The eyes of the mullatto flashed like fire, and he went below; while Sir Reginald advanced towards the wheel. As he passed the locker in which the negro's bundle was placed, he put his hand in and lifted it. He smiled as he laid it down; but a strange smile, such as puzzled Eleanor, who was watching his every movement. Presently the negro returned upon deck with the spy-glass in his hand, and putting on a very long face.

'What's the matter?'

'Him captain ole fox. Take every single dollar away wid him. Nebber leave a quarter.'

'Never mind. If we get safely on shore, you shall have your reward.'

'Tankee, massa.'

'Now, then we must have out the jolly-boat. It is heavy; but we must rig pulleys, and hoist at the capstan. Everything for life.'

The wind had now much decreased, and was blowing scarcely half a gale; but the *Lone Star* was wholly out of sight.

Josh ascended to the maintop, Sir Reginald to the fore, and there they fixed two strong pulleys. Through these cords were passed, which were then securely attached to the jolly-boat, a new and tight little craft. Its firm and well tied lashings were then cut away, and the two men then went to the capstan. They first, however, made doubly sure of their best hope, by fastening a long painter to it. They then began to hoist. They had to do the work o' six or eight men; but they were working for life; and at the end of twenty minutes hard labor—at times the capstan would not work—they had the boat hoisted a good way above the bulwarks. But it hung some distance over the deck. This, however, was soon obviated. Several spars were laid in a slanting direction from the huge and lofty long-boat to the bulwarks, and well tied. The jolly-boat was then slowly lowered, and Sir Reginald, rushing to the wheel, brought the brig up to the wind, and made her lie over. At this instant the cable flew from the hand of Josh, darted with extreme rapidity of the capstan, and sent the boat falling with a terrific splash into the water. Again securing the helm, the men both hastened with beating hearts to to examine the state of affairs.'

'All right, massa!' said Josh, with a grin.

'All right' replied Sir Reginald in a deeply thankful voice. 'Go down and loosen the blocks. Let her go astern, and I will hand you down the oars, masts, and plunder.'

The mullatto obeyed with alacrity, and the jolly-boat was soon well loaded, with all that could be safely stowed into it. It was then determined to wait a while, for the storm was abating fast and the sea was calming its fury. Eleanor and her lover took the first refreshing meal which they had partaken of for some time. Both were full of hope and satisfaction, though Sir Reginald was unusually reserved and thoughtful. Their dinner concluded, Eleanor went to her cabin in search of some few little articles which might add to their comfort in the boat. When she returned on deck, the freebooter was standing with folded arms gazing at the sun, which was getting low. The wind had now fallen to a stiff breeze, and everything looked propitious for the proposed journey.

'Let us sound the pump wells,' said he after a while.

The negro half-cast approached the well, and assisted his officer to take the depth of the water.

'Six feet!' exclaimed Sir Reginald gravely. 'We have a fair warning; let us not despise it.'

'I am ready, dear Reginald.'

'Be ready in all things, then Eleanor,' cried the other in a loud, ringing, and menacing voice: 'and now be firm and quick. Catch up yonder cord, and tie the scoundrel's hands.'

As he spoke, Sir Reginald raised a handspike, struck the mullatto across the head with it in a way to have killed a man with a thin skull, stretched him stunned upon the deck, and then began to tie his legs.

'Good God, Reginald, what mean you?'

'Ask me not but tie the villain's hands. He meant to cut our throats in our sleep, and rob us—at all events I think so; and who is forwarned is fore-armed. I can explain no more just now.'

Before the mullatto had recovered his senses, he was so securely tied, that resistance was in vain. Sir Reginald then drew forth a pair of pistols and a dirk concealed under Josh's dress, and gave them to Eleanor.

'Keep these as evidence.'

Then the ex-Commonwealth soldier, whose strength was prodigious, raised the mullatto in his arms; and lifting him on to the bulwarks, lowered him by the cord into the boat. Eleanor followed; and then the captain of the *Lone Star*, after casting loose the painter, and taking Josh's parcel, descended also, and they were next minute pitching and tossing in an open boat upon the wide waste of waters.

