years ago, has now been literally fulfilled, "Behold I am against thee, saith the Lord of Hosts, and I will discover thy skirts upon thy face, and I will shew the nations thy nakedness, and the kingdoms thy shame; and I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make thee vile, and will set thee as a gazing stock." Nahum, iii. 5, 6. Let the most sceptical visit the British Museum and view the antiquities there deposited of that city, and say if this prophecy has not been literally fulfilled? and so will it be as regards the nations which are now in existence. Have the prophets predicted the destruction of Edom? (Rome.) Then we may look forward to its accomplishment. Have they informed

Then all the powers of earth or hell shall fail in their disbelief attempts to prevent it. Have they told us God shall plant the tabernacles of his palace in the Holy Land. Then no nation shall ever be able to set aside the royal mandate which they have declared to the world. Hath God said, and shall it not be accomplished, "He is in one mind, and who can turn him and what his soul desireth even that he doeth," Job xxiii. 13. "Who would set the briers and thorns against me in battle, I would go through them, I would burn them together," Isaiah xxvii. 4. All the inhabitants of the earth are reputed as nothing, and "He doeth according to His will in the Army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay his hand or say unto Him, "What doest thou?" Dan. iv. 35.

(To be Continued.)

A. MILLENARIAN.

High Street, March 25, 1852.

SURREY VOLUNTEER RIFLE REGIMENT.

A public meeting was held on Thursday, March 18, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, for the purpose of forming a Surrey Volunteer Rifle Regiment. W. Pritchard, Esquire, the high bailiff, was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the business, adverted to the threatening aspect of the times, and said the proposed volunteer company was only intended as a means of defence in case of emergency; but to be forewarned was to be forearmed. He doubted not that the stern character of the country would resist any assault upon their rights and liberties, but as a matter of caution it behoved them to be prepared in case necessity should arise to call for their aid in defence of their altars and their homes. He felt honoured in being called on to take the chair on that occasion, to give effect to the common feeling and establish a Regiment that should reflect credit on the metropolitan district.

Captain Fitzroy said the Regiment was proposed to be formed to resist, if necessary, an invading foe. Let them look at the relation in which England stood to France, where they had now an Army of 400,000 where every man was armed with the Minie rifle. The present Force of England was 25,000 men, which number it was proposed to increase to 30,000, but this number would be required to protect their capitals, ports, Arsenals, Dockyards, and therefore to meet a foe they would not have a disposable Force of more than 15,000 men. The other 15,000 would be required to defend their Queen and their institutions. By forming rifle clubs throughout the country they would supersede the necessity of calling out the Militia, and give to the Government the assistance of 100,000 gentlemen of honour, and every way superior to the dregs of the people who filled the ranks of the Militia. After some other observations he moved a resolution, "That a company of volunteers in connection with the Surrey Rifle Regiment be formed, to be called the Bermondsey and Southwark Company," which was agreed to.

A resolution was also agreed to, "That intending volunteers be required at once to enrol their names in the preliminary master books, each paying an entrance fee of 10s. and an annual subscription of £1, and that two subscription lists be immediately opened, the one for general purposes, the other for local purposes only, entirely under the control of the local board."

THE GRINNEL TESTIMONIAL.

The following characteristic letter from Mr. Grinnell, declining to receive the proposed national token of gratitude, has been received by the committee, in consequence of which we understand that it is contemplated to return to the subscribers the money received for the purpose:—

"New York, Feb. 24.

Gentlemen,—The report being confirmed by the last arrival from England of your generous intention to present me with a memorial of British gratitude for my efforts for the relief of Sir John Franklin, I beg to transmit by the first steamer my grateful sense of the feelings which have dictated the movement, and to request most earnestly that you will dedicate to the recovery of the missing navigators any sums you may have collected for the purpose. I claim no merit for my expedition; the cause of Sir John Franklin is the cause of universal humanity, and my country would have reaped as much benefit as yours had he succeeded in opening the icy gates of the Arctic Regions. I only regret that the aid was so ineffectual, and am earnest in hopes that the coming season will witness more powerful efforts to assist in the recovery of the brave men who have periled life for the advancement of knowledge, to benefit not England alone, but the whole world. Gratefully appreciating your honourable motives, I beg to decline receiving a testimonial for an act which was simply a duty, especially urgent upon the citizens of this maritime commonwealth.

"With sentiments of great respect,

"I am, Gentlemen, your Friend,

"HENRY GRINNEL.

