

yard from the frigates lee bow. The return shot did not reach half way. The frigate now set a Russian ensign at her main, which was responded to with another shell which fell short and to leeward. The frigate again fired four guns, and ran up another ensign to the fore, for which another shell was fired. Fury rapidly dropping the chase. Having got out of range to windward, it was at first contemplated to engage the frigate with long guns but at this time the enemy's steamer was rapidly coming up, and it was judged prudent on board Fury to be content with taking a merchant-man and six prisoners. When Fury went alongside the prize she hauled down Austrian and set English colors. The rage of the Russians must have been great, as they seemed sure of catching the Fury. The chase of Fury continued from 7 to 11 A.M., during two hours of which she was in great danger. She returned to Kavarna 14th, after visiting the mouths of the Danube.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF CAPTAIN FOOTE AND FOUR SEAMEN OF H. M. S. CONFLICT.

A letter from Memel, of the 19th ult, reports the melancholy death of Capt J. Foote, of the corvette Conflict, a most meritorious officer Captain Foote came on shore on the morning of the 19th, with another officer, on business connected with the prizes. About 5 in the afternoon he wished to return on board. A fresh north-wester had been blowing for some time, right against the stream of the Haf, where it debouches. There was a heavy surf, especially between the moles. The head pilot at Memel strongly advised Capt. Foote to take a larger boat for his return, but in vain. The Captain, with his Lieutenant, got into a long narrow gig that was manned with five sailors. In less than ten minutes after, the boat suddenly disappeared. In an instant the life-boat was launched and manned with pilots, but it came too late to save all; the Lieutenant and one of the men were still alive and clinging to the thwart-ropes of the boat, but half frozen; the Captain, with four of his men, had already found a watery grave.

A LIVING CARGO OF HUMANITY.—A letter under date of Constantinople, April 15th, says—The Himalaya, steamer, came into Galliboh harbour or bay on Thursday last. Capt. Kellock had his usual good fortune and made the passage from Malta to this port in 62 hours. Just hear what she carried—Of the 33d regiment she had 839 men present under arms; of the 41st regiment 799 under arms; of the crew about 150—in a word, she bore within her iron ribs—men, women and officers—a burden of more than 2100 souls.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.

From the New Brunswick "British Constitution" of the 12th of April.

"Strange rumors are afloat regarding the present temporary Parliament House at Quebec. Since the burning of the House of Assembly, a Nunery has been converted into a protem legislature, at the annual rent of £800. This is by some considered a scheme of the priests and jesuits to let it to the Government, then burn it, and get the Government of Canada to build a new one."

This prediction, delivered in New Brunswick on the 12th of April, has been singularly fulfilled on the morning of the 15th of May. The British Constitution is a new Protestant paper which has not been in existence as yet, for a year.—Examiner.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—A master bricklayer, attached to the Stanton Iron Works, in South Derbyshire England, while effecting some repairs upon the wall of a furnace, was precipitated from his position by the giving away of some bricks into the midst of a mass of molten lead. The operatives who saw him stooping, with his hands and feet in the red hot metal, could do nothing more than pour vast quantities of water upon the fire and upon the person of their unfortunate fellow workmen.—When the heat of the furnace was somewhat subdued, so as to allow of access to the body, all that could be found of the remains was a single shrivelled fragment of the trunk, two or three feet in length.

LIQUOR LICENCES.—A Special Sessions was held at the Court House on Monday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the granting of Tavern and Retail Licences. There were only two days. Want of time prevented our being present or we would have taken "notes" of the speeches. Licences from £2 upwards have been granted.—Standard.

SQUEAMISH.—The Albany Register says that on Wednesday last a maiden lady fell from a ferry boat while crossing the river opposite that city, and upon being rescued by the ferryman, immediately began to scold the man for taking such liberties with her as to put his arm round her waist in order to lift her from the water! He ought to have sponged her in again!

MANIFESTO OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.—A supplement extraordinary to the Journal de St. Petersburg, of April 11 (23rd.) 1854, No. 379, gives the following Manifesto of the Emperor:

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11 (23).

By the Grace of God, we Nicholas the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., to all our subjects, make known: Since the commencement of our difference with the Turkish Government, we have solemnly announced to our faithful subjects that a sentiment of justice had alone induced us to re-establish the violated rights of the orthodox Christians, subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

We have not sought, we do not seek, to make conquest, nor to exercise in Turkey any supremacy whatever, that might be likely to exceed that influence which belongs to Russia by virtue of existing treaties.

At that period we already encountered distrust, then soon a covert hostility on the part of the Government of France and England, who endeavoured to lead the Porte astray by misrepresenting our intentions. Lastly, at this moment, England and France throw off the mask, regard our difference with Turkey as a mere secondary question, and no longer dissemble that their joint object is to weaken Russia, to tear from her a part of her possessions, and to bring down our country from the powerful position to which the hand of the Supreme Being had exalted it. Is it for orthodox Russia to fear such threats?