From late English Papers.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

The announcement has been already made that the government had resolved, and were taking the necessary steps, to send out to Malta, as the first division of the British contingent destined for the defence of Turkey, a body of infantry 10,000 strong and a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery. The extent to which this auxiliary force may hereafter be increased, will of course, depend upon circumstances. The division will consist of three battalions of the Guards—the 4th, 28th, 33d, 50th 77th, and 93d regiments of the line, and the 2d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The Artillery force will include five field batteries. It is not expected that the brigade of Cavalry will leave until early in March. Its destination will be constantinople, and it will comprise the Scotch Greys, the Carbineers, the 17th Lancers, the 11th Hussars, the 8th Hussars, and the Enniskillens. The Duke of Cambridge will take the command, assisted by General Brotherton and the Earl of Cardigan.—Lord Raglan, (late Fitzroy Somerset) has been appointed to the chief command of the expedition The only transports now at home available for conveying troops are the Simoon, Vulcan, Bulldog and Dragon. These, it is said, are capable of carrying 1,200 men each, a considerable number, but falling far short of what is required for the present emergency. The government, therefore, have chartered the following steamers:—

From the General Screw Steamship Company:

	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
The Golden Fleece	2300	400
The Jason,	2500	300
The Cape of Good Hope,	700	100
The Propentis	600	80

From the Peninsular and Oriental Company:

	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
The Himalaya	350	700
The Manilla	650	400
The Ripon	900	400

From the Cunard Company:—

The Cambria,
The Niagara.

From the Australian Company:—

The Victoria.

From the Irish companies, it is stated by Mr. Jas. Hartley, that three or four steamers can be obtained for transport service. The General Screw Company have also received notice to hold at the disposal of the Government the following ships of their fleet, now on their way home:—

	Tonnage.	Horse Power.
The Queen of the South,	1850	600
The Hydaspes,	1850	800
The Harbinger,	921	120

From the ports of London, Liverpool, Southampton, and Glasgow, a further supply of steamers can be procured to any extent that may be required but at present there is a reluctance to interrupt the regular transit of our ocean mails, and the above enumeration merely comprises those ships that can at the moment be spared. It will be observed that the chartered companies, with the exception of the "General Screw," have their fleets almost undisputed by the assistance which thus far they are called on to supply. Not only are we able to transport an expedition to the Mediterranean, without serious embarrassment to our regular commerce, but it is also not improbable, that steamers, hitherto the property of English companies, will be employed in conveying the French auxiliary army to the East. It is stated that the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company, of which the Duke de Morny is chairman, and the formation of which was announced some months ago, has recently purchased in this country a fleet of ten screw steamers, and it is believed the company has placed these ships, which are of large size, at the disposal of the emperor for the present emergency.—*Times.*

All the arrangements for the transport of troops to Malta are pushed forward with the utmost despatch. The Guards will embark first, then the regiments of the line in England and Scotland, and lastly those in Ireland. The announcement of the intention to send out a cavalry force turns out, for the present at least, to be premature, no decision as yet having been come to upon that point. There will, however, be five squadrons of picked men, in all 500 sabres, included in the staff and escort service. In general terms it may be considered as certain that the whole of the first division, except perhaps the regiments from Ireland, will have set out by the 1st of March, and that the latter will have embarked before the 10th. The steamers thus far definitely engaged for the service are the Himalaya, the Ripon, the Orinoco, the Manilla, and the Golden Fleece; nor is it unlikely that the Government may defer taking up any more until after the 17th, which is the last day for sending in tenders. As to sailing vessels, the result of the tenders will be known to-day. Only seven or eight are required, and Mr. Dumbar's ship the Canterbury, of 789 tons, commanded by Captain Carvill, has already been secured. The ports of embarkation and the exact days of sailing will be determined according to circumstances. The Guards embark at Portsmouth on Saturday. Government has determined that the effective strength of each regiment or battalion sent out shall be made up to 850 bayonets, and soldiers from other corps have been permitted to volunteer. Thus the 4th Foot have received an accession of 142 volunteers, and the 28th 109, and the 77th 99. Whether the strength of the 93d Highlanders is so nearly up to the required mark that it requires no greater number, or whether the kilt act as a damper to military enthusiasm at this season of the year, we know not, but the accession of volunteers to that regiment is at present only 12. The 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade wanted 199 men, and they were at once obtained, but what deserves special notice is that of this number 102 are volunteers from the 1st battalion, which only returned home on Saturday from the Cape. There is no doubt that the 33rd and 50th, which are in Ireland, will make up their effective strength with equal facility. Taking the force now under orders for the Mediterranean, a brigade already formed there, and the regiments next for service, the British contingent for the defence of Turkey will amount to 20,000 men, with 40 guns, admirably horsed and provided with a full proportion ammunition waggons. Of this auxiliary army, as we announced on Monday, Lord Raglan takes the chief command but it is not expected that he will leave England for that purpose until the beginning of next month We cannot compete with the great military nations of the continent in the numerical strength of our troops, but we shall endeavour to compensate for this by perfect discipline, effective equipment, carefully selected officers, and above all, the unflinching courage of our soldiers. To render these as telling as possible in the force which we are now dispatching to the East, several measures of great importance have been adopted. First, 250 picked men in each battalion are to be armed with Minie rifles. Brigade commands, instead of being given to antiquated general officers, will be conferred on young colonels who will have the temporary rank of brigadiers. Thus, the brigade of Guards will be under the command of Col. Bentinck. Colonel Eyre, who so greatly distinguished himself at the Cape, will, we believe, act as adjutant general. The batteries of the Royal Artillery under orders for the Mediterranean are to be made up to the number of 180, being more than double their strength on the peace establishment. Even in minor points, all that can promote the efficiency or the comfort of the troops on service, will be carefully attended to, for the civilization of modern times is in no respect more strikingly contrasted with that of the ancients than in the consideration that while it has vastly increased the power of nations in the prosecution of war, it has not exercised any enervating influence over their courage and patriotism.—*Times.*

