Poetry.

OUR HOME.

BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS. A lowly, wildwood home is ours, No spacious balls, no lofty towers, No gardens gay, with fairr bowers. No pomp nor pride are tere: Yet wealth, with ingers bright and cold, Toose magic fingers, nerved with gold, Amid the realms of romauce old, Ne'er wrought a home so dear.

Its summer roof is gay with moss, And climbing vines and roses cross, And blooming trees their branches toss, In breeze and subshime there ; And when her garland autumn weaves, Or coral seeds and painted leaves, The moss grown gray mong the eaves, Like age's wint ming hair.

And now, though piled with drifting snow, Though herce the north winds round it blow. No com can reach the hearts below. Where social Love nords sway; Where cheerily each winter night, Waite mazing fires ourn high and bright, The scattered household band unite. Arvand the hearthstone gray.

The dear old hearthstone of our home ! Vinere er on earth our steps may roam, No parer light than thine can come, Life's paramage to cheer-Ligar from the mazing orange piled high. A . a notier nebt, that calmot die, I Tom cace filling the and toring eye, that makes our nousehold dear.

THE HUNTER'S SONG.

The wo dwele i the for st has just begun to sing, In have is in the areau, and the rocks are on the In the eye of every blossom the night has lef a tear.

The moon ought to pare, and the stars to disappear, The hunters are meeting, with horse and with hound. And bly the wearts are greeting La. Born's merry sound.

The buron and the squire, the yeoman and the

With many ag nite tady, in cap and kirtle dight, Are riving from the easile, a noof sight to see.

Away to the green glen! Away to the wood! Waere hanced, with his yeomen,

By mandows and by shaw to the greenwood we go-From the opain the term-leaves we origines the roc. his type the wind and beautiful, his antiers are And readdhim for a moment he throws a glance of

La. n onward he boundeth An the lace of the morn, And merring sommeth

From leash and temer loosened, o'er thicket and Away go our dogs, and there follow we ;-A riy gies the remson through forest and through

And on re forlow we with hound and with steed :-Chirara pelore us

Right and, ne bounds, Allin in is the chinas U. arra. and of hodals.

O er brook and o'er brier away flies the deer,-Suit we prisae hin, - hir dogs forthe near, -U. . . I rea's in his a canch, and italus at his side. And of the Caratheleer a is tastelled on his hide, I'b. o ign the will at earn an delies, Where the hat torrent splashes

Then back to our house, right merrily we ride, Dispersing through the country of rate and

Lac a ca-dedded situe.

Tie year and to his arm, and the baron to his hall, The and a to als kent a, and the hunter to his stail. the figot same entertly,

And merry, right merrily.

Attescellaneous.

From the Watchman and Reflector. THE BANKRUPT HUSBAND.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"It li have to go, Mary; there's no help

She looked up, the lady to whom these Wolds Were audicosed, in a way which 810 Nod I at they had strick and nurt her. Size was serio, and a child's skirt, and the head erwook followed her rapid fingers a ong the minute nike a line or showy loam. but now the work ion, unhecked to the

"A1, John, has it come to that?" asked Mir, the will of John Milcoln; and the Some bijoth in der cheesal Vanished away, and the words were sponen with a kind of gisp, as mough just ouncain them tay a in gary sivale rate rush of feelings that well over owered her voice.

Yes, Mary, it must come. God knows I've siraggiou as man dand as man could to westner the sorth, and I could have done i. 100, if those Western nouses hada't gone ander. But they'll carry us with it." "I can't realize it yet, John, ' she said. looking at him in a nah-bewildered, hahfrightened way that was pitful to see; the sa en l'a the mo went has non soumed ner. "O, May, I, Was na dest for your sake! and the words came in that sharp groun Willer Is terriole to hear from the Lips of a 8570 ig him. The tones roused her at once inco a consc or sees of which ad pefal lea them, and of the part she must bear in

"Dan't, John -don't take it so hard." her voice strugging up through a sob into a myre of b. 110 viser aness, and ner ups fas idang a sine, when, in hara weak at first, you can come would grow stronger and be and the time, just as you feel the same product of the diy when the first that samuelas suraffic weathy out or tue mo.migs mist.