Ready to confound the audacity of the enemy, shall she swerve from the sacred purpose that has been assigned to her by Divine Providence? No! Russia has not forgotten God! It is not for worldly interests that she has taken up arms; she combats for the Christian faith, for the defence of her co-religionists oppressed by implacable enemies.

Let all Christendom know, then, that the thought of the Sovereign of Russia is also the great thought that animates and inspires all the great family of the Russian people—this orthodox people, faithful to God and his only Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

It is for the faith and for Christendom that we combat!

God with us—who against us?

Given at St. Petersburg, on the 11th day of the month of April, in the year of grace 1854, and the twenty-ninth of reign.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

A DEACON'S QUOTATION OF SCRIPTURE ON THE USE OF WINE AND WATER.—Mr. Secretary Marcy recently told an anecdote at a dinner party in Washington, which runs thus. He said that a few weeks since Gov. Seymour of New York wrote to him, that since he had vetoed the liquor-law he had received various letters from gentlemen in the different parts of the state, both approving and disapproving of his course in the premises. Among them was one from an honest old deacon, who resided somewhere in the centre of the state, which commended his action in the strongest terms.—The old gentleman alluded to informed the governor that he was deeply interested in the debates on both sides of the question, and did not let one "jot or tittle" escape him. He had too, he said, looked up his Bible from Genesis to Revelation, in order to see how the liquor question was there treated, and after mature deliberation he came to the conclusion that all the great and good men, as Noah, Moses, David, Solomon, Paul and Timothy, not only were partakers of the "rosy," but recommended it to others; in a word, in his researches he only found one instance, (that of "Dives,") where a man called for cold water and that he was in hell, where he ought to be!

WAR PREPARATIONS IN CUBA.—The Havana correspondent of the Delta reports great preparations for war and says:

"The artillery companies have been sent to the Moro Castle, and guns have been mounted in the different fortifications around Havana, and the Governor has at last decided upon arming four thousand blacks. These troops are to be officered by whites, and the sergeants are to be whites also.—By this it would appear that the government cannot rely upon the Spanish white population for effectual support, or it may be mere pretence to form a nucleus for a black army to convert Cuba into an African possession, in case the government of Spain cannot be maintained."

The war has occasioned great distress among the poor of Constantinople. Thousands are dying of hunger, thirst, nakedness and disease.—Portland Transcript.

The owners of Russian merchant vessels in the ports of Cadiz, Setubal, and Lisbon, have ordered them to be sold.

HYDROPHOBIA—THREE CHILDREN BITTEN—A HEARTLESS MAN.—The Western New Yorker gives the following account of a sad occurrence in the town of Ripley in Chautauque county: We learn from a private source that a Mr. Wells, residing in the town of Ripley, had a child 18 months old bitten by a rapid dog one day last week, which caused its death shortly after. Also two other children, the names of whom we have not learned were immediately taken to Buffalo for medical assistance. The particulars of the affair, as near as we can learn, are as follows: It appears that on a day or two previous, a man came along with a dog which Mr. Wells wished to purchase, but the owner then refused to part with him. He proceeded on his journey but a short distance before the animal was attacked by another dog, evidently rabid, and bitten severely. The owner seeing this, and fearing that he should be compelled to part with his dog without any remuneration whatever, immediately returned to the house of said Wells and concluded to part with the dog. Mr. W. seemed to take a peculiar fancy to the animal, and without hesitating a moment paid for the dog, and permitted him to run at liberty through the house. A few days afterwards the dog showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and while in a fit, bit one of the children. In a few days the child began to show symptoms of the disease by biting its own arm in a horrible manner, leaving the bone almost destitute of flesh, and died in a short time. This sad affair led Mr. W. to believe that he had made a bad bargain and instantly proceeded to destroy the dog lest he might do further damage, but did not succeed in killing the animal until he had bitten two other children. We understand that the former owner of the dog has been arrested, but have not learned the particulars of the trial.

The ingenious inventor of the composing machine (it, in fact, does much more—it returns the types, and re-assorts them after being used), Herr Sorensen, has just had the gold medal of merit conferred upon him. One machine does the work of 12 men and boys, and much more rapidly and agreeably. The inventor was himself a poor compositor and has now realized the idea of a whole life.—Morning Chronicle Copenhagen Correspondent.

ODESSA, on the Black Sea, which has been bombarded by Admiral Dundas, contains a population of about 90,000. It is the emporium of the South of Russia, and is built on cliffs rising above the sea and forming an amphitheatre around the bay; it is fortified according to the modern principles of defence, and the citadel, on the east side of the town, commanding the port. "The port is formed by two large moles, one of which is regularly defended by a parapet with embrasures for the cannon, the anchorage in the bay is good, and the water so deep that vessels of the first class lie within reach of the shore."