The first division of the 62d regiment embarked at Queenstown on Thursday, on board the Sir C. Pollock, transport, for Malta, and on the previous day the first division of the 9th regiment was put on board the Canterbury, transport, and sailed for the Mediterranean.

We believe that tonnage has been already ordered for the conveyance of 1,000 horses, and that ships are required for 500 more.—*Morn. Herald.*

SOUTHAMPTON.—The excitement attending the great naval and military preparations now going forward for the approaching and apparently inevitable struggle with Russia has extended itself to the port of Southampton, in consequence of the Government having made arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the hire of some of their fine steam ships to be used for transporting troops towards the theatre of war in the East. These vessels are being prepared for sea with the utmost despatch; and great activity is displayed by a large force of artizans specially employed in preparing accommodation for the greatest number of soldiers that can be safely conveyed. The gigantic screw steam ship Himalaya, on her arrival from Alexandria and Malta, is to be immediately coaled, provisioned, and held ready to embark a considerable force for the same destination. The three steamers, will, is estimated, be able to carry about 3000 men. It is satisfactory to know that no interruption of the mail service will be occasioned by these ships having been taken from their regular duties.

* * It is understood that the Government requires at once about 18,000 tons of steam transports to carry 10,000 men. The Himalaya, Ripon, Manilla, and Golden Fleece provide only 8,584 tons of this quantity.

CORK.—The *Cork Examiner* states that the steam ship companies of that city have been requested to state the terms upon which they will undertake to convey 7000 troops to the Mediterranean.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The *Times* has published the following list of the ships which will compose the Baltic fleet, all or most of which will, it is stated, be assembled at Spithead or the Downs by the 8th March.

	Guns.	
Duke Wellington (screw)	131	Western squadron
Neptune	120	Portsmouth
St. George	120	Devonport
Royal George (screw)	120	Devonport
St. Jean d'Acre (screw)	101	Western squadron
Princess Royal (screw)	91	Portsmouth
Cæsar (screw)	91	Portsmouth
Nile (screw)	91	Devonport
James Watt (screw)	91	Devonport
Prince Regent	90	Western squadron
Monarch	84	Sheerness
Cressy (screw)	81	Sheerness
Majestic (screw)	80	Sheerness
Boscawen	70	Portsmouth
Cumberland	70	North America
Blenheim (screw)	60	Portsmouth
Hogue (screw)	60	Devonport
Edinburgh (screw)	58	Portsmouth
Ajax (screw)	58	York
Imperieuse (screw)	51	Western squadron
Euryalus (screw)	51	Sheerness
Arrogant (screw)	46	Western squadron
Pique	40	Devonport
Amphion (screw)	34	Western squadron
Dauntless (screw)	33	Portsmouth
Tribune (screw)	30	Western squadron
Leopold (paddle)	18	Portsmouth
Magicienne (paddle)	16	Western squadron
Valorous (paddle)	16	Western squadron
Desperate (screw)	8	Western squadron

The Duke of Wellington, 131, is to be the Flag Ship of the Commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, and the Nile, 91, will be offered to Commodore Martin in exchange.—*Times.*

THE DOCKYARDS AND ARSENALS.

PORTSMOUTH.—The preparations for war here are upon a stupendous scale. Were the Russians coming to Portsmouth, instead of the fleet going from Portsmouth towards Russia, greater stir and excitement could scarcely prevail both afloat and ashore. An enormously heavy battery has been lately thrown up on the side of the well known platform promenade, which used to parade 21 little 6-pounders, the duty of which was comprised in saluting royal and other distinguished personages. This new battery will mount a dozen 68-pounders on traversing platforms, pointing over a brick and earthwork parapet about nine feet high, commanding the entrance to the harbor. Recruiting parties with fife and drum, are daily parading the garrison and suburbs; the volunteering for the naval service goes on quite as briskly, and the utmost enthusiasm may be noticed in every street and embarking place. Vans, omnibusses, and other vehicles may be seen rolling along the main thoroughfares from the railway terminus as each train arrives, containing seamen and volunteers, in fifties, all greeted with the warmest reception by the population, and seemingly as jolly among themselves as sailors best on favorite service can be. In a few days a matchless fleet will be formed at Spithead. The pioneer of this great force emerged from the harbor on Saturday afternoon—the Hecla, steam sloop, which is appointed to make surveys before the advance of the fleet intended for operations in the Baltic. She has on board surveying officers especially selected for this honorable duty. The Hecla received her powder, shot and shell from the boys at Spithead, and she left about six o'clock to commence her task. She takes on board in the Thames several of the junior Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and upwards of a dozen skilled North Sea skilled pilots. She is well armed and finely manned.