"Losaliates soras as, Mary, if it hadn't besa to: you dad one candron; but that thought of all this, never once thanked God thought cats to the core it's more than 4

And for the first time the young wife and meaner mand a soo from the mas of her institute as no bowed down on the arm of ms oner. The pride of his manhood give way, at last, and Join Malcoim Weps use a late cand.

over her but one moment, and then Mary Malcolm forgot herself, and rose up to the height of her true womanhood-to the exaltation of self-sacrifice.

"John," said the soft, brave voice, don't ever say that again. Let every thing else fail, the heart of your wife never will.

And now she had come close to him, and he feit her small arms about his neck, and her head lay on his shoulder, as tender, as confiding as in their days of brightest pros-

And all through the day he had been looking forward to this hour and shrinking away from it; and once or twice-God torgive him !-he had glanced out of his office window to the river, which rolled its dark, sullen waters in the distance, and a fierce temptation had rushed over him, to drop every thing and hurry out there and bury all his pain and anguish under the dark, crumpled sheet of water.

But John, in his secret distress, knew that this temptation was the voice of the devil entering into his soul; but he was a man who teared God and kept his commanaments-he put the temptation asida. The young husband had not doubted his wife's heart for a moment; but he expected to see her almost stricken to the earth. w.ta the first tidings of the rum of the bouse in which be was the heaviest partner. He knew that her youth had been nurtured in all the grace and luxury that wealth conters, and he feared the thought of going out into the chill and darkness of poverty.

He had not looked for loud lamentations, or bitter reproaches, but he dreaded the silent tears, the mute despair of the white

So John Malcolm raised his hot face, stained with the tears that were shed for ner sake, and looked into the eyes of his wife; and she answered him with a smile that set even her face in a new sacredness and beau'y to her husband's eye-a smile co sweet and tender for him, so brave and defiant for the worst the world could up them, that it said to him at once all that ner words would, and could not.

"An, Many, my wife," said the merchant, "I thought when I came into my house, an hour ago, that I was a ruined man; I teel now as though I was a very rica-one.

"Rumed, with me and the children, John?" and now there was some faint reproach in her voice; but she clung closer to

"But, Mary-poor child, you don't know what it is to be poor, to g ve up so much of grace and luxury, to which you've been

"You say that, John, before you've tried me, and seen what springs of courage and lowers of self sacrifice there are in my nature." The noble words had a fitting emmasis in the sweet smile-in the steadfast, danneless tones.

" But we shall have to give up the house,

"Well, we can feel just as happy in a smaller one. Our love has had a broader loundation than stately rooms and costly farniture. We'll take a cozy little cottage somewhere in the country, and for three servants get along with one."

Hearing these words John Malcolm look ed at his wife; but he did not say then what was in his heart-a thanksgiving to God for the angel He had sent to walk with lim. He took her hand and held it close in his, while he told her of a templation which nad beset him before the failure of his house became certain-a temptation by yielding to which he could have saved anaself from faiture. But it must have peen by dishonest means, by taking advanage of others in his power-in short, by a traid, which, though man's laws never could reach, God's did, with that eternal Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you.'

"O. tnank God! thank God you were delivered from this evil! I had rather you should go down to your grave without a I har than have commetted this sin," said dary Milcoin; and the tears were bright in her bine eyes.

And afterwards there fell a little silence betweet those two, husband and wife. It was broken by the latter. She looked up in the man's face, and her little fingers sife ed thems lves through the dark hair that had no shocks of gray, and her look, bright. grateful, loving, touched and covered a great deal.

"What is it, Mary?"

"I was thinking, John, how much better off today I am than thousands of wives broughout the land. How many there are who sit in their lon ly homes, wearing the slow hours away with hopes and fears for the husbands who have gone to the war. and who e dreams at hight are filled with isions of buttle-fields, where the one beloved face lies white and ghastly on the souden g ass, with no hand to oler the last cap of cold water, no ear to catch the at, low word. Ah, John, my eyes have never searched, as so many eager eyes do. for your name among the lists of dead or wounded; and 'laned' seems a word to mank God for, when I think of that." She was crying now she, the broken

merchants wire-crying for joy. "Mary," said John Malgo, "I never for it, through the day that has been the darkest a.r. the brightest of my life; for out of the thick cloud has its blessed light shined.Z