"To Sir John Ross, Sir W. Edward Parry, Captain W. Penny, and others."

THE MINIE RIFLE.—A short time since, we published an extended notice of this formidable weapon. We copy the following item, relating to it, from a Liverpool paper of the 10th instant:—

"A singular circumstance has just occurred, which shows that all which has been predicted of the efficacy of the Minie rifle as an offensive weapon will be realised. A member of the Devon Rifle Corps, whilst testing a new rifle sent him, fired at a mark 800 yards distant, situated half way up a hill 100 feet high. The ball struck against a piece of rock, glanced over the hill, and at a distance of 30 feet perpendicular descent on the other side, inflicted a fresh wound on a woman totally out of sight of the marksman, and found to be more than three-quarters of a mile from the spot where the shot was fired."

ROYAL ARSENAL, MARCH 26.—The practice by the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the various Regiments that have Detachments at Woolwich, for the purpose of being instructed in the use of the new pattern rifle-musket, under Major Browning, of the Grenadier Guards, was carried on to day, first at 500 yards' range from a rest, and subsequently by the whole of the Non-Commissioned Officers Elevating at 300 yards' range, and the rifle sustained the high character it has attained on previous occasions. Lord Raglan was present to-day with two of his rifle carbines, and Major Browning fired fifty rounds from them, and hit the target—six feet square—8 times in succession at 500 yards' range. Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Wilkinson, of London, and Mr. Greener, of Birmingham, gun makers, were present yesterday, and the two former made very good practice with their rifles. Mr. Greener was only present to witness the practices. Experiments were on leavoured to be carried on with rifled-cannon in the Marshes to-day, but the great number of vessels passing on the river prevented more than two rounds being fired.

WOOLWICH, MARCH 29.—The practice with the Minie, or new pattern rifle musket, on Saturday last was carried on in the Marshes, and with what success will be seen by the following detail:—Out of the first 200 rounds, fired at 600 yards' range, 162 of the balls struck the target, the whole having been fired from the rest. The rest was subsequently removed to within 300 yards of the target, and 200 rounds fired when resting on it, and 91 of the balls struck the target. The rest was again removed to 500 yards' range, and out of 200 rounds fired at that distance, 68 hit the target. The rest was afterwards moved to 700 yards range, and out of 200 rounds fired at that distance, 41 balls struck the target. The rest was ultimately removed to 900 yards' range, and out of 200 rounds fired at that distance, 19 hit the target. It may be here mentioned that the target against which the firing is directed in the Marshes, consists of six targets, each six feet square, placed side by side to each other, and forming, what may be termed, a target 36 feet in length, and 6 feet in height from the ground.

ALGERIA.

According to the last accounts from Algeria the number of Soldiers who perished in the terrible snowstorm at Djemmaa el Tamda, or who have not since appeared, is 114, viz., 97 of the 9th Regiment of the Line, 24 of the 20th, 7 of the third Battalion d'Afrique, 16 of the Chasseurs, spahis, and waggon train. Amongst them is only one Officer. The tents, provisions, &c., were destroyed, and an entire flock of sheep perished from the cold. The sufferings which the column endured were very terrible, and the obstacles they overcame would, under other circumstances, have almost been considered insurmountable. Some of the Soldiers got intoxicated, and they were frozen to death as they staggered along; others perished from want of sufficient food. The conduct of the Officers is spoken of in the highest terms; the General (M. Bosquet) placed himself the very last of the column, other Officers not only exhorted the Troops to have courage, and set them the example, but actually carried some of the victims in their arms.

WILKINSON'S PROJECTILE.—The ball weighing from 500 to 550 grains, and differing from the Minie ball, was experimented with at the butt in the Royal Arsenal on Thursday, March 18, by the inventor. At 200 yards, 300 yards, and 400 yards every ball struck the target; several into the bull's-eye, and all close to it. At 500 yards, one out of three entered the bull's-eye. Experiment were subsequently made with a double-ball cartridge, each cartridge having two spherical balls. At 50 and 100 yards both balls struck the target at from 18 inches to 2 feet apart. The double-ball cartridges were fired from Wilkinson's rifle musket, weighing only 7 3-4 lb., with half-size bore for balls of 32 to 1 lb. weight.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANK.—From an account rendered to Parliament, issued on Thursday, March 18, it appears that on the 31st of March last there were 9,575 depositors in the Military savings bank—8,279 of the Cavalry and Infantry, and 1,296 in the Ordnance Corps. The total amount of the fund for Military savings banks up to the date of the account (12th of March ult.) was £137,040 9s. 2 1-2d., of which £114,059 17s. 2d. belonged to the Cavalry and infantry, and £22,980 11s. 6½d. to the Ordnance Corps.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, April 26, 1852.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