Large quantities of ammunition, cannon balls, &c., have been shipped from the Tower during the week.

On Tuesday the inhabitants of the metropolis witnessed a spectacle to which, for many years, they have been strangers, and which it is impossible they could see without emotion. Shortly after 12 o'clock the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards marched out from St. George's Barracks, Trafalgar square, *en route* for Chichester, preparatory to embarkation for the Mediterranean. Colonel Bentinck commanded the battalion, which, as it passed along the Strand, was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled multitude. Even the occupants of the omnibusses and cabs joined in these manifestations, and so great was the excitement to which the event gave rise, that for some time the thoroughfare was entirely suspended. At Waterloo bridge the toll-keepers were completely overwhelmed by the torrent of people accompanying the troops, and who were not to be stopped in their farewell greetings by any number of turnstiles. The men appeared to be in the highest spirits, and marched cheerfully along to the familiar air of "The Girl I left behind me." At two o'clock the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards removed from the Tower to St. George's barracks, and they too, in their passage along the streets, were accompanied by crowds of people. At these barracks they will be reinforced from the other battalions of the regiment; and, having made up their effective strength to 850 bayonets, will be embarked at Gravesend. Tuesday, also, a draft of 350 picked men from the 24 battalion of Scotch Fusileers, now stationed at Windsor, arrived at the Wellington barracks, to complete the full complement of the 1st battalion, which proceeds at once to the Mediterranean. The inhabitants of the Royal borough and the young Etonians accompanied the men to the station, and on their departure by train to town, gave them a most hearty farewell. The officers of the Guards have arranged for a farewell dinner at the London Tavern, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is expected to be present.

MILITARY ARDOUR.—A striking proof of the military ardour of the Scotch Fusilier Guards exemplified itself on the regiments being draughted for Constantinople. Several of the corporals who were not required to go with the regiment were reduced to the ranks at their own special request, in order that they might be eligible to march with their comrades to the seat of war. A sergeant stood in the market place of an Irish town, urging some of the people to enlist; and one man, acting as spokesman, put a home question. It was not whether food was good or the pay munificent; but whether they were likely to "get a prod at the Imperor of Hooshia." "Of course," answered the sergeant; and in five minutes, notwithstanding the priestly warnings, twenty chivalrous Norrals had taken "the Saxon shilling." A number of car drivers lay down their whips, in a body, to follow the sergeant; and in Cork a hundred men enlist in a day for the Navy, just as a hundred men are sent up in a body, from Pembroke for service afloat.

COUNT ORLOFF'S MISSION.

The following amusing burlesque of Count Orloff's mission to the Court of Vienna and Berlin, appears in the last number of the *Paris Charivari*:

"Orloff?"

"Sire."

"Are your boots greased?"

"Always, your majesty."

"Put them on, then, hold yourself ready to leave in an hour."

"For where, Sire?"

"For Vienna, Berlin, London, and Paris; or for Paris, London, Berlin, and Vienna, as you please; the essential thing is that you shall leave."

"What am I to do in those towns?"

"Nothing."

"And when am I to return?"

"When I shall recall you. Your mission is quite political; do not lose sight of it. I have exhausted notes, protocols, and circulars; I have nothing else to amuse people with! The moment has then, come to let you loose in the Eastern question. I have numerous partizans in the European press; these partizans take pleasure in keeping alive hopes of peace amongst the population; I must necessarily from time to time aid them a little. Suppose, for example, that I think right to recall my ambassador from London, and to order my ambassador at Paris to demand his passports—and that may happen from one moment to another—what will become of the friends of peace, to what branch will they cling? To the mission of Count Orloff. 'The Czar,' they will say, 'will recall his ambassadors, but he gives a private mission to his Chamberlain, Count Orloff, to the cabinets of Schoenbrun, Potsdam, Windsor, and the Tuileries'—to speak in the diplomatic style of friend Capefigue, the newspaper writer, 'Now, what will be the use,' they will continue, 'of such mission in the situation in which we are, if the Czar did not still entertain some idea of negotiating? There is a question of laying down,' they will proceed, 'the basis of a new conference, perhaps of a Congress, and Count Orloff has undertaken to come to an understanding on the subject with the four Continental Powers. We salute, then, in Count Orloff, the journals which are my friends will not fail to add, an 'emissary of an approaching pacification.' That will suit me perfectly, for it is well that our adversaries should believe in peace whilst we prepare for war. You now understand all the importance of your mission."

