

look out on what is beyond. It can do yet more; it knows that there is something beyond, and perceives somewhat of it. There is thus a conception of an object; there is thus a conception of that object being beyond, and still further. This notion with its adhering belief is a mental phenomenon which we have to express; it comes in the way of our logical processes; it comes in the way of our conceptions in the concrete; it is like all our conceptions, time, or Deity, we apprehend as Infinite; but we can abstract the Infinite from the object regarded as Infinite; and we can generalize it; and use it as a predicate; thus we can talk of space and time and God as being infinite. We can utter judgments regarding it, as that the Infinite God is in every given place; we can even reason about it; thus we can infer that any puny effort of man set against the recorded will of God, shall most certainly be prostrated by His Infinite Power. Keeping within the limits prescribed by the nature of the conviction, we can speak about the Infinite and the intelligible; we can legitimately employ it in argument, and we can use it, and find it to be among the most ennobling and precious of themes.

But after all this,--that object beyond the Infinite? has he imagined it? Nay! the kneeling infant knows as much about Infinity in lisping its Lord's prayer. For over and over again, as the most advanced philosopher. The Infinite is to our minds a bare fact; how it exists, what it is, or wherein lies, its proof are to us unintelligible. This wisdom, which cannot bridge the imagination of man cannot conceive it.

Carrying the abstract idea of Infinity into other things, we find ourselves baffled, equally by the time, space, or Deity. For example, we cannot imagine the Infinity of misery and punishment which we call hell, or the Infinity of happiness which we call heaven. We can accumulate upon another the various means of pain which we have met with in our experience, and we can imagine them intensified to a fearful extent, and yet we feel that such a fearful accumulation cannot exist beyond. And so, like the Mahometan, we can pile heaven on heaven, and multiply spiritual and sensual enjoyments, and yet we feel that such a short of what God gives by heaven and perfect joy.

Lastly, and above all we cannot imagine God. Just as surely as He does not permit His sanctity to be proved by human reason, so surely does He not permit the brightness of His glory to come within the sphere of our fancy. As we try to reach the Infinite, so, not in the slightest of a dream, nor the silence of reverie, as the imagination approaches within the dazzling light which surrounds the more immediate and personal presence of the Deity.

And now a few words in conclusion: although I have tried your patience sorely already, I intended at the outset, I have alluded to the position of this faculty in various systems of philosophy. I have compressed into as brief a space as possible some general remarks on Infinity, and have thrown out some suggestions for your study on the mystery of dreaming, and I have mentioned some of the cases which have even our imagination. And yet in reading this lecture, I look back with a feeling of dissatisfaction when I think how little has been mentioned of what is important in this subject. I feel as if I had merely touched at the surface, and that the vast ocean of those far boundary the eye cannot reach--and that all I have said bears the same proportion to the vast subject, as the water puddle on the sand bears to the mighty depths and extent of the sea.

But if any of us will value more from what has been said,--the faculty which is the noblest and rarest of our nature, which, as it were a ladder to heaven, upon which the spirit climbs in its desire to reach the Infinite,--then even this will be of use to you. Be assured that a judicious cultivation of your fancy will enhance all your joy; and in the day when you are like a dark dove over the horizon of your daily life, Oh! God help the man whose fancy, allowed to run riot in his youth, shall have been disciplined by the hand of a judicious hand shall come when he calls it, coming, shall be but as a blight to prey on him ever!

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jan 21, 1888.

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mar 14--e 3m.

Auction Sales.

Carriages and Harness
BY AUCTION.
I AM instructed to sell on Market Square, in front of THE BRICK BUILDING, at 3 o'clock, P. M., All Carriages and Harness belonging to the Estate of the late H. G. Simonds, Esq., viz:
1 superior English double Carriage; 1 Chaise; 2 Buggies; 1 Single Wagon; 1 Carriage; 1 Farm Wagon; 1 Do Cart; 1 Set Double Harness, Silver Mounted; 2 Sets Single Harness, Brass Mounted; 1 Set Single Harness, Brass Mounted; 1 Set Single Harness, Plated; 1 Ladies' Side Saddle; 1 Gents Saddle. No reserve. Terms Sale.
W. D. W. HUBBARD,
Auctioneer.
April 24th.

