a foggy island in the North Sea. What we desire to see is a powerful and independent State, not being Russian, in possession of those magnificent dominions, which are formed by nature for commerce, for empire, and for the happiness of mankind. But it is utterly chimerical to suppose that a nation whose presence in those regions has literally blasted the natural fertility of the soil, and which is debarred from all real change or improvement by the fundamental obligations of its religion and its laws, can become such a State. Turkey has been kept alive by the injection of Christian blood, but her own life-spring is already cold."—p. 154.

NAVIGATION OPEN.—We learn from the Albany papers that the Hudson River is now open, and that boats have commenced running.

Arrival of the Washington.

NEW YORK, March 18th, 1854.

The United States mail steamer Washington, Captain Fitch, arrived last evening from Bremen, via Southampton. Left the former on the 24th of February, and the latter on the 21st March.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, February 28th, 1854.

The naval and military armaments of the allied powers continue to be rapidly pushed forward and the period for striking the first blow is definitely fixed. In less than three weeks the English and French troops despatched to Turkey will be prepared to commence operations, and a declaration of war will then be issued. Meanwhile the opportunity has been taken of going through every formality customary between nations before the direct commencement of unqualified hostilities. Couriers were despatched yesterday from London and Paris bearing a summons to the Czar, in which it is understood Austria and Prussia will join to demand his submission within six days. If on the arrival of the couriers he does not within that time enter into a solemn engagement to evacuate the Principalities before the 30th of April, the process of driving him out is to be forthwith commenced. He is of course certain to refuse the demand, and as this refusal will be known before the lapse of a fortnight or three weeks, the declaration of war may be looked for some time between the 15th and 20th of March.

The indignation and bravado of the Czar are still as great as ever, and representations are made of the ardour of the population of St. Petersburgh, and of the eager desire that prevails to aid him by sacrifices of all kinds. The private letters of the merchants, however, so far as they dare to convey the slightest hint of the writers' feelings, show the rapid growth of distrust consequent upon the increased issues of irredeemable paper, as well as upon the immediate prospect of a general blockade.

The departure of the English and French Ambassadors from St. Petersburgh has taken place. The English Minister left, as was to be expected, without any interview with the Emperor, but his French colleague, M. de Castelbajac, not only accepted a special invitation at parting, but also received at the hands of his Majesty, the decoration of the order of St. Alexander. M. de Castelbajac is the person who is understood to to have sent the Czar a highly complimentary note on receiving the intelligence of the affair at Sinope. He has evidently an eye to the future, and wants to return as a popular diplomat to St. Petersburgh as soon as the present troubles are ended.

An authorized account of the interview granted by the Czar to the London deputation from the Society of Friends, has just been published. In reply to their exhortations he said, "I cannot understand what cause of complaint England has against Russia. I am anxious to avoid war by all possible means, and will not attack, but only act in self-defence." This gives the last blow to the Czar's reputation.

With regard to the attempted risings amongst the Greek subjects of the Sultan, no further news has been received. Although the insurrection has long been in preparation under Russian auspices, there is not much apprehension that it will become formidable, inasmuch as a few ships of war in the Adriatic will soon cut off all the resources of the insurgents. For this purpose two steamers have already been despatched from the allied squadrons to the coast of Albania.

The overland mail just arrived from India and China, brings statements that the Czar has succeeded in inducing the King of Bokhara, the Khan of Khiva and Dost Mohammed to enter into an alliance with him. It is upon combinations of this sort, with his hopes of internal dissensions in Turkey, that he has now wholly to rely. At the same time all such reports must be received with great distrust.

The accounts from China describe the rapid advance of the rebels upon Pekin. They are said, however, to be in a position of great danger, as their force, after all the casualties of their onward struggle, does not amount to above one-fourth of that of the Imperial generals by whom they are surrounded. Nevertheless, great alliance is placed on the strength they derive from their extraordinary faith in the ultimate triumph of their work.

The English stock market since the last packet has lost its buoyancy, although there is still an absence of any serious tendency to decline. The closing quotation of consols on that occasion was 91¼, and they have since receded to 91. This evening they have left off steady at 91¼. Money is abundant at 4½ per cent and the general trade of the country is in many respects extremely active and in all cases perfectly sound.

The Liverpool cotton market this week has opened at former prices, but with a slight diminution of activity.