"Marvellously well, Sire! It will, as one might say, *faire sauter la coupe*"

"Just so. Do you know, Orloff, that you do not want cleverness? You are a Knight of Saint Wladimir."

"Of all classes, Sire."

"A Knight of Saint George?"

"Also, your Majesty."

"A Knight of Saint Anne."

"Also your Holiness"

"That is unfortunate, for not having lost any battle, I cannot double your salary. Content yourself, therefore, with the high satisfaction which I express to you. Now, listen to my instructions:—On reflection, I believe that the best thing is for you to commence your rounds by Vienna. There is in that city a centre of telegraphic lines, from which you can profit. You will then leave Berlin."

"Yes, Sire."

"Arrived in that city, you will present my compliments to the young Emperor, and you must cunningly make the public believe that you are at Berlin."

"Yes, Sire."

"The essential thing in a mission like yours is that the public shall always believe you in a different place from that in which you really are. At Vienna, people must suppose that you are at Berlin—at Berlin that you are at London—at London that you are expected at Paris, and at Paris they must be certain that you have just arrived at London. This uncertainty must necessarily give rise to a host of telegraphic despatches all more or less useful to my partizans, who are at the same time—a strange thing—the partizans of peace. Between ourselves, I think it will be unnecessary for you to go to London and to Paris; but it will not produce a bad effect to announce that you go also to those capitals. Your mission will only appear more plausible and more pacific. Your mission terminated, we must give up tricks, and play our cards seriously."

"In the meantime, Sire, I am your last card?"

"As you say very wittly, my trump card, in fact. But, Orloff, as your friend, though I congratulate you on the wit you display before your master, yet, as your master, I feel alarmed at the wit you display before your friend. Witty people are dangerous. Let this be a lesson to you—be less witty for the future, and put on your boots."

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT PASSAMQUEDDY.—We learn from the Danger Whig that on Monday night last, the dwelling house of James B. Cleaveland, Esq., at Passadumkeag, took fire, and was with difficulty extinguished. But dreadful to relate, Mrs. Hannah Glidden, a very aged lady, who was confined to her chamber by sickness, perished, although by the noble efforts of the citizens she was rescued from the flames, yet so shockingly burnt that she survived but a short time.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., March 17, 1854.

We have devoted a large portion of our space to the all-absorbing topic in England at the present time—the "Preparations for War," which are being made of a gigantic character, and such as doubtless will, with the co-operation of France, produce the most decisive results wherever their arms are directed, and more speedily restore peace to Europe. England, ever appreciating the blessings of Peace, and slow to buckle on her armour for a collision which up to the present time was unavoidable, finds no difficulty in procuring volunteers both for her regiments and ships, without the aid of forcible impressment, and the Baltic fleet is said to be such as England never before looked upon—for magnificence of the ships—perfection of their armament and machinery, and the nobleness of their crews. Much is expected of them,—the eyes of the world are upon England's famed wooden walls; and although "it is not in mortals to *command* success," yet no fears are entertained but that the hearts of oak who man them will furnish a satisfactory account of their eventful proceedings.

It is satisfactory to be aware that no difference of opinion exists in the United Kingdom as to the imperative necessity for Britain taking active part in the events now occurring on the European continent, and consequently we find that the utmost enthusiasm pervades all classes of her subjects in forwarding the Government preparations. Although this is done on a large scale, and at enormous expence, happy indeed would it be if, without striking a blow, they should be the means of inducing the haughty Czar to listen to reason, and thereby save thousands of lives and millions of money.

Most English politicians have stated it as their opinion that a little more promptness and considerably more decisiveness of character on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers at the commencement of these Eastern difficulties would have prevented all the present troubles, and kept Russia within her own dominions. Be this as it may, it redounds to England's honor that she has exhausted all means of preserving Europe in peace, in which she has been ably assisted by the Emperor Napoleon, and we anticipate the most glorious results from a combination of these two enlightened powers.

The Cunard steam ship Arabia brings the latest intelligence to this Continent. Her mails arrived here this morning.

HALIFAX, March 15.

The *Arabia* arrived at Halifax at half past two o'clock, p. m. Her paddle floats are much destroyed by ice.

There is no late news from the Danube or Asia.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says, under date of 23: An Austrian manifesto is about to announce that the Austrians will occupy Bosnia and Servia. There was a war panic, in consequence, on the Vienna Bourse.