Household Furniture by Auction.
THOMAS HANCOCK will sell at the residence of Mr. H. G. Simonds, Esq., near the Valley Church, on Friday next, the 26th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock,
All his household Furniture without reserve, consisting in part of: Cottage, Piano, Drawing and Dining Room Furniture, in Mahogany and Walnut, Carved Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Cooking Stove, and Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c. Catalogues previous to day sale.
April 19.

Stock-in-Trade--By Auction.
THOMAS HANCOCK will sell at the residence of Mr. G. Wilson, by Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock, at No. 81 King Street, in part of:
Dresses, Prints, Stuffs, Shawls, Hosiery, Linens, Shirt Small Wares, Berlins, Yarns, Cottons, &c., &c. Sale positive, as the proprietor is leaving the country.
April 19.

To be sold at Public Auction.
At Cluab's Corner, Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, on TUESDAY the thirteenth day of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,
All that certain tract of Land situate in the Parish of Gagetown, Queen's County, bequeathed to Samuel Henry Gilbert, by the late Thomas Gilbert, and described in said will as--"That certain tract, piece, or parcel of high-land purchased by the said Thomas Gilbert from the late Samuel H. Gilbert, and known as the 'Hart Farm,' fronting on Hart's Lake and Grimsby Creek, and lying between lands owned by 'Johna Calkins' and the 'Zoar Farm,'--together with the improvements and appurtenances."
The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of August 1880, made between the said Samuel H. Gilbert and Marianne his wife on the one part, and the Subscriber of the other part.
Dated this 21st day of March, 1881.
THOS. W. PETERS.

Supreme Court in Equity.
To be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 27th day of April next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, at Cluab's Corner, in the City of Saint John, with the approbation, and under the direction of the undersigned, pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court in Equity, made the second day of January last, in a certain cause, wherein Edmund Kaye is Plaintiff and George Young is Defendant.
THE Land and Premises mentioned in a certain Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the fifth day of January, A. D. 1881, and made between Walter Brown and Margaret his wife, and Alexander Anderson and Sarah Jane his wife, of the one part, and the said Edmund Kaye of the other part, and in the said Indenture of mortgage, as follows:
All that certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the Parish of Lunenburg, the County of Saint John, described as follows: Beginning at an old stump on the shore of the River Saint John, on the Northern line of lot twenty-six (26) thence running North 86 deg. 30 min.; West fifty chains and fifty links, to the road; thence along the said road, thence along the Eastern line of the said road, thence seventy-five links, to a Brook, thence along the Northern side of the said Brook, to a stake near its mouth, thence along the said Brook, to the shore of the said River Saint John, to the place of beginning, containing four acres more or less, and the privilege (so far as the grantor, John Stevens, could give it,) of boom ing and occupying the Cove in front of a "por tion" of the residue of the lands of the said John Stevens, that is to say, from the said stake near the mouth of the said Brook, south seven-and-a-half degrees, West five chains and sixty links, thence in an East course nearly parallel with the said Brook to Stevens' Point, so called, together with all Houses and other Buildings and erections, rights, members, privileges, improvements and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.
Terms made known at the time of Sale, or on application to the Solicitors of the Plaintiff.
Dated the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1881.
GRAY & KAYE, Plaintiff's Solicitors.
Jan 23--e 3m.

Special Notices.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

The Terms of ADVERTISING are as follows, and no deviation will be made from the published rates--
Twelve lines, or less, first insertion, .60 cents.
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By Twelve Lines is to be understood space equivalent to twelve lines of solid Minion type.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS must have the number of Insertions required marked upon the Copy.

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and so on in proportion.

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YEARLY Advertisers will be allowed 3 inches of space for \$20 per Annum, with the privilege of re- vising their Advertisements THREE times a year. If, however, they renew often, the amount of space allowed them will be at the option of the Publisher.

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The rate of ADVERTISING, for periods over one month, and less than one year, or for more than three inches of space for a year, will be fixed known on application at this Office.

If the Paper will not be given to any yearly advertiser at less than the usual rate--\$20 per annum.

Auction Sales will in all cases be charged for as other transient advertisements.