And after a while their talk went on all the practical matters and uses which so nearly concerned them-the r trenching their expenses, the selling the furn ture at Anen the woman's beart, the Woman's ouce, and setting them elves in the cottage,

en, roused themselves; the waves went word with a tone which gave it a sweet his success will not be so immediate nor so | solation, and fall back seriously upon guerilla

flavor of home. "I can get a clerkship, and we can contrive to live on a small salary until the war is over, which God grant may not be long: and afterward I shall, doubtless, see my way clear into business again. But, Mary, don't you know how folks will pity you behind your back, and say you've come down dreadfully in the world, and say that it's a shame you ever threw yourself away on such a poor dog as I am.

"They won't know what they're saying, then, and I certainly shan't care for it." Her simile was clear and bright now, as sunshine that has struggled with the cloud, and come out of it trumphant.

"Well, Mary, a strong heart makes a stout arm, and I shall toil with both for you and the children, as a man does for those who are dearer than life to him.

" Dear John!"-her hand fluttered down on his shoulder in a pretty, caressing way, though her tones needed nothing more.

"I came home, Mary, a miserable, discouraged, broken-spirited man; and now I reel as brave, as strong, as cheerful, too, as I ever did in my life-aye, and richer; for it needed this day and this trial, to show me what the woman I have married was worth, and all she could be to me. O. Mary, if there were only more wives in the world like you!"

Dear reader, have you ever stood, like this woman, face to face with adversity?and have you, too, learned in what spirit o take it?

THE CIVIL WAR. By the following article from the New York World of last Wednesday, it will be seen that the Fed rals were hasty in arriving at the conclusion that the Southern army, on the Yorktown peninsula, were broken and demoralized. there is much hard fighting to be done there et, and the Southern forces are receiving powerful aid from their allies, dysentry and fever, which as the season advances, must prove most destructive, especially to Northern troops. The World says :-

Contrary to public enticipations the rebel rmy under Gen. Joe Johnson has made a determined stand at Williamsburg. They are in great force at that place -General McClet ian telegraphs to the War Department that they considerably outnumbered nim-and already there has been sharp fighting, which may he the prejude to an obstinate general engagement. This formidable resistance at Williamsburg makes it proper to review the retreat from Yorktown, and revise some of the too. hasty conclusions which the public has drawn from that unexpected movement of the rebels. Williamsburg which is about ten miles from Yorktown, is a small city situated midway between the two rivers, at a distance of six miles. from each. The rebel army in its new position s therefore out of range of our gunboats, which is do btless one of the principle reasons for the retreat. The fact that all our imporant victories have been won by aid of naval auxiliaries made the rebel generals unwilling. to risk a trial of strength at York own. The loss of Gloucester Point would have opened leluge of spells they would have rained into the rebel entrenchments was a prospect before which Lee and Johnson recoiled.

Another reason for the retreat was that it would deprive Gen. McClellan of his superority in heavy artillery. Our intelligent ias describes the effect produced on the rebel theers by the enormous size of the projectiles thrown anto their entrenchments from the immense Pariott guns of battery Number One Guns throwing 200-pound projectiles are, o course, too heavy for rapid transportation.-I'ne retreat to Williamsbug not only puts the rebel army out of the range of our gunboats, out enables to in to fight our land forces with less in quality of weapons. If they ahandond their seige guns they also deprived as of he use of ours, which were altogether more ffective matruments of destruction. In deinberating on the expediency of the evacuation. hey weighed the strength of their entrenenments against their exposure to our gunboats from their proxemity to the York river. There can be no more conclusive proof that their successiul retreat enables them to fight on better erms than is turnished by Gen. McCle lan's ispatch. At Yorktown he counted on victory with the confidence of absolute certainity; but it Williamsburg be considers himself materied against superior odds, and instead of promising immediace victory talks of holding the enemy in check while he resumes his original

