

TELEGRAPH REPORT.

Arrival of the "Pacific."

New York, 23rd March, 7 p. m.

The Steamer *Pacific* is below and will be up about 8 o'clock. By telegraph from Sandy Hook we learn that the news presents no new feature of importance in reference to the war.

Liverpool Breadstuff market had recovered from the previous depression, owing partly to Russia having prohibited the exportation of Grain from Odessa.

Western Canal Flour 38s. Wheat is in limited request and rather irregular, but on the whole firmer at 12s. Corn 6d dearer. Provisions unchanged. Consols 91½ to 91¾.

SECOND REPORT

New York, March 21, 11 a. m.

The *Pacific*, from Liverpool, 1 o'clock on Wednesday the 5th, arrived about 7½ o'clock last night.

The *Africa* and *America* arrived out on the 7th. The *Lightning* clipper ship arrived out on the 4th, 13 days from Boston.

The position of Eastern affairs is unchanged. No battles on the Danube, except an affair between two columns of Russians, who mistaking each other for Turks in the night, attacked each other and some hundreds were killed before the mistake was discovered.

Small skirmishes continue between Turks and Russians.

Nothing new from Asia or the fleets. The Greek insurrection was almost at an end.

The U. S. Minister had presented his credentials to the Sultan, and assured him of the sympathy of the people of the United States.

Warlike preparations going on in England. The 1st division of the Baltic fleet would sail in a day or two.

The French Government advertise for 100 ships to embark troops and stores from Marseilles to the East.

The Earl of Londonderry is dead. More difficulty had occurred at Preston with the operatives.

Dixon, & Co., of Glasgow, have failed. Liabilities £2,000,000.

The Spanish insurrection is suppressed. Austria still wavers, and Prussia refrains from indicating the course she will pursue.

Russia has prohibited the export of Grain from Odessa and the sea of Azoff. The intelligence had strengthened the English Grain Market.

LATEST.

The London *Morning Herald* of the 8th, in a 3rd Edition, reports that Kalifat had fallen and that the garrison had been massacred.

This news creates very great excitement, but the truth is doubted.

MARSEILLES, 7th.—Corn has risen 2 francs per hecto. in consequence of the Russian prohibition.

London, 7th.

Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Chartists were pardoned.

Turin, 1st.

France and England are said to have decided to prevent any movement in Italy.

ENGLAND.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to double the Income Tax, and the French Ministry proposes to borrow 250,000,000 francs to meet the expenses of the war.

PARIS, 7th.—The loan of 250,000,000 francs has been unanimously approved of.

The Russians have made the first approaches against Kalifat.

Further News by the Pacific.

Bytown, Saturday 25th.

Nothing of importance so far as the relative position of the armies is concerned. Operations of magnitude are retarded by the bad weather, but a constant succession of minor encounters are reported. In most of these conflicts the Turks are the aggressors, and have generally come off victorious.

From all information, however, the Russians are slowly preparing for a grand stroke.

A Russian despatch from Krajova, dated the 21th ult., says that there is no disposition to attack Kalifat. Other letters from Bucharest state that the Russians were preparing at various points to pass the Danube. The following are the details of the conflict of the 7th of February.

For several days a Turkish corps of 4,000 strong had been posted in front of the village of Cupereene, a mile distant from Kalifat. On this corps the Russians determined to make an onslaught during the night of the 16th. For this purpose two Russian Columns were brought up, each 4,000 to 5,000; one by the road which leads to Kalifat from the village of Scinesen, and the other from Persia, to advance on the Turks, surprise, and cut them to pieces.

The second column seems to have missed the direction by missing the road, or to have come to this point long after its time: at any rate the column led on the obscurity of the foggy night each concluded the other to be a body of Turks, and instantly opened a fire with each other. It came soon to a close. This ill-conducted contact lasted for an hour and a half, when dawn shewed the combatants the error they had committed. The loss is reckoned by the Russians, themselves, at several hundreds.

The Turkish corps soon started to arms ready for action at any moment, but did not advance, being unable to account for what was going on in their neighborhood.

The Russians drew off as speedily as possible, carrying off their wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Letters of Feb. 24th mentions that the Anglo-French Convoy which accompanied the Turkish Transport with troops and stores into the Black Sea had not returned, but was hourly expected.

The naval division that had been cruising in the Black Sea had returned to anchor, and would remain there until joined by the detachment from Batoum.

Arrival of the "Africa."

New-York, March 28th, 1854.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, of the 11th inst., arrived at 9 o'clock this morning.

The statement that Kalifat was captured by the Russians, turns out to be an atrocious falsehood, totally unfounded.