Advertisements of Concerts, Theatricals, Public Entertainment, and the like, for one year, or more, and no such advertisement inserted at a less cost than \$1 per 12 lines--with proportionate increase for every line over twelve.

THE COLONIAL EMPIRE is for sale at W. K. CRAWFORD'S, King Street; at T. H. HALL'S, Colonial Book Store, and at H. S. BECK'S Book Store. And at Fredericton by W. Wilton Jones.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

No notice will be taken of communications, unless the writer sends his name "in confidence," as a guarantee of good faith.

SECESSION AND CIVIL WAR.
The present movements in the United States are of such an exciting character, and may affect so seriously the material interests of these Colonies for all time, that they are watched by the public with intense interest and anxiety. All local matters sink into utter insignificance, when viewed in connection with the mighty historical events now taking place among our neighbors, which, in their result, must, and will, affect the whole aspect of affairs in British North America.

Since the last issue of THE COLONIAL EMPIRE, Washington has been reinforced by troops, and there are now in that City, 14,000 men, of whom 5,000 are regulars. The telegraph lines, and railway bridges south of Philadelphia being still incomplete, the news from that quarter is very meagre.

Baltimore is in the hands of an excited mob; the streets are barricaded, and the houses loopholed for musketry. The gangs of lawless men, who have for years infested Baltimore, appear to have taken the Government not only of the City, but of the whole State of Maryland, into their own hands.

But Virginia--the "Old Dominion"--has really gone over to the Southern Confederacy! On the 17th instant, Governor LETCHER issued his proclamation, recognizing the Confederate States as independent. He says that the President has no authority to call an extraordinary force to an offensive war against any foreign power, and threatens to use the force of the State in defence to his mandates. Believing that the independence which operate to produce this proclamation against the Seceding States, will be brought to bear on Virginia, if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers guaranteed by her people, and to her honor that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled.

Gov. LETCHER orders all armed volunteers, regiments or companies, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and prepare for service.

Gov. LETCHER's reply to Secretary Cameron, calling for a quota of troops, concludes thus-- "Your object is to subjugate the Southern States, and a requisition made upon me for such an object, in my judgment, not within the purview of the Constitution, nor the act of 1796, will not be complied with. You have chosen to inaugurate civil war, and having done so, we will meet it in a spirit as determined as the administration has exhibited towards the South."

The act of Secession is reported to have passed the Virginia Convention by a large majority. The members of that Convention are sworn to secrecy. The publication of the Act of Secession is said to be delayed, measures of a military character having first to be consummated.

The Custom House at Norfolk was broken into, and a large quantity of arms stored there, were taken by the people. The Revenue Cutter, as also seized, and the guns taken out. Since which, it will be seen by our large report, the Commandant at the Navy Yard has been compelled to send and sink five large ships of war to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates. This is something of a blow to the Federal Navy, and coupled with the destruction of the States and army at Harper's Ferry, shows clearly how deluged the Federal Government has been in intemperance. It seems to have been the aim of that Government throughout its contest with the Seceding States, to act upon a policy growing stronger, who were acting on a policy thoroughly positive and straining every nerve to accomplish its objects.

Mr. BOOMAN'S Cabinet is charged, and with every show of reason, with having been in league with the Seceders, to serve whom forts were disarmed, and the army and the fleet were scattered.

It is stated as an excuse for the pacific policy of President LINCOLN, that he was forced by this position of things, to assume the parental attitude, and entreat the Seceding States to return. The New York Times says--

"The preparations of the Seceding States for war are now going on with unabated vigor" in the loyal States. Immense shipments of arms are almost daily made through this City to the Confederate Government. All the mechanics of Richmond, Virginia, and the Tredegar works, an immense establishment in that City, have been for months turning off daily vast quantities of heavy artillery, shot and shell, for the Seceding States. These can supply themselves with munitions of war from no other source but the North or Border States. They have been arming under our very noses, with as much impunity as they could in the interior of Alabama or Mississippi. It is certainly a singular spectacle to

see an enemy, already in collision with us, quietly fabricating at our establishments the very weapons with which to deal us a mortal blow, against such arming on our own soil, which is just as notorious to Government as the existence of the sun, not a step has been taken--not a protest uttered!