We recollect reading a most melancholy ditty, some time since, the concluding line of each verse was—"Let us all be unhappy together." There is only an imaginary line between the sublime and the ridiculous however, and the doleful wail of this sorrowful song, approximated so nearly to this ideal line, that a good hearty laugh was more likely to result from a perusal of the ambiguous ballad, than a shower of dismal tears. So with the piteous lamentations of the opposition, when proclaiming the extravagance and corruption of the House of Assembly during its last Session, (where were the self-styled Liberals, who form a goodly portion of it, and their indignant protests?) The fact is, that these opposition gentlemen, like the martyr in Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, are groaning under imaginary grievances. Phantoms exist in their fevered minds, and they clothe them with a substantial existence. According to their shewing, the country is going to ruin at a *Railroad* pace, and no other reason can be assigned for it, than that these Radicals are *out*, and the people by several *telling* majorities, keep their opponents *in*.

It appears by a statement published in the Freeman, and echoed of course, in the Morning News, that poor New Brunswick is saddled with an enormous burden, emanating altogether from Executive corruption and Legislative recklessness. (Not a word however, about the indignation of these Liberal members.) Indeed, the load is so weighty, that it might be compared to fourteen stone on the back of an Isle of Sable poney. Among other items which form the dreadful burden, there is £18,000 per annum of European and North American Railway stock! Now this affair was knocked into a cocked hat long ago, and even Mr. Archibald, who sustained its feeble existence for a few weeks, by very careful and *prudent* nursing, left the sickly thing in despair when he found its miserable state was past all hope of recovery.

There are other liabilities precisely of a similar character, and which the Province is no more responsible for—or likely to be—than she is to bear the burthen of the 3 1-2 per cents, or any other of the consolidated liabilities of the United Kingdom. However, it suited the purposes of the Opposition, to submit a formidable array of delusive figures, and it was quite in harmony with their system to make statements, having no foundation in truth, and all this to prove that our benighted country is on the high road to ruin, and hopelessly sold into bondage by a reckless, heartless Executive; and this was all accomplished too, without a word of remonstrance from the Liberal representatives!

These castles in the air, which have been constructed at an enormous expense of mental labour by our ingenious opponents, and after much consultation and deliberation, were all very unexpectedly demolished by an admirable article in the New Brunswicker of Tuesday last. The following paragraph which we copy from that journal, has done the work most effectually:—

"During the past session, the sum of £72,453 was entered on the Supply Book. This includes all the money voted, except the School Grants and the Civil List. These different amounts added together make the following sum:

Entered on the Supply Book,	£72,453
Schools,	10,000
Civil List,	14,400
Total,	£96,853

Here we find that the total amount expended during the session would not exceed £96,853 even had all the sums placed on the Supply Book been granted. But it is well known that a considerable sum is always rejected by the House when the different amounts come up for discussion, and we believe that £5000 or £6000 were rejected the past session. The revenue of the Province last year amounted to £117,353, so that we find the appropriations are less than the revenue by some £20,000—and after providing for £6000 of the Provincial debt, and all the interest, a balance will remain in the Treasury. Taking last year's revenue as a criterion, we may safely calculate upon having as large an amount collected the present year; and with these facts before them, the public will be enabled to judge whether the Government have been regardless of the public interests or not.—We hesitate not to say that the appropriations during the last session have not been so extravagant or reckless as they were the preceding session, while, in the distribution of the money, St. John has received something like a fair proportion. In this respect, our people have little cause of complaint. In looking over the various sums voted in Supply, we find grants to the Penitentiary, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Wharf at Reed's Point, which together form no inconsiderable item in the supplies voted for the public service."

Thus, the result of several weeks of hard labour on the part of the Freeman, &c., has been scattered to the winds. Try again.

We have much pleasure in stating that the public are promised a rich treat, in the shape of a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, which is to take place in the Temperance Hall, Parish of Portland, on Thursday evening the 6th proximo. The vocal part, consisting of choruses, glees, songs and quartetts, will be taken by ladies and gentlemen of the City and adjoining Parish; and the instrumental, by gentlemen composing the Philharmonic Society of this City.