The firmness of the wheat market has been maintained, and an advance has been realized of fully 1s. per quarter. In compliance with a memorial signed by all the leading merchants, bankers and shipowners of London, the Government has just announced their intention of establishing a system of agricultural statistics with as little delay as possible.

Important Reduction.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 13th March, 1854.

The Postmaster General has the satisfaction of announcing to Postmasters and to the public that Her Majesty's Government has authorised an important reduction in the Postage charge on Letters passing between Canada and the United Kingdom by British or Canadian Mail Packets—the benefit of which will further extend to Canada Letters to and from British Colonies, and Possessions, and Foreign Countries beyond sea—this reduction will take effect upon Letters posted in Canada or in the United Kingdom on and from the 23rd instant, when the following rates are to be charged.

No. 1. On Letters when not over one half ounce in weight, between any place in Canada and any part of Great Britain or Ireland, if transmitted by the ordinary weekly closed Mails through the United States and by the British Mail Steamers, the rate will be a uniform charge of 8d. Sterling, equal to 10d. Currency, and if by the semi-monthly British Packet Mails via. Quebec and Halifax, or by the Canadian line of Mail Packet Steamers, the rate will be 6d. Sterling, equal to 7½d. Currency.—Prepayment optional in all cases.

On Letters of greater weight than one-half ounce, the charge will increase in accordance with the British scale, as at present; thus—a Letter over ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, should be charged with two rates; over 1 ounce, and not exceeding two ounces, with four rates, and so on.

No. 2. On Letters for the undermentioned British Colonies and Possessions, the single or ½ ounce rate, will be as follows, increasing upon the British scale, as above, for Letters weighing over ½ ounce.

	If via closed Mails through the U. States and by British Government Steam Packets.	If via Quebec and Halifax, or by Canadian line of Mail Steamers.
British West Indies, when sent via England	8. D. 1 3 Sterling, or 1 8 Currency,	8. D. 1 0 Sterling, or 1 3 Currency,
Gibraltar	1 3 Sterling, or 1 8 Currency,	1 0 Sterling, or 1 3 Currency,
Malta	1 3 Sterling or 1 8 Currency,	1 0 Sterling, or 1 3 Currency,
Ceylon, Gold Coast, Africa, St. Helena	1 6 Sterling, equal to 2 0 Currency,	1 8 Currency,
Australia		
Cape of Good Hope		
East Indies		
Hong Kong		
Mauritius		
New Zealand		
Vandiemen's Land		
	Pre-payment optional.	
	Must, in all cases, be Pre-paid.	
	Do.	Do.

No. 3. On Letters forwarded through England to Foreign Countries, and to all places not named above,† with the exception of France, and Letters through France, a deduction is to be made of 6d. Sterling on the amount of rates given in the Tables appended to the Department Regulations and Instructions; thus, a 2s. 2d. Sterling rate will be reduced to 1s. 8d. Sterling, equal to 2s. Currency.

4. These Regulations do not apply to Letters forwarded by the United States Government Packets. Such Letters will continue to be charged as at present.

No. 5. Postmasters must be careful when rating Letters for the English Mails—to mark the Prepaid always in *red ink*, and the Unpaid in *black ink*.

On Paid Letters the Sterling rate and Currency equivalent must both be marked thus: PAID 6d.—7½d. On Unpaid Letters the Sterling rate only—thus: 6d.

No. 6. The charges on Newspapers, Books and Parliamentary Proceedings and on all other Mail matter to and from England, save Letters, remain unaltered.

*NOTE.—Until 1st May, the rate will be 1s. 8d. Sterling to these three places.

† Letters to France or to Foreign Countries through France are to be rated as at present. See Table No. 5.

NOTE.—Letters for Malta, via. Marseilles, will have to pay a French transit rate of 5d. per ½ oz. in addition.

No. 9. The Hamilton Post Office has been authorised to make up and receive separate Mails direct for and from London and Liverpool, via. the United States. Letters, therefore, for the section of the Province west of Hamilton will be mailed in England, direct upon Hamilton instead of Toronto as heretofore, and the Postmasters west of Hamilton will, in like manner, mail upon Hamilton all Letters, &c., intended to pass in the closed Mails to England. This arrangement has already taken effect.

MALCOLM CAMERON,
Postmaster General.

Washington, March 15.

The President's Message to Congress, relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior, at Havana, has created here intense excitement, and almost every body is lauding him for the decided stand he has taken. Members of Congress especially are in ecstacies, and some of them will now be more clamorous than ever, for the suspension of the neutrality laws, in order that private expeditions may fit out to act against Cuba.

