

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The mythical De Sauty, whose oracles have kept agoz so long, disappears! There is to be no more De Sauty to tantalize universal mankind. He is superseded, squeezed out, stopped, disenchanted, "exhausted." There is no more De Sauty! We have got a Henley, straight from England, to de-Sautize the Atlantic telegraph. Henley has brought his "instruments" with him, and evidently expects to do great things. Witness this first despatch, quoad Henley:—

ST. JOHNS, N. F. Feb. 23. I have sent the instruments which I brought over from England to Trinity Bay, by sea, and shall start for that point on Monday. (Signed) HENLEY.

Now, then, look out for Henley! De Sauty is "played out." Poor De Sauty! We wish we could see him.—We should be glad to shake his hand, and assure him of our "distinguished consideration." He is a "trump" notwithstanding he didn't win;—he is a true Scandinavian Thor; a thunderer without any thunder; a telegrapher without any telegraph; a solemn inter-oceanic operator, without anything to operate on, a "patience on a monument" that has no parallel since W. Shakespeare's time. For weeks and months he was the autocrat of news didn't come; sober, dignified, reticent, he pegged away among the fishes and reptiles of the profound Atlantic giving and receiving but the most melancholy and dismal pulsations of electricity, which by the telegraph diagnosis, that the Cable was sick. But no word of complaint or discouragement ever came from De Sauty. He labored and waited with a perseverance that must have made Longfellow's heart leap for joy.—Like the respectable Mr. Micawber, he seemed to be impressed with the belief that "something would turn up," and so he kept on waiting in his New Foundland observatory.

But he is superseded, and disappears. De Sauty gives the place to Henley, and Henley is immediately to follow after. The gloomy reign of De Sauty is ended, and Henley has come to the rescue. If Henley should prove to be but another myth, we suppose the Atlantic Telegraph Company will have to try again. If they don't employ the indomitable De Sauty, they will deserve "the execration of mankind!"—Times.

We understand that the Town of Sherbrooke has managed to dispose of the whole or part of the balance of £15,000 of Municipal Loan Fund Debentures remaining in its hands, on long credit, on mortgage security (which might or might not be valuable) in such way that they become at once transferred to the Eastern Townships Bank so as to enable it to start. From the information given to us the transaction ought to be ventilated. The use of the M. L. F. Debentures for private speculation of any nature, either directly or indirectly, is a principle which ought not, which cannot be allowed. At best the credit of the M. Loan Fund is a dangerous principle even where it is asked for purely public works,—for the purposes of private speculation of any kind it is out of the question. If by indirect means one municipality may use it for this purpose another may.—Montreal Gazette.

We had this morning the pleasure of a brief interview with the hon. member for Shefford, who is paying a flying visit to his County on business connected with the Railway. He expects the Circuit Court for Shefford will be immediately proclaimed—the first term probably in June. Mr. Foster also informs us that the rail route between this and Stanstead, via Magog will be immediately established. Such an arrangement will be a great convenience, and the public is indebted to Mr. Foster for securing it.—Waterloo Advertiser.

Murder by a Member of Congress.

On Sunday last, Dan. Sickles, member of Congress for the city of New York, shot Philip Barton Key, Attorney General for the District of Columbia, and son of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner."—Mr. Key lived but a short time. The affair took place in the vicinity of the President's house, in which neighborhood the parties reside. The cause of this sad tragedy is female infidelity. It appears that the intimacy of Mr. Key with Mrs. Sickles which led to the death of the former at the hand of Mr. Sickles, had been of long standing, and that the lady's mother and other friends had warned her of the danger of such an intimacy. Mr. Sickles does not, however, seem to have indulged any feeling of jealousy until Friday last, when he received an anonymous letter telling him that his wife was in the habit of meeting Key at a house rented by the latter for the purpose. There was such circumstantiality in the details of the letter that Mr. Sickles determined to investigate the matter. He ascertained by personal inquiry that Key was in the habit of meeting at the house specified by Mrs. Sickles. We quote the remainder of the story from the telegraphic account in the New York Times:—