Pianoforte,	Prof. Card.
Leader,	Prof. Beyer.

Particulars will be given in a programme, previous to the Concert.

The object of the above is to assist the trustees to defray the cost of fitting the building with gas, and making sundry necessary improvements in the Hall.—*Courier.*

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that J. E. Carmichael, Esq., has been appointed Landing Surveyor for the Port of Miramichi.—*Gleaner.*

JONATHAN'S OPINION.

In a petition recently presented to Congress from the Executive Committee (of Maine) of the European and North American Railway, we find the paragraph subjoined. It will there appear that our Republican neighbours have a much better opinion of Imperial promises, than is frequently expressed by the enemies to Colonial advancement—consisting of a meagre few however—who unfortunately reside among us. We feel indebted to Jonathan for his good opinion in the present instance, as the nature of the petition did not absolutely require the expression of it:—

"It is quite apparent that the former policy of the British Government towards her North American Colonies cannot continue to give satisfaction; and that the stimulants which abundant capital and official countenance can give to the material progress of the country, will in future be furnished. We were slow to believe for a long time, that the proffers of Imperial assistance to Railways in the Provinces had any other significance than the ordinary expressions of official courtesy. But from the recent evidence furnished in the proceedings of the Legislatures of Canada and Nova Scotia, and from the refusal of Earl Grey to allow the Facility for of New Brunswick, in aid of the construction of the European and North American Railway, as a private undertaking, to become a law, it is apparent that the Colonial Railways in North America, are to be built as Public Provincial works, from funds advanced from the Imperial Treasury, at the risk and expense of the several Colonies."

The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of the 21st inst., publishes the petition of the Maine Committee in full. It is a very lengthy document, and fraught with important matter. Our cotemporary thus alludes to it, in his paper of the 19th instant:

"Our 'Down East' neighbours are indeed getting afraid of our embryo Railways, and would '*binkum*' us with a belief that we are brethren, having common interests, for which it is proper there should be Reciprocity in trade and in sentiment, and that we should understand that 'Maine is the natural sea-coast of the Canadas.'"

Whilst alluding to the language of the petition, which has attracted considerable attention in Canada, the same paper of the 21st instant, thus remarks:—

"We are told that for a season the British Provinces did advance with greater rapidity than the United States; that lately a change for the worse has taken place; but that it is exceedingly probable that, in the event of our Grand Trunk Line of Railway being completed, the Provinces will again make greater industrial progress than the people of Maine, and of the other northern States of the Union. To prevent a state of things, by the colonists so devoutly to be wished, they implore Congress, 'The British Government, they say, are about to assist the North American Provinces, will not Congress assist us—assist us who have given away an immense tract of valuable territory to secure the Treaty of Washington? Of ourselves we can do nothing, help us Hercules.'—Indeed this is but following out example, and that it is so gives us pleasure. This jealousy, this treading in our footsteps must open the eyes of English capitalists to the value of Canada, to what she will be with a net work of railways and with communication to the sea all the year round. She will be a vast producing, a vast exporting, and a vast importing country. She will afford employment to thousands of Britain's poor; she will afford for British subjects a British home; she will be a check upon a, though now friendly, still a foreign power. Never have we read a document with more interest than that which we publish to-day. In the jealousy therein manifested we positively glory. It is what we have long desired to see and hope may continue. Of the envy of our neighbours we are in truth envious. Yet we would be friendly with them and in return for their politeness in offering Maine to us as a sea-port would offer them the St. Lawrence as a highway to the ocean, on condition of a 20 per cent duty on their produce being cheerfully paid in compensation. Should the Congress of the United States listen favorably to the prayer of the Maine memorialists, no harm will accrue to us for the Imperial government will, in that event, be the more strongly reminded that "the application of steam power to the purposes of locomotion has within the last quarter of a century revolutionized the laws of physical proportion, and changed the established laws of trade." The movement of Maine is most praiseworthy, intelligent, and enlightened. Her object is purely selfish and has no connection with "the grateful exchange of international civilities." Had there been no prospect of a railroad to Halifax through British territory, we should gladly have accepted the line to the same port through the United States: but as there is such a project we must be excused for being jealous even of an enterprise that, shall bring the European and North American continents into the closest intimacy, if that enterprise is other than our own."

OSCILLATING HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR.