MESSAGE.

From President Pierce.—The outrage on the Black Warrior.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution in the House of Representatives, of the 10th inst., I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary containing all the information in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana, on the 28th ult. There have been in the course of a few years past many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of our citizens, and of the national flag by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted and fruitless negotiations. Documents in those cases have been ordered, and when prepared will be sent to Congress. These now transmitted relate expressly to the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's Government.

But similar expectations in other cases have not been realized. The offending party is at our doors with large powers for aggression, but now it is alleged it is for separation.—The source of redress is in another hemisphere and the answers to our first complaints made to the home government, are but the excuses rendered by inferior officers to their superiors in reply to representations of misconduct.

The peculiar situation of the party has undoubtly much aggravated the annoyance and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate the extent of her responsibilities for the conduct of those authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations to this government, to guard against grievances, and against the exorbitant exercise of those powers and to redress wrongs already committed.

I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the extent of injury by the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens. In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations it must ever have in our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts infringing on our commercial relations, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of those States, can long consist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of difficulties with Spain should fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our rights and to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency of the case may demand.

FRANK PIERCE.

Washington, March 15, 1854.

Toronto, March 17.

Yesterday afternoon a train loaded with masts, was thrown off the rails when being switched from the main tract to the Queen's wharf. A brakeman attempting to jump from the train was killed. We have not learned his name, but understand he has left a wife and family. The damage to the train is only trifling.

Postage on Newspapers.

Some of the upper country papers have been publishing a spurious document relative to the reduction of postage (the *News* among others), in which it is stated that newspapers to Great Britain must be prepaid. Nothing of the kind is contemplated. (Vide the official circular in to-day's *Whig*.)

New Jail and Court House.

The Premium for the Plans and Specifications of the New Jail and Court House was awarded to Edward Horsey, Esq., Architect of Kingston.

COMMERCIAL.

London, March 4.

Consols closed at 91¼ a 91¾. Cotton rather quiet. Breadstuffs had been dull and declining through the week; and the prevailing features had been sales for immediate payment, at a considerable reduction from the current rates. There were sellers willing to make concessions of 3d a 4d on wheat, 1s 6d a 2s on flour, and 1s a 2s on Indian corn.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote white wheat at 11s 6d a 12s 3d; Red 10s 10d a 11s 9d; Western Canal flour 39s; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio 39s a 40s; Canadian 39s 6d; White Indian corn 46s 6d; Yellow 47s, mixed 45s. Since the market closed offers of 38s were accepted for Western Canal flour; 39s for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 45s for Yellow corn.

Provisions active, at full prices.

Ashes unchanged.

New York, March 18.

ASHES—Market quiet, for Pots $6,00.—Pearls at $6,75.

FLOUR, &c—Market for Western and State flour is 4 to 5 shillings lower under the influence of the Arabia's advices. Early in the day there was quite a panic in the market, but at the close there was more steadiness apparent. Canadian is lower and unsettled. Early in the day a small lot changed hands at $7,75; at the close it was nominal at $7,-25 a 7,44—$7,25 a 7,50 for mixed brands.—Rye flour lower. Sales 150 bbls at $4,87½ a $5,00 for fine. Corn meal is lower and dull; $3,50 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye lower and nominal at $1,00. Oats are inactive and drooping, at 42 a 43 for fair to good southern—49 a 55 for State and Western.—Barly firm. Sales 500 bush common Western $1,02. Corn is 5c lower, at the decline demand active, sales 100,000 bush at 77 a 78 for Southern mixed—78 a 79 for Western mixed—79 a 80 for round yellow—79 a 81 for southern White—80 a 81 for Southern yellow, closing firm.

PROVISIONS—There is little change to note in Pork. Demand moderate for delivery. Sales 3100 bbls at $15,44 a 15,50 for mess—$13,12½ a 13,25 for prime. Beef firm.—Sales 450 bbls at $9 a 11.50 for country mess—$14,00 for re-packed Chicago—$6,00 a $8,00 for country and city prime. Lard is lower and more plenty.—Sales 600 bbls at 9½ a 9¾, and 300 kegs prime at 10¼. Beef hams at $14,50 a 16,50. Cut meats are very dull and plenty. Sales 210 tcs pickled hams at 8c, and do shoulders 5c. Butter plenty and heavy 11 a 14 for Ohio—14 a 19 for State. Cheese quite at 10 a 12.