At last, however, the Union party and the Government have awakened from their apathy, and now, when it would seem altogether too late to hope for the preservation of the Union, the Federal Government is gathering together a huge army, to wage a bloody war against their former fellow citizens. Let it be hoped, that the Foreign Ministers now in Washington will interpose their good offices, to prevent a further effusion of blood, and effect a peaceful separation.

Among the signs of the times, we find the feeling growing stronger hourly among the Northern States, for uniting with these Provinces, more especially in Maine. A correspondent of the Augusta (Me.) Age, thus concludes a communication to that journal-- "When Maine secedes, as she will have to do, when 'sloughed off' by the Southern re-constructionists, will she not re-annex herself to the original membership in the British Family, and then shall we not see British Capital building up flourishing Cities on all our maritime frontier, and works of improvement constructed throughout our great interior. Maine will then become the Empire Commonwealth of English America, with a Government at once free and permanent!"

THE NEWS.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.
The Cunard freight steamer Kedar, which arrived at Halifax, last Thursday, brought dates which arrived on Friday. From papers by the Kedar, we glean the following:

The Times, in a leader on the United States, says--"As far as concerns the intention and immediate operation of the two proposed tariffs, they cut us both ways, and chastise us both in our imports and our exports. On the chief part of our imports we shall have to pay a duty to the Southern States, and on the chief part of our exports increased duties to the Northern States; and upon us, therefore, will devolve the pleasant duty of paying the price while the disinterested States are at their war dance. The scheme is ingenious, almost too ingenious to succeed. Fortunately there are other nations concerned besides the English, and we suspect they will not be found quite so ready as we are to pay either the complicated inflictions of the Northern Tariff Bill, or the simple enormity of the Southern duty on cotton. We shall consider well how we deal with a State which begins with a flagrant departure from the rules of equity and modern civilization, and should we meet with no success, it will only strengthen our determination, if it is possible, independent of our church-cummers."

The Globe, in a leader reviewing the position of political affairs generally, remarks that Europe has never been more agitated since 1847, but should war arise, Great Britain was never better prepared both in her naval and military strength. We may, however, rest secure--prepared to take our part in war or to abstain, as our interest, honour, and duty may indicate. For our home defence we have a military yeomanry force, and as a reserve our volunteers.

The Morning Herald says--"Some curious rumour were in circulation yesterday afternoon, to the effect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had altered his view with respect to the popularity of the income tax, and that he is endeavoring to frame a scale by which a partial mitigation of the severe operation of that impost may be brought about."

The Times, in an article on the coming budget states, on the authority of a correspondent likely to be well informed, that if the expenditure has anything like what Mr. Gladstone estimated, the deficiency on the year will be £3,265,000.

The Times regards with considerable misgiving the forthcoming statement, criticises very sharply the whole financial policy of the Chancellor, and hopes the experiment of last year will not be repeated, otherwise it is to be hoped that the House of Commons will take the matter into its own hands, and absolutely refuse to renew the income tax, and land and sugar duties for a less period than three years.

The Bombay Mail has brought some interesting items of intelligence from India. We regret, however, that there is a repetition of those heart-rending stories from the North-West Provinces, which have already stirred up the sympathies of the English people. A whole Blue Book could not convey a more harrowing, or forcible idea of the misery which this famine has occasioned, than the following brief extract from the *Mohamadia*--

"Sir Robert Montgomery paced slowly 'down the lines amid almost unbroken and painful silence, pausing now and then before some gaunt and wan figure as he went, and 'came, to be answered only by mute gesture or 'exhausted effort of articulation. Out of more than six thousand, not one could be pointed out 'as fit for a quarter of an hour's ordinary work.'"

The improving prospects of the Money market, through the reduction in the rate of discount, have had a favourable effect upon securities in the Stock Markets.

Consols have advanced to 91½ to 92. Railway Stocks, in several cases, were from 1½ to 2 per cent. higher. A further large amount of gold, about £180,000, was sent into the Bank; but there was an active demand for money at the reduced minimum. According to the weekly returns, the stock of bullion now held by the Bank is £18,000,120, being £144,674 more than the previous week. The circulation is £20,430,265.