The St. Petersburg Journal, of the 24th publishes the following as the substance of the Czar's reply to Napoleon: "If his Imperial Majesty will extend his hand to me, as I extend mine to him, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter; and may perhaps arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let the Turks send a Plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the Conference at Vienna, are the sole base on which I will consent to treat."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—*Paris, Friday.*—Bourse heavy, funds declined, threes closed at 66,70; four-and-a-half's at 96 1-4.

Vienna, Feb. 27th.—Movements of troops towards the frontier continue. The Government has decided, in conjunction with the Western Powers, to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and if necessary to employ force to compel it to do so.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a Hamburg letter of Feb. 28th, which states that the Russian fleets are preparing to leave Censtadt, probably to gain the sea before arrival of the combined fleets.

The negotiations between the Russian and Swedish Governments have not yet terminated; but it is feared, at Stockholm, that Russia, in order to give more weight to its demands, will make a demonstration and send its fleet to that capital.

The Russian Envoy had a private audience with the King of Sweden, on the 21st Feb.

THE WAR.—Actual operations exhibit no new features. Every Power in Europe continues to arm—France, England, and Russia on an immense scale. Sir Charles Napier is appointed to command the Baltic allied fleet, and Admiral Seymour second in command. Over 20 ships are already assembled at Spithead. The ice in the Baltic is breaking up. The port of Revel is open, and part of the Russian fleet liberated. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt is ready to sail.

A report from private sources—yet unconfirmed—says that the Czar has laid an embargo on British shipping in Russian ports. On the Danube the deep snow has prevented the movements of either army. The weather is becoming milder, and they are making ostentatious preparations to cross the Danube. Omar evidently aware of their plans, is making dispositions to check them. Some military men think, that notwithstanding the demonstrations the Russians do not intend to attack Kalafat, but wish to entrap the Turks to come out. Omar has sent supplies to Varna. The Turks no longer occupy any place but Kalafat, north of the Danube. There has been considerable fighting of small parties wherever they could come in contact, but no decisive action.

From Asia there are no further advices.

Another convoy of 16,000 preparing to leave Constantinople for Bataoum.

The Greek insurrection is likely to be suppressed. The insurgents were defeated at Arta.

The Pacha has issued a proclamation calling on the Catholic Greeks to remain faithful.

Several British ships of war ordered from Malta to the Pirœus.

The Turkish in concert with the British, French and Prussian Governments has addressed remonstrances to the Greek Court. The Greek Government apologized, and dismissed the Minister of Police, but is powerless. The insurrection does not extend beyond Albania. Montenegro is quiet.

The current statement is that Couriers are on their way to St. Petersburg with a joint note, demanding a categorical reply, within one week, to the question whether the Czar will or will not evacuate the Principalities, before April 30. A refusal or no answer to be considered as a declaration of war against the allies. By the 18th or 20th of March the reply will be before Europe.

The Czar signifies, through Austria, some other modification of the terms.

Austria's adherence to the Allied Powers is officially announced by Napoleon to the French Legislature. It will not be called upon at present to take offensive measures against Russia, but merely to keep peace on the frontier.

BELGIUM.

The war is quite popular, although not without a shade of anxiety. The additional estimates for the army and navy are considered moderate.

FRANCE.

Napoleon opened the Legislative Sessions of '54 on Thursday, the 2nd. The harvest was deficient, yet famine is averted; but war is beginning. France has gone as far as honour permitted, but must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandisement. The days of conquest are past, never to return. The consequence of this unselfish policy is that England, her former rival, is now her ally, and their union daily being more intimate. Germany, formerly distrustful and deferential, to the policy of St. Petersburg, has recovered independence of action. Austria will enter into an alliance and thus give her testimony to the justice of the war. Here stands the case. Europe, re-assured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander, in 1815, and of Nicholas to the present, now debates the danger which menaces it from the colossal power, which, by successive encroachments, embraces the North and centre of Europe, and which claims the exclusive navigation of two internal seas, whence it is easy to launch forth its armies, and fleets against civilization. The outstanding demands in the East have awakened Europe, and the invasion of the Provinces is enough to put arms in the hand of all who hate injustice. France has an equal interest with England, to prevent Russian supremacy from extending itself indefinitely. For, to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean.

With the protection of God I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one to disturb with impunity.

The English press is unanimous in praising the speech.

Report assign the command of the army of the East to Marshall St. Arnaud.

Abbe Lamennis is dead.

Russia demands that Prussia must at least close her ports nearest to Russia against French and English ships. The Prussians are not willing to accede to this. Prussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

SWEDEN.

Russia demands of Sweden also that her ports shall be closed against English and French ships. Reply not known.

DENMARK.

England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleet to lie at Kiel. Reply not known.

SPAIN.