No fighting worth notice had taken place on the Danube, or in Asia.

The London *Daily News*, without date, says, that the Czar had sent a proposal to Vienna, which the representatives of the four powers found inadmissible, and rejected.

The messenger with France and England's ultimatum to the Czar, left Vienna on the 7th for St. Petersburg.

Prussia and Austria have not signed the ultimatum. Their policy is defined as neutral for the past and meditative for the future.

The first division of fourteen British ships, under Admiral Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Portsmouth to-day, (the 11th March,) for the Baltic.

It is said that 3000 British troops will go to the Baltic for land service.

The allied Fleets were at Beycos Bay.

The bulk of the Russian Fleet was at Sebastopol, with some ships at Secumkale, had cruised on the Black Sea.

The Russian Baltic Fleet is pushing through the ice to Sveaborg.

The Greek insurrection had subsided.

All the passengers of the ship *Robert Kelley*, landed safely, and the ship itself, with loss of masts, got off the rocks and was towed ashore at Kingstown.

The first division of troops for the East was to leave Toulon on the 20th.

There was some excitement in Commercial circles by Lord Clarendon's announcement to the Riga authorities, that all Russian produce whatsoever belonging, and even in neutral vessels, shall be lawful prizes in the event of war.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs, liberal arrivals and fine weather had caused a dullness in the market, and holders not generally pressing: but in some instances a reduction of 2d a 3d on wheat, and 1s a 1s 6d on flour was taken, thus lowering the movement of last week.

Corn steady and unchanged. Richardson and Brothers, quote white American wheat at 11s 6d a 12s 3d, latter price nominal. Western Canal Flour 37s a 37s 6d. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio 37s 6d a 38s. Yellow Corn 45s. White 45s 6d.

Provisions.—Beef active and steady. Pork in fair demand and tending upwards. Lard dull, Sales 56s.

American Stocks quiet. Cotton dull, and at rather lower prices. Sales 41,000 bales.

Money in better demand. Consols closed 90½ a 91.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

AUDIT OFFICE,

MONTREAL, March 9, 1854.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending Saturday, the 4th March, 1854:—

No. 2948	Passengers, First Class	.. \$2527 58½
858	" Second "	.. 512 52
22541	Tons Merchandise	..... 6301 32
225,173	Feet of Lumber	..... 834 07
1149	Cords of Firewood	..... 1550 53
	Mails, &c.	..... 809 10

Total } .. \$12,195 12½  
Sterling £2,505 16s. 11½

Miles Open.....292

Total receipts for current half-year, commencing Jan. 1, up to week ending Feb. 25, 1854.....£19,127 7s. 1d. Stg.

JAMES HARDMAN,  
Auditor.

COMMERCIAL.

An English paper publishes a synopsis of the iron statistics of the world, from which we learn that in 1850, there were 459 furnaces in the United Kingdom, and the annual yield of iron was 2,350,000 tons.

The following figures are said to represent the produce:

United Kingdom	.....2,380,000 tons.
United States	..... 490,000
France	..... 348,000
Russia	..... 189,000
Austria	..... 160,800
Sweden	..... 123,900
Prussia	..... 112,000

8,723,300.

In 1850, therefore, while Great Britain produced 2,383,000 tons, and imported 20,000 tons, her total exports of iron and hardware amounted to 809,100 tons. She therefore had left for home markets, over 1,500,000.

In 1796, the quantity of British iron made was 125,000 tons. The quantity of foreign iron retained for home consumption was 49,000. The total exports of hardware and iron amounted to 103 tons. The total home consumption to 170,000. The contrast in 1840 is striking indeed, as calculated to show the progress of this manufacture.

The figures stand thus:

British iron made	.....1,380,000 tons.
Foreign iron retained	..... 28,000
Iron and hardware exported	.... 809,100
Iron consumed at home	.....1,598,900
During the ten months of 1853, ending November, 5th, Great Britain exported iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	.....£2,231,000
Hardware and cutlery	..... 2,290,000
Machinery and Mill works	..... 1,374,000

Total..... £13,795,000 or \$68,955,000

Of the countries which received the largest portions of this enormous mass of exports, the United States took not only by far the largest quantity of iron and steel, wrought and unwrought, but also the largest quantity of pig iron—the quantity imported in 1850 being 57,000 tons. Next to the United States stands Holland, 13,100; France, 12,700; Prussia, 10,950; Canada, 10,890; Denmark, 8,570; Sweden, 7,400; and the Hanseatic towns, 7,370 tons. It takes only 842 and Turkey, 930 tons of pig iron. Of bar