STOCKS—Stocks are better and moderately active. Money on call is easy and in demand, 6 a 7 on call, and 7 a 8 per cent, for short first class paper. N. Y. Central RR. bonds 93¾; Illinois Central RR. bonds 87; Erie income bonds 96; Hudson bonds 89; Nicaragua Transit Co., 26¾; N. Y. Central 109¼; Galena & Chicago 118; Cleaveland and Toledo 97; Reading 75¼; Erie 70¼; Harlem 54¼; Hudson 67¼.

New York, March 20.

A letter from Havanna states that the Americans in that place have addressed a demonstration to Secretary Marcy, against the "Black Warrior" outrage. The Cuban government is silent on the affair. It is generally rumored that the French admiral has tendered the aid of his fleet in case of any filibustering attempts on the part of the United States.

BIRTH.

In Pittsburgh, this morning, the wife of Wm. Ferguson, Esq., of a son.

In Earl Street, on Saturday, 18th inst., the wife of George A. Mailleue, Esquire, H. M. Customs, of a daughter.

DIED.

In Toronto, Francis Boddy late of Mobill, Ireland, in the 22nd year of his age.

In Niagara, on the 13th inst. after a very severe illness, Mr. James Rogers, aged 45.

On the 3rd instant at Gansvoort, Saratoga N. Y., Zebulon J. Mott, M. D., late of Hamilton, aged 25 years.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons trusting ERASTUS SANDFORD on my account, as he is not my Agent, nor never has been, neither is he under my employ in any way at present.

E DOLAN, OR
Sinclair Family.
Kingston, March 20th, 1854. 67

LUMBER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, from 15,000 to 20,000 feet of excellent Hemlock Lumber in the rough, ranging in diameter from 18 inches downwards. Will be sold cheap. Apply to JOHN MONTGOMERY,
Cataraqui Bridge.
Kingston, 21st March, 1854.

SELLING OUT.

THE Subscriber is about retiring from the Retail Dry Good Business, he therefore intends Selling off his present large and valuable Stock at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. for Cash, Payments commencing from the first day of April next. The Goods are of the choicest and best description, and in excellent order, among which are a very large and rich assortment of Silks and Satins, a Catalogue of which will be in readiness by the day named for Selling.

As he would dispose of the whole Stock with the goodwill of the Business in one lot with a lease of the Shop, and fixtures for a term of years as may be agreed upon on receiving satisfactory security for the payments.

It is the oldest established Dry Good Business in Kingston, and does an excellent Family Trade; being upwards of thirty years standing, during which time it has done a large and profitable business.

For further information apply to the Subscriber at his Warehouse in Brock Street.

WILLIAM WILSON.
Kingston, March 21st, 1854. 67

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for the ensuing season, to admit Vessels Drawing nine feet three inches of water, to navigate the WELLAND CANAL. To guard against inconvenience or delay to the Trade, Vessels of greater draft will not be permitted to pass the Locks, either at Port Dalhousie or at Allanburg.

The Canal is now in a good state of repair and thorough working order, and it is expected that it will be open for navigation by the first day of April.

By order,
THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Quebec, 14th March, 1854. 67

Promenade Concert.

M. STUBGEN DORLA has the honour to state that his Promenade Concert will be given in

THE CITY HALL

On Tuesday Evening next, 21st instant comprising Sacred, Classical and Modern

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Programme will embrace the "American Quadrille," as composed and performed by Mons. Jullien at N. York, a copy of which was kindly presented to Mr. St. Dorla by Mons. Jullien.

PROGRAMME.

Part 1st.

OVERTURE—William Tell, *Rossini.*
GLEE—See our Oars with Feathered Spray, *Stephens.*
WALTZ—Queen of Roses, [String Band,] *C D. Albert.*
CAVATINA, from the Opera of Renegado, arranged as a Solo for the Opheclide, *Donizetti.*
Prayer from Moses in Egypt,
Cujus Animam, from Stabat Mater, *Rossini.*
THE AMERICAN QUADRILLE—Containing all the National Melodies, with 20 Solos and Variations. *Jullien.*

Part 2nd

Grand Operatic Selection from Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera "Les Huguenots," introducing a Grand Chorus, with 30 voices—expressly arranged for this occasion.
ROMANCE—My Bright Star, Savoy, *Angelina.*
CAVALLIER POLKA—[String Band,] *Strauss.*
HUNTING CHORUS—Lutzow's Wild Chase [with echo,] *C. M. Weber*
THE SCOTCH QUADRILLE—[S. Band] *C. D. Albert.*
EXPRESS GALLOP, do. do. *Gungle.*

Tickets, [Reserved Seats, numbered] 2s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. to be had at the Book Stores, and at Murdoch's Music Store, King street.