Give me but the liberty of the Press, and I will give to the Minister a venal House of Commons—I will give him the full sway of the patronage of office—I will give him all the power that place can confer upon him, to purchase up submission and overawe resistance—and yet, armed with the liberty of the Press. I will go forth to meet him undismayed—I will attack the mighty fabric he has reared with that mightier engine—I will shake down from its height corruption, and bury it amid the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter.—Sheridan

The following is the formal which must be repeated by a Protestant, making a revocation of his former religion for that of the Catholic.—Read it: "We confess that the Romish doctrine is the Catholic, pure, divine, saving, old and true doctrine; but the Protestant doctrine is false, erroneous, blasphemous, accursed, heretical, damning, seditious ungodly; hence we curse our parents who educate us in the heretical faith. We also curse those who raise in our minds any doubt of the Romish Catholic faith. We curse the books we have read, which contain the blasphemous doctrine. We also curse all those works which we have read whilst in the heretical faith that we may not be answerable for them before God at the last day. We moreover swear that so long as a drop of blood runs in our veins we will pursue that accursed Protestant faith in every way secretly and openly, with force and fraud. Clam et aperte, violentar, et fraudulenter, in word and deed, and even with the sword."—N. Y. Crusader.

FIRE AT FREDERICTON.—A fire broke out at Fredericton on Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, in a house in Westmorland street, occupied by Mr. Sanderson, baker. The firemen were quickly on the ground, but notwithstanding their exertions the flames extended to the adjoining building owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Bradley.—Both houses were completely destroyed. Mr. Sanderson was insured for £200. Mr. Bradley was uninsured.

VARNA, April 14.—The frigates Magellan Sedon, cruising before "Kostenje," fired on Russian Cavalry, and thus secured the retreat of two officers who had been reconnoitering the position.

ST. PETERSBURG II, 23.—The following war is now being levied. On tradesmen and mechanics of the first guild, 300 silver rubles; on that of the second, 160; and on the third, 106. Housekeepers without distinction are assessed per cent, or the actual rent they pay or receive.

At Warsaw 1,000,000 roubles in paper had been issued.

Prussia has forbidden privateers to enter harbors.

A private telegraphic despatch received from Odessa by a Greek firm in London, and dated 26th ult., states that the whole combined fleet of its departure on the morning of that day.

SEMLIN, April 28.—The Turks as they advanced into Little Wallachia, were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

One French steamer had run aground near Odessa, but was got off in 20 minutes.

The 33d, 41st, 49th, 77th, 47th, and 88th English regiments of the line were stationed at Scutaria.

There was some talk of the return of Mehemet Ali Pasha to the Government as Minister of war.

The 44th, 50th, 93d, 4th, and 28th English regiments, with the rifles, were still at Gallipoli.

Napoleon and the Sultan.

DESCENDED FROM AMERICAN LADIES.

The past history of the families of Louis Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey is full of interesting and marvelous incidents; some of which are, probably, not generally known to our readers. The two monarchs, now so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, are both grandsons of American ladies. These ladies were born and raised in the same neighborhood, on the Island of Martinique, one at the West Indies. They were of French origin and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine Tascher and Miss S.

The history of Josephine is generally known. She went to France and was married to M. Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugène and a daughter, Hortense. Sometime after the death of Beauharnais, Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, and became Empress of France. Her daughter, Hortense, was married to Louis Napoleon, then King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by that marriage.

Miss S. quitted the Island of Martinique some time before her friend. But the vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by the Algerine corsairs, and the crew and passengers made prisoners. But this corsair ship was in turn attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S. was carried by them to Constantinople and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishments found her a purchaser in the Sultan himself; and she soon became the chief lady of Seraglio and Sultana of Turkey. Mahmoud II. was her son and the present Sultan, Abdul Medjid, is the son of Mahmoud.

Thus the two sovereigns who now occupy a large space in the world's eye are the grandsons of two American creole girls, who were playmates in their youth; and were as remarkable for the beauty and excellent dispositions as for their varied and singular fortunes. Both of these women in the height of their power, remembered all their friends of their youth, and provided munificently for their welfare. Many of the relatives of these Sultan left the Island of Martinique, and settled in Constantinople, where their descendants still reside, and enjoy the favor of the Sultan. The Sultan died in 1811, and their grandsons now rule over two wide and powerful empires; and are entering as friends and allies, upon one of the most momentous and sanguinary struggles in which Europe was ever involved.—Pittsburgh Post.

THE QUEEN AND THE SLAVE.—A fugitive slave in the employ of Clark & Pond, millers at Fulton, N. Y., sent a barrel of specimen flour to Queen Victoria. A few days since he received an autograph letter from the Queen, acknowledging the receipt of the flour, and enclosing \$300 in return.—Portland Transcript.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Yesterday we were shown a young pig that had four ears, 8 eyes, startle tails, and but one head. It was one of a litter ten, and lived two days after birth. When opened, it was found to have two hearts, and two stomachs. The person who had it brought it from Addison, in the township of Young, above Toronto, and he intends shipping it to Barum.—News of the Week.