This is the name given by its inventor, Mr. D. H. Couillard, of the adjoining Parish of Portland, to a machine constructed for the purpose of elevating water. Any desirable quantity of this essential element, it is asserted by the inventor, can be raised to a height, proportioned in each instance of course, to the amount of power employed in operating the "elevator." We have been shown a model of the invention, and judging from the simplicity of its working parts, and the small amount of friction involved in their arrangement whilst in operation, we are inclined to the opinion, that its adoption will realize all that is claimed for it. If so, it will be found of use, when applied to the purpose of supplying dwellings, farm-yards, &c. in the country, with water, from running springs or brooks which may be situated at convenient distances from such localities. The "Oscillating Hydraulic Elevator," may be made entirely of wood, and such is its simplicity, that it is within the power of any ordinary carpenter to construct one. We must not omit to state, however, that a force pump is indispensible, to act in connection with it and which is worked by the elevator. We should furnish our readers with a technical description of this recent discovery, were we not informed by Mr. Couillard that it his intention to procure a patent for its exclusive use, or the sale of rights to use it in this Province.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The *European Times* of the 10th instant, states in its leading article, that a Don Juan Ramos, a native of Puerto Rico, has recently perfected a process—simple and cheap in its character—by the application of which in the manufacture of sugar, a very great addition in the quantity and a material improvement in the quality of the article, is thereby obtained. The *Times* observes:—

"As the time approaches for the abolition of the differential sugar duties, we are gratified in being the first journal in Great Britain to announce the discovery of a plan which will give the tropical planter an immense advantage over his beet-root competitor, and enable him to sustain the race of emulation in a profitable manner."

"Here we have a clear, an efficient, and a perfectly simple plan for increasing the yield of the sugarcane from twenty to forty per cent. The beauty of the invention is, that it can be readily introduced at a mere nominal cost, without at all interfering with the existing "plant" on sugar estates. The vegetable extract to which allusion is made—supposing it to realise the great results which our correspondent points out—cannot fail to entirely revolutionise the present method of manufacturing raw sugars. We have a sample in our possession, which we shall be happy to exhibit to any one interested in this important question. Whether, with regard to quality, colour, or strength, this sample of muscovado sugar has elicited the admiration of all who have seen it. An eminent mercantile house, to whom the sample has been shown, pronounces it to be worth 34s., whilst a similar quality manufactured by the old process is selling in Liverpool at 28s. 6d., so that while the quantity is largely increased as we have demonstrated, the value of the sugar is raised to the extent of ten shillings per cwt.

We sincerely trust that this new and brilliant invention may be the means of restoring to the British Colonies in the West Indies, the halcyon days that have passed. Our correspondent is a practical man, thoroughly acquainted with the subject on which he writes, and indisposed to exaggerate. Such a discovery is calculated to benefit the great human family, because it will produce with still greater ease and economy an article of the first importanse to civilised man."

It is difficult to tell to what result the adoption of this wonderful improvement may lead; possibly to a revival of the once flourishing trade between New Brunswick and the West Indies, as the additional production of one of the staples of these

Seven Days Later From Europe!

The Mail steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock Wednesday, morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 17th inst. She brings 72 passengers, of whom 42 are for Boston.

The despatch says:—"Owing to the detention of the *Franklin* at Havre, which prevented news to Thursday noon to be put on board at Southampton, this despatch embraces only from that hour till Saturday, at 11 A. M., when the steamer sailed." Consequently we are without the usual weekly summary.

On Thursday, Consols closed at [illegible] to 99 7-8ths, and 100 for account. The last time Consols reached 100 was on the 26th March, 1845, when they rose to 100 1-8th. The indications are that the present high range of home Stocks will be preserved.

English Railway Shares were buoyant.

The Hops and Cotton markets appear to be more active, with a slight advance.

Trade in Manchester was good, but the continuance of Easterly winds materially curtailed the quantity of Cotton, and spinners were induced to work upon their stocks, in the expectation that a change in the weather would give them a greater selection. It was expected that there would be more activity in the demand as soon as the receipts became heavy.

Freights to New York were quoted at 12s. 6d. to 15s. for common and fine iron. To Boston, 17s. 6d. to 20s. To New Orleans a sudden rise has taken place, owing to the fact that only two American ships were on the berth for that Port, and 15s. to 17s. 6d. is demanded for iron by a ship just laid on. Passengers—Ships have the advantage again this week, and got £1 freely for New York. The large influx of Germans at Liverpool, on their way to America, tends to maintain the prices.