The fact that the rebels have made another McClellan thinks they will fight well, shows that the public jamped too hastily to the conlusion that they were badly demoralized .-This erroneous inference was drawn from the precipitation of their retreat, of which so many evidences were discovered in their deserted intrenchments. But it lay in the nature of the operation that its final stages should be precipitate, however orderly and deliberate all the early part of it may have been. They could not have retreated in a body, taking all their nunitions with them, without immediate discovery. When a retreat is spread over two or three days' time, and executed piecemeal, the peril to the troops that remain rapidly increases in proportion as the others are witndrawn. The danger of discovery becomes constantly greater while their power of resistance constantly diminishes. The regiments dist ordered away march in comparative safety; those which remain to the last and bring up the rear run a most fearful hazard, and are itsely to leave behind them evidences of preipitation. But the fact that they fix in terror loes no prove the demoralizati n of the great body of the army whose retreat they masked oy remaining in the jaws of danger. The cobels lest so many gues because their weight and position were such that they could not have been removed without exposing the cardinal fact which it was of supreme importance

easily actieved as it would have been it his plan had not been thwarted by the Secretary of War. When McClellan left Washington, it had been arranged that McDowell should follow him with his whole corps d'armee. McDowell's column was to have been landed at Urbana, on the Rappahannock, and to have proceeded thence across the country and have got in the rear of the rebel army on the peninsula. The timely execution of this part of the plan would have compelled the robels either to remain and fight at Yorktown, or to surrender their who e army. Instead of fulfilling this understanding, Mr. Stanton has seen fit to put McDowell in a position where te is neither accomplishing anything himself nor giving any aid to other generals. If disaster should come out of this deliberate foiling of McClellan's plans, the country will hold the Secretary of War responsible for the result. But although victory will be purchased more dearly than it Mr. Stunion had kept faith with the commanding general, we cannot doubt that it will be achieved. We are certain that Gen McC'etlan will accomptish all that is within the power of human effort with the force at his disposal.

The Tour of the Prince of Wales-

ALEXANDRIA, April 10.

The only intelligence received of the movements of the Prince of Wales since his departure hence on the 28th ult. was brought by the Osborne, which returned to Alexandria in the beginning of last week, after an absence of only five days. The weather on the passage to Jaffa was perfection, and the voyage prosperous and smooth to a degree remarkable even in these highly favoured latitudes. The Prince landed privately on the atternoon of his arrival, and enjoyed a walk in the orange groves for which Jaffa is celebrated throughout the Levast. The trees are at this season laden with fruit and blossom, the rich profusion of which may be judged by the fact that at night the air is heavy with the perfume, even out at sea at a distance from the land His R ya! Highness also visited the house identified by tradition as that to which " the Centurion of the Italian band" sent his servants in search of Peter, who lodged at Joppa, with one Simon, a tanner, whose house is by the seaside." In the evening the commarders of Her Majesty's ships in attendance on the Royal yacht and the consul of the port dined with his Royal Highness. The next morning being Sunday, divine service was performed on board by the Rev. Professor Stanley, who preached in especial reference to the history and scenes of the Holy Land. The party afterwards proceeded to the shore. His Royal Highness was received at the landing lace by an officer and guard of honor sent to Jan's by the Pasha of Jerusalem, who it was found had, moreover, furnished horses for the use of the Prince. The party were specially mounted, and at once proceeded on their pil-

grimage to the Holy City. They were to leave Jerusalem on the 9th, or their journey towards the north, and to reach Beyrout in the beginning of May. Her Majesis ship Doris continues in attendance upon his Royal Highness, 'ollowing a pa allel route along the coast The Osborne sails for Beyrout on the 15th inst., but will call at Jaffa, his Hoval Highness having kindly desired that the of ficers of the royal yacht should have an opportanity of likewise visiting the sacred city-Shipping Gazette, April 21.

THE SULTAN AND THE EDITOR .-- On Wednes day last, towards midnight, an officer of the an obstructed passage for our gunboats. The palace, escorted by some of the Sultan's servants called upon the editor of the "Terjumani-Akh wal, 'and said to him, "Effendi, the Pacishchal begs you to come to the palace immediately." It is very late," answered the journalist, "and t am rather unwell; will not to-morrow do? "No, no," was the reply," you must come di-rectly, and we have brought a horse expressly correspondent, in the letter published yester- for you." The party set out, but fluding the Galata bridge open to let several vesse's pass they were delayed, and it was three o clock in the morning before they reached the palace of Dolma Baktche. The Sultan having gone to bed, the elicor of the "Terjumani-Akhwal passed the rest of the night on a sofa in the palace. In the morning he had an interview with the Sultan, who told him that he was sorry to see how little the press spoke of public affairs. and that he wished to see all facts of importance in print. Tais is delightful-but the councillorof the Porte do not share this opinion of his Ma jesty. He may love light, but they prefer tlarkness, and hold that an ignorant people is more Courrier d'Orient' must have had some inkling of this story, for, in a little article of Saturday, it spoke as follows-" We do not believe that the infallibility of Ministers is a dogma, and we should be glad to find that their acis are not inviolable. The discussion of public affairs would be most useful, both for Government and the governed, and we venture to say that it would not be displeasing in the highest regions

The Civil War: Great Events.