An insurrection of a formidable character broke out at Saragossa. The insurgents for a considerable time held the castle and other strong positions. Brigadier Horé's regiment revolted. The Captain General attacked him with three columns of Infantry and some cannon. Horé was killed, but the insurgents retained the Castle that night. Next day, losing courage, they retreated; the royal troops took possession of the city. Cavalry pursued the fugitives. The city was placed under martial law. Madrid and the whole of the Province is placed in a state of siege. The insurrection exploded prematurely. Concha is deeply implicated. Details are very obscure. Latest accounts say that the fugitives were joined by the garrison of Huesca and again made a stand. Report says that Narvaez and Espartero are united and are the real masters of the crisis. A general insurrection is said to be probable. Catalonia was quiet.

MARKETS.

Liverpool—Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs—Markets dull and declining throughout the week. Sellers willing to reduce 3d to 4d on wheat; 1s 6d to 2s on flour; 1s to 2s on Indian Corn.

Brown & Shipley quote white wheat 11s. 6d. to 12s. 3d.; red 10s. 10d. to 11s. 9d.; Western Canal, 38s.; Balt., Phil., Ohio, 39s.; Canada, 39s. 6d.(?); Indian Corn—white, yellow, 46s.

Provisions—Pork, brisk demand at full price.

Tallow—Little doing at 64s to 65s.

Tea—Congou, taken to some extent, at 1s. to 1s. 6 3-4d.

Metals—Iron in good demand; Rails, £8 2s. 6d. to £8 5s. free Wales; Bars, £8 10s. to £8 15s.; Scotch Pig, 77s. to 77s. 6d. Copper firm, unchanged.

Money—Baring reports money easy. Consols move off at 91 1-8 to 91 3-4. Bell quotes a rise of one per cent in United States six per cent. Bonds.

Freights firm during the week, particularly to New York.

House of Commons, February 21.

ENLISTMENT IN IRELAND.

Mr. S. Knox asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether any report (constabulary or otherwise) had been recieved to the effect that the Roman Catholic priests in the county of Kilkenny, as reported in the newspapers had, from the altars of their chapels or elsewhere, recommended volunteers not to enlist in her Majesty's service?

Sir J. YOUNG said, that since the hon. member had given notice of this question, he had sent over to Ireland, and had every inquiry made in the city of Kilkenny, and, so far as he could learn, no such denunciations from the altar had taken place as those alluded to by the hon. member. Of course it was impossible for him to say absolutely that there had been none whatever, but none had become known to the constabulary. If there had been, it was in no purpose, for no check whatever had been felt in engaging men to enlist in her Majesty's service. (Hear, hear.)

NEUTRALS AND PRIVATEERS.

Mr. HORSFALL asked whether the treaties with foreign nations, or the steps, which her Majesty's Government were prepared to take in the event of war, were such as would effectually prevent privateers being fitted out in neutral ports to interfere with British shipping?

Lord PALMERSTON said, he was sure the hon. gentleman and the House must feel that this was a question to which, in the present state of things, no explanatory answer could be given.

THE MAYOR OF SAINT JOHN.—This public officer will on the next occasion be elected by the citizens at large, being rate-payers; the election to take place in May. We understand that the present Mayor, JAMES OLIVE, Esq., and Alderman SMITH, will both be candidates for the office, and it is probable they will be the only two that will offer. We believe that the Chief Magistrate's chair has been most worthily filled during the past year by the present incumbent, but our predilections are decidedly in favour of Alderman Smith, who filled the office on a former occasion with equal ability, and whose long, able, and untiring services at the Council Board the public will not be disposed to forget when it is in their power to reward one who has been faithful to their best interests, and who has proved himself to be a most active and zealous public officer. We understand that the law is now such, that rate-payers on leasehold properties will be entitled to a vote at the City elections. This is as it should be.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—John Ward, Isaac Woodward, and William Olive, Esquires, are appointed Commissioners to report on the extension of Wharfage at Indian Town, in terms of the Address of the House of Assembly passed on the 9th instant.

LORD RAGLAN, at present Master-General of the Ordnance, will take the command-in-chief of the British army in Turkey. Fitzroy James Henry Lord Raglan, G.C.B., is Colonel-in-Chief of the 33d Regiment—was Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington throughout the campaigns in Spain, Portugal, France, and Flanders, and was present at all the hard fought actions of those times, including as a grand finale the battle of Waterloo, with his great chief, where he was severely wounded, and lost his right arm.

A public meeting was called at Halifax on Saturday last, for the purpose of addressing Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, testifying public approbation to the zeal, activity and discretion displayed by himself and the officers under his command, while employed protecting the Provincial Fishery rights; and a resolution passed to that effect.