Easterly winds have prevailed along the English coasts for two months, consequently but few vessels have arrived from America.

The general news is represented as being unimportant.

In England, the *quid nunes* are quite at a loss respecting the intentions of the Government, no official indications of its policy having transpired. Electioneering meanwhile continues on the "protection *versus* cheap loaf" platforms. The protectionists dislike the restrictive ground of the approaching contest, but on that ground appearances indicate the battle will be fought.

It is said that Lord John Russell's friends, despairing of getting him re-elected to Parliament as member for London, are trying to smuggle him in for Edinburgh.

Sir J. Matheson, formerly owner of the island of North Ronn, on the west coast of Scotland, has offered it in gift to the Government as a penal settlement.

Lord Panmure, a man of some eccentricity, but a liberal patron of the arts, died on Tuesday, at the age of 82. He is succeeded by his son, Fox Maule, a statesman of note.

Mrs. Ann Kelly, an actress who played with Mrs. Siddons and other celebrities, died at Lewisham, Kent, at the age of 105 years.

Professor Wilson, the Christopher North of Blackwood's Magazine, has resigned his chair of Philosophy, in consequence of age and infirmity.

The Bookselling and Publishing trade of Britain have had an interview with Chief Justice Campbell, to take measures for protecting their prices. The meeting stands adjourned, to hear on the other side the advocates of cheap literature.

An order from the Government officials orders the Crystal Palace to be immediately closed against the public, on the ground that the assemblages of cheap promenaders which it attracted were prejudicial to the peace and quiet of the vicinity.

The Arctic expedition sailed on Thursday. The ships are, the Assistance, Capt. Belcher; Resolute, Capt. Kellett; North Star, Capt. Pullen; Propeller Intrepid, Capt. McClintock, and Propeller Pioneer, Capt. Osborne. The expedition is supplied with every requisite.

Public attention is attracted by a statement that Sir John Franklin's two ships were seen on a floating iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland in 1851. The story is generally discredited.

Letters just received in England from the African Squadron say that the efforts of the cruizers have quite extinguished the slave trade in the Bight of Benin.

The Oriental steamer Iberia and the West India mail steamer Tay have arrived, the latter with £20,000 in specie and £19,000 in diamonds.

The New York clipper Witch of the Wave, excites great attention as she lies in the India Dock, London, having made the shortest passage from China on record, with the most valuable cargo.—She made the passage from Canton to the Downs in 96 days. Her exploit is the subject of eulogy in the London Times of the 16th instant.

IRELAND.—The first part of the Irish census returns has been printed. It shews that the population of Carlow County has diminished one-sixth since 1841.

Lord Eglinton, the new Vice Roy of Ireland, intimates that Government does not intend to abolish the Vice-Royalty of that Kingdom.

FRANCE.—The Legislative body re-assembled on Tuesday after the Easter recess. The sitting was brief. It was announced by the Chairman that certain Bills would be presented respecting Railways, Mortgages, the Customs and the Budget for the next year. The House was then dismissed, to be summoned when wanted.

A paragraph in the *Semaphore* denies that there either is or has been any difficulty recently between the French and English Governments.

The agents of the Treasury have formally taken possession of the confiscated Orleans estates.

The minister of public instruction has issued an order to schoolmasters to shave, and to assume manners and habits compatible with the dignity of their profession.

M. Martin, an advocate of Strasburg, has resigned office, rather than take the prescribed oaths of allegiance to the President.

Forty-nine provincial papers have ceased to exist since the 2d of Dec., in consequence of the excessive restrictions placed upon the press.

Great drought prevails in the South of France.

It is said that orders have been given to prevent persons expelled from France to enter Belgium.

From Australia, we have three weeks' later advices. Floods in one place—want of water in another, and the Christmas holidays have decreased the yield of gold, but the temporary stoppage is expected only to lead to new explorations.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburgh journals announce another victory by the Russians over the Circassians.

GERMANY.—Hanover has declared in favour of a commercial and customs union with Austria.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—Paris, Friday night.—The National Guard intend to give a grand fete to the President. Sensation is created by a statement that in the Russian Imperial Almanack, Henry the Fifth is set down as King of France, and the Count de Paris as heir apparent. It is considered not unlikely that means will be taken for the proclamation of the Empire, even before the grand review of the 10th May. Not less than two thousand petitions have already been presented, praying for the establishment of an Imperial Government.