The President of the United States has sent into the Senate of the United States, for cons and at so short a distance, and that General himation, the name of a gentleman whom he has nominated for the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans ! No single incident, that we have recorded during these twelve fatal months, seems to us so pregnant with significance. For it implies not only an immense military advantage gained by the Union forces -it hints a policy best adapted to convince the South that the enforced supremacy of the Federal government is not to be todowed by terrorism, confiscation, abolition, presecutions, and the long train of ills that some times attend the close of civil wars. On the contrary, Trade is to be opened -to resume its course, it the inhabitants be willing to buy and sell and get gain. Whether they will be, or whether, compelled to succumb to superior for e, they will still hold aloof from commercial intercourse with their Northern brethren, is a problem that will ere long be solved, unless the position of local attairs should become changed or complicated by any sudden military mivement. New Orteans has long been said to number among its inhabitants a large proportion of for eigners and Americans from distant States, who took little or no part in the attempted revolation, and who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to return to their lawful pursuits. Presuming, therefore, that the port be opened, and trade resumed, it is thought not improbable that other ports may

warfare, if outnumbered and heaten by land as by sea. The South, if compelled to bend to inevitable fate, must be mad indeed not to perceive that its sole chance of restoration to moderate prosperity lies in its making a virtue of necessity; the most infatuated slaveowner in its borders cannot shut his eyes to the simple fact that a warfare, prolonged beyond hope or chance of success, will extin-guish utterly the institution by which he lives, and for the security of which he took up arms For, the question of Slavery, if the vanquished do not ceds in time, will pass beyond the reach of legislation and political tinkering. It will be practically solved by the contact of antagonism. The Slave race need not be em-ancipated by Act of Congress; it will take upon itself the pains, pleasures, privileges, and drawoacks, that freedom is supposed to offer, wherever hostile armies reach.—N. Y.

A CUPOLA VESSEL.—The tender of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, of the Isle of Dogs, for the construction of Captain Cole's cupola vessel having been found to be the lowest, it was on Monday last accepted by the Admiralty Messrs. Samuda h ve bound themseives, under a penalty of £4,000, (which will be rigid ly enforced in the event of any tuckes on their part,) to launch the ship on the 10th of February, 1863. The price at which the contract, namely, £44. 15s., is taken, is regarded as very low, and the gentlemen who have underta-ken it will, if they succeed in complying with its terms, deserve great praise for their enter-prise and energy. The ship, for which £180,-000 has been taken in the estimates, is to be 280 feet long, nearly 2,600 tons, will draw a bout 20 feet, and will have engines of 500 horse-power. She will, according to present arrangements, have six cupolas, each armed with two 100-pounder Armstrong guns .- Army and Nuvy Gazette.

THE RECAPTURE OF THE EMILIE ST. IERRE - I'ne offair of the English vessel St. Pierre, captured of Charleston, S. C., under suspicious circumstances, and retaken from the prize crew placed on board of her and carried into Liverpool, the New York Times seems to think will give rise, at least, to some diplomatic correspondence between this country and England- The following are stated as

the reasons for this opinion : "The captain of the St. Pierre had no warrant in maritime law for resuming possession of his ship while on its way to an Admirally Court, which had yet to decide upon its inno cence or guilt. Had it been the vessel of a belligerent, such an act would have been protected by the usages of war. But, as the vessel of a neutral, it was bound to submit to the judgment of a Prize Court without resistance or hesitation While this point is perfectly clear in itself, it becomes still clearer in view of the fact that, after an act of war-namely, the confining and wound ing of those legaliy in charge of the vesselneutenant and sailors of the American navy were carried as prisquers of war into a neutral port. This phase of the transaction has no ciruiastance justifiable under international law. It is unquestionably an exceedingly near little bit of business; but it will require from Engand reparation as complete and satisfactory as that we fraukly rendered in the instance of the Trent. All the credit of surprising and treach erously caging men who, confiding in known principles of maritime law and honor, were wholly unsuspicious and unprepared, these three heroes may freely enjoy. But the jest merry as it is, will demand a very pretty indem-