Throughout the week, there has been a fair business done in the Tea Market, principally in finer kinds of congo, green, and scented orange Pekoe, though some broken leaf congo have found purchasers at easy prices.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets, the improvement indicated by the reduction in discounts, progresses slowly, but steadily, and the extension of demand is becoming more general.

Great preparations were being made at Clumber, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

The Russian Captain who refused to fire on the people at Warsaw, was at once tried by court martial, and shot within three hours.

Some leading Greeks are just now expressing a wish for the appointment of Prince Alfred to the throne of Greece, as the best means of settling the present dynastic difficulties.

COTTON SUPPLY AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.--The Overland Mail of the 4th February arrived on the evening of Bombay the 27th ult. The important news from America has created considerable concern in the cotton interest throughout the country; and has directed special attention to the subject of its more extensive cultivation. A new impulse has been given to the production of this important raw material;

and many schemes are being undertaken, with a view to render England less dependent on America for the supply of it. No doubt that there will be a rapid and steady increase in the quantity of this staple produced and exported for the English market. Manchester may preserve her equality; India will feed the half-million of Lancashire who live by cotton, and keep the 300,000 looms and 28 millions of spindles in that country in motion.

WEST INDIES.
PRINCE ALFRED at MARTINIQUE.--Letters and papers have arrived from Martinique and Guadeloupe, bringing intelligence to the 13th ultimo. The *Antilles* states, that very few vessels had arrived at Martinique during the preceding fortnight, and that those in the roadstead had nearly secured full cargoes, so that it was feared freights would be very high.

The Martinique papers give detailed accounts of the reception of Prince Alfred at Fort de France and St. Pierre, where he arrived on the 7th on board the St. George. As the Prince was on board a midshipman, serving like others of the same rank, the commander of the St. George was obliged to refuse any personal invitation to his royal highness, whose incognito was to be strictly observed. But in order to have the honour of his company at dinner, Admiral de Maussion de Candé, the governor, addressed a personal invitation to Captain Egerton, accompanied by blank invitations for him to fill up as he pleased. On landing, the whole party accompanied the governor on horseback to the forts St. Louis and Desaix, where they found the garrison drawn up in line of exercise. As if surprised by the unexpected arrival of the governor, the troops presented arms and rendered military honours. On Captain Egerton's complaining of this apparent infringement of the incognito, the governor replied that, being under arms, the troops could not render the military honours due to himself. A salute of 21 guns was also fired as the Prince entered each of the forts, and for this also a similar excuse was offered. The public rejoicings on the occasion of the Prince's visit were most brilliant. There were a dinner, a ball, an illumination, and fireworks. One of the rockets unfortunately set fire to the cases in a field near, and about five hectares were burned. The St. George left Martinique on the 10th, for Dominica and Guadeloupe.

UNITED STATES.
The American papers are filled with accounts of the movements of troops, enlistment of volunteers, and details of the news, the main points of which have been published by us under our Telegraphic head. The report of the destruction of Harper's Ferry is fully confirmed. On the 19th Lieut. Bee, who was in command, having been advised that a force of 2500 troops were ordered by the Federal Government to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position untenable, under the direction of the War Department he destroyed all the munitions of war, the armory, arsenal and buildings. He withdrew his command under cover of night, and almost in the presence of 2500 troops. He lost three men. Fifteen thousand stands of arms were destroyed. His command made a forced march of 30 miles, from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, Md. They were much worn and fatigued. They were enthusiastically received by the entire population of the place.

The following items are taken from the Boston Journal--

MASSACHUSETTS BLOOD SHED.--It is most singular that now, as in the day of the Revolution, and on the nineteenth of April, the first blood shed by the enemies of our country, flows from the veins of the sons of Massachusetts. Now, as then, Providence has decreed that Massachusetts shall bring the first victims to the altar of constitutional liberty. We bid to the dispensation, and pray that now, as then, the blood of the martyrs may be permitted to seal the triumph and glory of the cause.

It is true, this first blow upon us has been struck by a mob--but fittingly so, for it was done in the interest of a stupendous mob cause. Defence of the laws is the soul of the whole movement, and the frenzied rabble at Baltimore represent it just as accurately as the alignment cabal at Montgomery. It is all a piece of satanic work, and it must be annihilated, root and branch, from the soil of America.