Doors open at 7, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.

Kingston, March 20, 1854.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, To WIT.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, all the right, title and interest of Charles McKenzie in the undermentioned Lands and Tenements thereon, seized and taken in execution under a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the County Court of the said United Counties, and to me directed, at the suit of

WILLIAM MCCRACKEN, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES MCKENZIE, Defendant.

—NAMELY:—

In Lots Nos.	1, 2, 5, 10;	14 Con.	Township of Pittsburgh now Storring ton.
	9,	13 "	
	14,	12 "	
	13,	11 "	
	12,	11 "	
	11,	9 "	
AND Lots Nos.	16,	3 "	Township of Pittsburgh
	25,	2 "	

THOS. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff,
United Counties F., L. & A.
Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 9th Dec., 1853.

POSTPONEMENT.

The above Sale is Postponed until MONDAY, the 20th March next, at the same hour and place.

THOS. A. CORBETT,
Sheriff,
United Counties F., L. & A.
Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, 10th Feb., 1854. 44

Further Postponement.

THE above Sale of Lands is further postponed until SATURDAY the 25th instant. Same hour and place.

THOMAS A. CORBETT,
Sheriff, U. C. F., L. & A.
Sheriff's Office,
Kingston, March 20, 1854.
City of Kings 67

Midland District Building Society.

NOTICE—The General Annual Meeting of the Members of the M. D. B. S. for the election of Directors will be held at the Court House, in the City of Kingston, on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening. By order,

JOHN SHAW,
Sec. & Treas. M. D. B. S.
Kingston, March 18, 1854. 67

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 12.

A LODGE OF EMERGENCY of the above Lodge, will be held in the Lodge Room, on Thursday Evening 23rd Instant, at half past 7 o'clock.

By order of the W. M.
P. BATES,
Secretary.
Kingston, March, 20th, 1845. 49

VALUABLE
BUSINESS, STORES, AND SHOP,
TO BE SOLD,
IN NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber is willing to treat with Principals for the Sale of his Business, as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT, which has been carried on in the Premises now occupied by him, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets, Montreal, for the last Ten Years. The Trade is a good one, and is capable of being much extended. The Business is carried on both Wholesale and Retail, and a purchaser can greatly increase the latter, by modernising a part of the Front Shop, which is the largest in the City having a length on Notre Dame Street of nearly fifty feet.—The Cellars are dry and warm, with a total length of over 130 feet; in rear (with a separate entrance from St. Peter Street) is a large Yard and Shed. The Premises and Cellars are supplied with every convenience for continuing the Business with economy, and will be disposed of by private bargain (the STOCK, &c., which is not very large, to be taken at a valuation,) for the remainder of the Subscriber's Lease of Nine Years, of which Seven are to run from 1st May next. Possession immediate.

The above offers an excellent opportunity to parties desirous of entering into Business in Montreal.

EDWARD HAMILTON,
184 Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, March 14, 1854. 66

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 Thursday, the 23d March, for Bills at thirty days' sight on Her Majesty's Treasury to the extent of £7,500 sterling, the proceeds to be deposited in the Commissariat Chest at the under-mentioned stations in American Eagles, Sovereigns, or British Silver Coins, the same to be specified in the Tender, viz.—

At Quebec, £5,000.
At Kingston, 2,500.

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, 16th March, 1854. 66

FORWARDING, 1854.

THE Subscribers will be prepared on the opening of the Navigation, with a large and efficient Stock, consisting of the Powerful Tug Steamer ROWLAND HILL, ten first class BARGES, and several SCHOONERS, to undertake the transportation of every description of Freight between QUEBEC, MONTREAL and the UPPER LAKES.

The Steamer ST. HELENS will ply regularly between MONTREAL and the BAY of QUINTE as formerly.

GLASSFORD & WALKER,
Montreal.
WALKER & GLASSFORD,
Quebec.
March 11th, 1854. 66