A FOREIGN ADVENTURER UNMASKED. The Washington e rrespondent of the New York Heraid writes :- Count Sweiting Crain. is the name of an adventurer who came to this country several weeks since, bearing letters purporting to have been written by a General wno served under the Archduke Maximilian, recommending him to Baron Hulseman, Austrian Minister, and desiring him to credit the Count with four hundred dollars per month .-He succeeded in deceiving Chevalier Hulse man and all other foreign diplomats. In the New York Hotel he gave a grand entertainment, to which the Belgian Ministers and other distinguished gentiemen were invited. and it is said, run up a bill of eight nundred dollars at that notel. He has enjoyed the hospitalities of all the foreign diplomats in Washlugton, and at their request, with that of Secretary Seward, he was appointed to General Fremont's staff, and sent for duty to General Doubleday, who commands the troops in Washington. The Count was very generous with his money and attention to wounded soldiers, and won the good opinion of all who became acquainced with him. Baron Hulseman, who has cashed his drafts to the amount of sixteen hundred dollars, wrote to Europe some inquiries about him, and by the last steamer learned that the letters presented by the Count were torgeries, and that Maximilian had no such General as the one whose signature was used. When this revelation was made, an Thursday, the Count disappeared .-He had hypothecated ins pay for the month of May for one hundred dollars, to Rigg & Co., bankers, and may have fleeced others. Our citizens are laughing at the diplomats, and the police are in pursuit of the Count.

Says the Milledgeville, Ga., Union: - "During the past three months we have lost many valuable officers. It is beyond question that the Yankees have sharpshooters, wearing bullet proof breast-plates, whose especial business it is to pick off our officers. At the battle of Shilog an unusual number of our officers were wounded. In some of the Alabama regiments every field officer was wounded. Is there no way to put a stop to this mode of warfare If the Yankees are allowed to fight us with breastplaces, should they be treated as prisoners of war when caught. We say not. When one is taken with his steel life preserver on he should be hung to the first tree. And why may not our aimy organize a coips of sharp shooters also, to pick off the Federal Generals? It is a gaine two can play at."

DESERTION.-The traditional deserter who carries off important documents on the eve of battle, has turned up in the army of the Potomac. The story seems in this case, however, to be true, that the Colonel and Major of the Sard New York—the former a Virginian by birthhave decided to share the fortunes of the Con ederacy. They went out beyond the pickets, and after some time, a Sergeant was sent to look for them. He reported that he saw them close

cen ly received a letter containing a check in blank, drawn in his favor on both the banks in question, which he would lay before the House, and which he supposed had been sent for the purpose of bribing him against the performance of his duty. It appears that the managers of those banks are the same who formerly "managed" the Colonial and Inter-national of "wild-cat" m mory. The committee has been granted.

The Demon of the Lamp.

It is well to be warned in time. The many deploring accidents, followed by loss of me which have resulted from the explosion of so-called paraffine oil, burnt in the nousehold lamp or stored in the tradesman's warehouse, have indicated that a dargerous and explosive fluid has found its way into trade as an adulteration of a reany useful and innocuous oil. The result of the Laucet Analytical Saritary Commission reveals a most starting and perilous state of things. It discloses a darger little less than appalling; and points to a fraud, which has crept into trade, and of which the perils are greater than the most imaginative alarmist could have conjured up. That inquiry has shown that crude and imperfectly-refined rock oil is being imported into this country in immense quantities, and is being sold as a cheap kind of paraffin to be burned in ordinary lamps, although it is in many respects a considerably more dangerous m derial than gunpowder litself. There are many hundred thousand gallons of this oil stored on the wharves, of which he point of ignition ranges below 117 deg. Fahr., and as low as 57 d g. Fahr. It by any chancesuch as is highly possible, may, might seem in the end inevitable his mass of flaid, combustible at this execedingly low temperature, should be ignited, the consequences might be productive of a calamity of which we cannot foresnadow the limits. The fiery and blazing nydro-carbon stored near the crowded docks and wharves of the Thames is capable of doating along with the tide, and it would be impossible to extinguish it. The destruction which was witnessed at Too ey-street, gives but a feeble notion of what hight thus occur. There are no precautions of storing which seem to us equal to meet the dangers of the case. The importation of unrefined petroleum should be abs lutely toroidden. There is nothing to prevent its being refined, and it is then robbed of its dangerous character. - Lun-