BOSTON, April 22.

THE Storm yesterday continued its ravages. Immense quantities of rain have fallen. Reports of marine disasters continue to come in. The bark Gay Head, on the Duxbury Beach, is a total loss. The brig Marcus, of Bangor, went ashore yesterday morning, on Scituate Beach. No information has been gathered of the fate of her crew. A brig from Pictou, for Boston, with coal, is ashore on Chatham Beach; also the brig Emory, of Salem. Both total loss. The Louisiana, from Plymouth, came up to the city, yesterday, in tow of R. B. Forbes. She had a narrow chance off Minot's Beach.

Houses in the vicinity have been considerably injured by wind and water. At Jamaica Plain the cellars in many houses have been inundated, injuring much property. Also in parts of South Boston.

Schr. Wildfire, Holmes, which left Providence yesterday at 10 A. M., reports British bark Joseph, of Gloucester, from Bristol, Eng., for Boston, struck on Truro Beach, Tuesday night, and went to pieces. The mate was found on shore yesterday morning with "Joseph of Gloucester" on it. Two of her men came ashore on fragments of the wreck, very much exhausted. The remainder of the crew were undoubtedly lost. Two men from Truro, in endeavouring to reach the wreck that carry the lives of the crew, were drowned.

Among the papers washed ashore, were one addressed to Mary Ann, of Gloucester, and another to [illegible] Boston, dated August 17th, 1851, [illegible] the "[illegible] St. Jan [illegible] Galway," with other papers of a similar character, all of which probably came from the wrecked vessel, though they do not seem to be directly connected with her.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday, says:—

The steamers State of Maine, of the Fall River line, and the Knickerbocker, of the Norwich and Worcester line, both of which left here on Monday, P. M., returned yesterday forenoon, about 11 o'clock.

The C Vanderbilt, of the Stonington line, with the mails arrived about 1 o'clock yesterday, P. M. and was the only Sound Steamer that has got through so to that time.

Sound and coast vessels have gone more in the Lower Bay, and a large fleet, outward bound, are awaiting in port the return of favorable weather.

During the high tides on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the wash-house dock at Quarantine was inundated and received some slight damage. The wash-house was of course deserted.

We refer to the Marine columns for other disasters. The storm has been a severe one east and west of us. Snow fell thick on Saturday west of Worcester. At the South and West the storm and freshet have been very severe. Around Pittsburgh, Pa., the waters rose to nearly the height of the great freshet of 1832, bridges were swept away, some lives were lost, the lower part of the Allegany city was inundated, and some 1500 families turned out of their houses or driven into their upper stories. Pittsburgh suffered less, but the damage to both places is stated at $100,000.

A despatch says:—

A number of men were seen floating down on parts of rafts, and doubtless many lives have been lost. A raft without sweeps struck against the Mechanic street bridge, and was shattered in pieces. All on board perished in sight of thousands who lined the shores, unable, however, to render any assistance.

The April storm of this year will compare in loss and distress with any which have gone before it.—*Boston Courier.*

THE LATE STORM.—FATAL DISASTER.—One or more distressing accidents have taken place since yesterday. Just before dark last night, the bows of a vessel broken off just abaft her main rigging, were seen on the outer bars, about a mile north of Highland light, with fifteen persons upon it. The rest of the vessel was washing ashore. The persons upon the wreck could be heard calling for assistance, but the tremendous sea upon the shore, combined with the darkness and dense fog which set in about that time, prevented all help to them. Fires were built upon the beach, and the people turned out and lined the shore. Two brave men—Jonathan Collins and Daniel Cassidy of Truro, made an attempt to go off in a dory to the assistance of the persons on board,—they succeeded in getting near enough to converse with persons on the wreck when their uncertain craft was overset, and both of the excellent men were unfortunately drowned.—Afterwards, two of the unfortunate crew were washed ashore, completely exhausted, but all the thirteen others of the crew were drowned.—*Boston Courier, April 22.*

Passenger trains now run on the Panama Rail Road as far as Buena Vista. The road is expected to be open to Honda on the 18th, leaving only 12 miles of river navigation. Passengers leaving Aspinwall in the morning arrive at Gorgona the same day. The fare is $5. The road is described as in excellent order.

The El Dorado received and discharged her passengers direct from the ship to the wharf at Aspinwall. All the mail steamers now land at Aspinwall, and Chagres is being fast depopulated. Many houses are already removed from there to Aspinwall, and the latter place presents a busy appearance.