We have no disposition to waste words on this deed. No more did our citizens yesterday, when the painful rumour flew like wildfire through our crowded streets; but the flashing eye and the first-steps told sufficiently of the new-born wrath. There is "thunder in the air," and "we to those on whom the bolt falls. As we write, it is uncertain how far Maryland will be thrown into the secessionist madhouse by this infamous deed, and we will frame no anticipations either way. This outrage is charged over, for the present, to the general conspiracy, and can be avenged as well in one place as in another. Avenged it most certainly will be. The blood of our sons, shed for the whole country, cries to Heaven, and not in vain. Men of Massachusetts! remember the nineteenth of April!

THE BALTIMORE MOB.--The mob at Baltimore which has attacked our troops was by no means an ordinary street mob, but an organized body, and probably well armed. The organization is known as the "National Volunteers."

A meeting of the organization was held on Wednesday, which was addressed by James Lloyl Martin, Esq., of Easton, and Henry C. Dellam, Esq., of Baltimore. The former stated that he had become disgusted with the government of the United States, and having purchased a quantity of secession flags, he would soon display them in his native town. Mr. Dellam denounced in unmeasured terms the President of the United States and his iniquitous proclamation, which had no law to sustain it, as it rested upon Congress to declare war, and urged the friends of the South to arm themselves forthwith. He declared that a Massachusetts Regiment would reach there at 3 o'clock in the morning, and they should be met and prevented from passing through the city.

MAJOR ANDERSON.--The accumulated accounts of the reduction of Fort Sumter only confirm the conviction, entertained by the people at large, of the perfect fidelity and admirable conduct of Major Anderson. He did all that could possibly have been done in defence of his position--held out wonderfully, in fact--and yielded and marched out of his no longer tenable fort in a style most honorable to his spirit and pluck. His brief despatch to the Secretary of War tells the whole story with true soldierly pride and modesty. All honor to the gallant Major! Let all who have allowed any circumstances to suggest doubts in their minds of his patriotic integrity, at once exonerate him in thought, or in word if necessary; and let the lovers of the Union everywhere remember and forever cherish the name of ROBERT ANDERSON.

JUST THE MAN.--If our despatches from Norfolk are correct, Capt. Pendergast, Flag Officer of the Home Squadron, is just the right man for his responsible post at this juncture. He brought his broadsides to bear on Norfolk and Portsmouth, and then requested the removal of the obstructions which had been sunk in the harbor, to prevent the sailing of the government fleet according to orders. It is hardly necessary to say that this style of putting the question insured a speedy and favorable answer. That is the true way now. A reasonable application of it would have quelled the Fort Sumter catastrophe in the bud; but we were trying concession and forbearance then. "The traitors were not; and now they have made it our duty to see what promptitude is worth. Capt. Pendergast gives one of the first and best lessons. He is a Kentuckian, like (with a world-wide difference), Magdoff and Breckinridge.

COL. FREMONT.--We wish says the *Journal*, that Col. Fremont were here now. His natural military genius, organizing energy and magnetic influence over all subject to his command, would open to him a splendid theatre of action.

The Baltimore *American* calls upon the people of Maryland to "do nothing to compromise his position as a Force-Maker, should the time come--as come it must--when such an agency will be required."

It says, "and let no wily promise or seductive her from this honorable position. Let no taint of 'lack of devotion to sections' cause her to look to 'Secession' as a remedy for anything; and let no wily promises of prospective commercial greatness, as the emporium of a greater nationality, cheat her with delusive hopes of a better future. Seduced by these, her ruin is assured. Standing firmly to the right, she may ultimately prove to be the great needed NEUTRAL GROUND, welcomed by all as the spot reserved in the providence of God for burying the hatchet between contending sections."

MAJOR ANDERSON.--This gallant officer arrived with his command in this City yesterday, and was received with a hearty and enthusiastic welcome. Thousands and tens of thousands of our citizens crowded the streets through which he passed, and lingered for hours in the vicinity of his hotel, eager to see him and assure him of the universal applause which greets his gallant and noble defence of the Stars and Stripes. He was elected,