The largest ship-owner in Great Britain and in fact in the world, is Ralph Brocklebank, Vice President of the Royal Insurance Company, who has affort nearly six hundred sail of vessels.

Recapturing a Prize.

The recapture of the prize saip Emily St Pierre, and her arrival at Liverpool, have been briefly reported by telegraph. The St. Pierre is a fine vessel of eight hundred and eighty four tons, and had a cargo of gunny cloth, with which she attempted to run into Charleston, when she was captured by the James Adger, one of the blockading fleet. The major part of her crew were transferred to a Federal vessel, and she was placed in custody of a prize crew of sixteen men, under command of LieutenantStone of the Navy. Capt. Witson, cook and steward, were als ne allowed to remain on board the St. Pierre. But on the second day after her capture by the Federals, the Captain, with much courage and co siderable ingenuity, succeeded in regaining the management of his vessel, and subsequently navigated her to Liveapool. How he accompli-hed this surprising result is narrated as tollows in the London times :-"The prize master's mate was asleep in the

cabin on the morning of the second day after the capture; and he determined to secure him in the first instance. The cook and steward were armed, and were instructed by Captain Wilson of the course they were to adopt .-Some cloth were thrown over the officers's head; his arms were secured by Captain Wilson, and from placed upon his hands; and ne was also prevented from creating any alarm by a gag being placed in his mouth. Captain Wilson returned to the deck, and in a fauntiar manner, inquired from the master of the prize crew, 'Well, Stone, what is the position of the ship?' The officer replied that they were som waere off Hatteras, and wer about to change the course. The captain invited Lieut. Stone into the cabin to price upon the chart the vessel's position. Lieu enant Stone accompanied the captain into the cabin; the door was closed, and the cook and steward being also present Captain Wilson drew a belaying pin-he did not take pistols as he was anxious to prevent any noise—and demanded that Lieutenant Stone should quiety consent to a pair of irons being placed upon his hands. In the presence of such a force the officer was compelled to consent being placed in irons, and also a gag being inserted in his mouth.

The master prizeman being thus secured in the cabin. Captain Wilson returned on deck,

being a very powerful tellow ne was doubtful as to his treatment of the men, who were still, in common with the rest of the crew in ignorance of the proceedings below. Captain Wilson's ready wit however, soon suggested an expedient. He ordered them to go aft and get out of a scuttle a coil of rigging of which Lieutenont Stone was represented as being in need. In three men, suspecting nothing, entored the sout le ; but as soon as they did they wore imprisored. In the meantime the forecas le door had been fistened up, and in this manner the whole of the watch below was prevented from taking any part, in the affray.—Still the other men of the prize crew were unconscious of what was going on forward; and the captain sent forward one of his men to ask whether they would assist in navigating the ship to a Bruish port, as he was determined that she should not go to Phiadelphia. One man consented to assist him; others who re fused, were placed with the three men in the

where he met three of the pilz : crew; and one

Atter the men on deck had been disposed of in this manner, the watch below were brought out of the forecastle one by one, and interrogated as to whether or not they would assist Captain Wilson in navigs ing the vessel.— Three consented in the whole to this course; but only one of these was a sailor the others being landsmen. In the course of a few days, however, two more of the prize men expressed their willingness to assist Captain Wilson;

be summer to five it there is sproceeded from a similar motive. Had these been taken away in the early part of the retreat, their distribution to the retreat, their distribution that to sea.

BRIBING A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN

Which broke the tiller; but in this emergency which broke th power to cases, and strenger as stary called it, always speaking the General McCichian will defeat Johnson, but people will cling persistently to ruin and de-DANALD MCDICKALD, Administrator, and to state out to make the control of the cont