The steamer "Northener" left Panama on the 26th ult. for San Francisco. She took out a large number of passengers at $125 each, being $50 less than the usual rate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Several inhabitants of Carleton" are informed that strenuous endeavours are being used to prevent the evil complained of. The highly important experiment of effectually burning saw dust, has succeeded admirably at the mill in question, and saw-mill owners in this vicinity, so far as this fact is concerned, can now adopt the mode with every confidence in its success. A idea has been suggested for consuming smoke—the nuisance adverted to—and workmen are now busily employed in carrying it out. In a few days we hope that a satisfactory result may be attained, and then all cause of complaint will cease to exist, whilst a very desirable end will be realised, of which others, who have borne no portion of the cost of the experiment, can reap the benefit in their own individual instance, as soon as they please.

Passengers in the Niagara for St. John—Messrs. George Young, John McLauchlan, Wm. Olive, and Capt. R. G. Moran.

Married.

On the 21st inst., at Christ Church Cathedral by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Mr. John Thomas, Merchant, to Kate, second daughter of Charles Brannen, Esq., of Fredericton.

At Moncton, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Allen, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. John Arthur Stiles, of Coverdale, Albert, to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Jacob Wortman, of Moncton.

At Amherst, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. John Francis, Mr. Frederick Bulmer, Merchant, to Miss Mary Morton, both of Amherst.

Died.

Tuesday, after an illness of seven weeks, Mr. Edward C. Waddington, in the 32d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, Mr. George W. Potter, in the 47th year of his age, formerly a merchant of this city.

On Thursday, Sarah, wife of Mr. William Bay, in the 24th year of her age, a native of Shelburne.

On the 20th inst., of measles, William M., the youngest son of Mr. William Groom, of this City, aged 1 year, 8 months and 7 days.

At St. Martins, on the 13th inst., in the 70th year of her age, Eleanor Ann, wife of the Rev. John Masters. She was a native of Chester, N. S.

At Fredericton, on Saturday week, Ann Jane, youngest daughter of George Ritchie, Esq., aged 9 months.

On Monday evening, after a protracted illness of 10 months, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. William Nutt, (coloured,) in the 33d year of his age.

At Sheffield, on the 19th inst., after a protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Hannah, wife of Mr. Abram N. Tupper, and second daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Barker, aged 26 years.

At South Richmond, County of Carleton, on the 7th inst., Jessie, wife of Mr. James McLean, formerly of St. John, aged 25 years.

At Southampton, York County, on the 22d inst., in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Peter Grant, late Carpenter in Her Majesty's Navy. He was superannuated from the ship San Josef.

At Woodstock, 20th ult., Frederick Stanton, eldest child of Rev. T. Todd, aged 10 months.

At Middle River, Cape Breton, on the 1st inst., in the 95th year of her age, Isabella McKinzie. At same place, on the 9th inst., in the 92d year of his age, Donald McRae, her husband.—The deceased were married in the year 1780, and emigrated to America from Ross-shire, Scotland, in 1803.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived April 23d.

Friday—Barque Oronoco, McIntyre, Glasgow, 14 days—John Robertson, general cargo.—On the 11th, off Yarmouth, spoke ship Washington, from Saint John, for Leith.

Brig Elizabeth, Clements, Yarmouth, 3—Charles M'Laughlan, ballast.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston.—Geo. Thomson, passengers and miscellaneous.

Saturday—Ship Sir Henry Pottinger, Hawes, London, 31—John Hawes, general cargo.

Alnoque, Hilley, Liverpool, 34—Geo. Thomson, dr.

Barque May, Ritchie, Boston, 14—C. M'Laughlan, ballast.

Panide, Walker, London, 33—R. Rankine & Co., general cargo.

Alert, Williams, Hull, 51—R. Rankine & Co., ballast.

Henry Paterson, Greig, Grangemouth, 49—R. Rankine & Co., coals.

Sarah, Captain Palmerston, Lovett, Boston, 2—Chas. M'Laughlan, ballast.

Sloop Gem, Dawson, 15—Chas. M'Laughlan, do.

Clifton, Bailey, New York, 12—S. Wiggins & Son, do.

Mary Ann, Hammond, Fundamenty, 22—W. & G. Parks, do.

Brig Ann, Hatfield, Boston, 10—J. W. Cudlip, coal.