Now that our House of Assembly is in session, we would suggest the propriety of their coming forward in behalf of this Province with an expression of the like purport.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Harris & Allan's loss will not be so great as has been reported, as their to extensive Moulding Shops, Blacksmith, Boiler and new Pattern Shops, and a large Warehouse, contains nearly all their most valuable patterns, together with a large stock of stoves and agricultural implements, were saved—the buildings named not being connected with their Engine and Machine Shops.

This enterprising and well deserving firm, we are further pleased to learn, have already commenced clearing out the ruins of the fire, and in a very short time will have their Foundries in full operation, and a temporary Fitting Shop at work.—*Courier.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

(For the Chronicle.)

POPERY.

MR. EDITOR,—The conduct of wilful and thoughtless men, who have the near accomplishment of some important end in view, is frequently compared to the vexatious frick of a vicious, but in other respects a good milch cow, which after looking round, and finding that her 'teeming dugs' have yielded an abundant supply, quietly kicks over the milk pail, and the milk-maid too, if she happens to be in the way.

The above remark will apply to the proceedings of certain unreflecting men in this community, who really are, or assume themselves to be, the exponents of popish feelings, or of popish principles. These persons for the most part are embraced in that unhappy class, who either 'left their country for their country's good,' or emigrated from it, when they found that loyal and constitutional principles were in the ascendancy, and their own futile efforts to create sedition were treated with deserved contempt.

When they realised in Ireland that their chance of either political, *religious (?)* or social advancement was utterly hopeless; when they ascertained that "a great rebellion intirely" was most effectually suppressed by a mere handful of policemen in widow McCormack's cabbage garden; when they beheld the poor degraded victims of priestcraft emigrating in such numbers from their native land, so as to warrant the assumption that in Ireland Protestantism had happily realised a numerical superiority; when it was likewise manifested that the persons to whom we refer were debarred forever from all prospect of attaining either social or political distinction, in a country where their conduct had proved that they were unfit to dwell, what was the next step which naturally presented itself to these discomfited men? Immediate emigration. And to where? To some land where priestly influence was not felt as a yoke, and where the burden of popery was comparatively light. Many fled to the United States, others again, and among the most malignant of the gang, landed on the shores of this favoured Province.

Surely, it would naturally be supposed, that when these turbulent heroes of Clonakilty, these redoubtable and quixotic warriors of the bloodless array at the widow's garden, found themselves in New Brunswick, which from its origin has ever been remarkable for sound loyalty, for its reverence of "the glorious old flag," and for its unswerving attachment to the British Throne, surely, I repeat, it would only be reasonable to think, that upon the occasion of their landing, they would naturally either conform their conduct to that which prevailed in the land to which they had fled, or at all events, they would consider it sound policy to suppress their seditious aspirations, to check their disloyal sentiments, and thus render themselves in some degree worthy of the asylum which they had found on the western side of the Atlantic. But their conduct manifested a disposition the very reverse.

It has been often remarked that the principles of popery are so peculiarly elastic and pliable, that they can readily accommodate themselves to the leanings and bias of the people of any country, to which popery may be transplanted. (*The recent address of Bishop Connelly, and his litany of anathemas, are striking illustrations of this remark. The veil which he draws over the hideous monster is of too flimsy a texture, however, to conceal its horrid deformities.*) The observation is sound and based on truth, so far as it goes, but it will not apply to the *seditious doings* of an unruly papist. The time is short indeed, during which he can well conceal his "diabolical intent." The case of the *Freeman* is one in point. See how very cautiously he steers between the Scylla and Charybdis of Protestantism and Popery! How gingerly he treads, when the interests of the true religion and those of the false are at stake. Sometimes indeed, we even hear Protestants speak of the editor of the Freeman as "a liberal Catholic." Liberal fiddlestick! He would rejoice to see every sound Protestant in the Province burning at the stake, and would recognise their dying agonies with unmitigated delight. The horrid scene would appear to him as a glorious *auto da fe*, such as fiendish monks and priests and popish fanatics have often witnessed, and would again witness if the evil star of Popery gains the ascendancy.

But when the Freeman treats of the principles of the British government and of British institutions, he by no means is inclined to maintain the same degree of reserve as he cunningly manifests, when some question in which popery proper now and then presents itself. Once or twice he was signally confuted by the *Church Witness*, and upon a controverted point, with which he, as a papist, ought to have been perfectly familiar. In these instances, he manifested no pluck, no tenacity for argument, and to use a homely phrase, without a struggle he sneakingly "crawled out of the little end of the horn." Why was this, when the principles of his religion were at stake? The priests forbade him to proceed. They knew that their mummery would not bear the light of truth, nor the test of an impartial and calm investigation. With the Freeman, as with the Oriental slave, "to hear was to obey."

Popery every now and then would appear to be gaining a stronger foothold in the community, and rendering itself by its passiveness less obnoxious to a Protestant people; but it does not possess the faculty of "letting well alone," and the first thing which we beh