"On Saturday evening Mr. Sickles, resolved no longer to play the spy upon his honor, determined to confront his wife directly with his terrible suspicions. At first Mrs. Sickles strongly denied her guilt; but on her husband's asking her whether, on the Wednesday previous, she had not entered the house on Fifteenth street, in a certain particular dress, and concealed by a hood, she cried out "I am betrayed and lost!" and swooned away. On recovering her senses, she confessed her guilt, and besought mercy and pardon. Mr. Sickles calmly said he would not injure her, since he believed her the victim of a scoundrel, but that he

had a right to a full confession. Two ladies in the house were sent for as witnesses, and in their presence, Mrs. Sickles made a full confession in writing, that her connection with Mr. Key had commenced in April last, under Mr. Sickles' roof, but that Mr. Key had since hired the house on Fifteenth street in which they had constantly met. Mrs. Sickles' confession was made in the midst of the most bitter contrition and misery. Her husband simply asked her to give him back her wedding ring, and desired her to write to her mother to come and take her from his house forever. Mrs. Sickles made no objections, admitting the justice of her punishment in the most affecting language. Mrs. Sickles was 22, and has two children. She is the daughter of Baglioli, the celebrated music teacher of New York. In 1853, Mr. Sickles was married to his wife, then a young girl fresh from her school-life, and remarkable then as now for something especially soft, lovely and youthful in the type of her very peculiar beauty. She is of Italian origin, and possesses all the Italian lazzare and depth of eye, united with a singular candor and delicacy of feature.

"Once having quitted the presence of his wife, Mr. Sickles gave way to the most terrible emotion, and passed the night in a state bordering on distraction.—A feeling which was worked into madness on Sunday morning on seeing the cause of his misery. Mr. Key, with gay audacity pass opposite the window of his wife's room and wave his handkerchief—the usual signal for assignation. Asking Mr. Butterworth, who was at his house, to follow Key and engage him in conversation so that he would not get out of sight, he rushed up stairs for his pistols, and quickly following, found Butterworth and Key together, at the corner of sixteenth street, when the tragedy took place. On coming up Sickles walked directly to Key, and said, "You have dishonored my bed and family you scoundrel—prepare to die!" at the same time drawing his pistol. Almost simultaneously Key placed his hand inside his vest, and drawing what was really an opera-glass, said, "You had better not shoot!" Sickles at once fired, Key at the same time throwing his glass at him. This shot only grazed Key, slightly raising the skin of his side, and he immediately leaped behind a tree to avoid another shot. Sickles followed, and Key, catching his arm, endeavored to prevent him from firing, but Sickles disengaged himself and fired again, shot Key in the upper part of the right thigh, close to the main artery. Falling on his hip and supporting himself with his hand, he cried, "Murder! don't shoot!" Sickles still following, fired again, with his pistol close to Key, the ball passing through his body below the breast.

"Key was about 42 years of age, tall in stature, about six feet, with an easy and fashionable air, but not possessing in appearance otherwise. His face had a sickly hue, and he had been for some time suffering from heart-disease, or imagined he was, which gave him a sour and discontented look. Otherwise he was extremely popular, and those who knew him best said his eccentricities of manner covered a very kind and generous heart. He was a widower with four children. On his marriage he narrowly escaped a duel with Colonel May, who conceived that he had unfairly ousted him from the affections of the lady who became his wife, and who was a beautiful and charming woman."

Mr. Key is a nephew of Judge Taney, and brother-in-law of Mr. Pendleton, Member of Congress from Ohio. Key and Sickles were both the intimate friends of the President. As Mr. Sickles has killed the District-Attorney, it will be necessary for the President to appoint another to fill his place. Mr. Key's friends are quite indignant, and talk of shooting Mr. Sickles at sight.—Mr. Sickles has one daughter six years old, and Mr. Key leaves four motherless children one a daughter about fifteen years of age. The affair creates a good deal of excitement.

For the Journal. Chalkings on a Shingle.

MR. EDITOR.—It is quite customary for distinguished persons when they travel to note down observations on men and things, and print 'em. Now a man may as well be out of the world as out of fashion, and I, SATURDAY, Pedlars have been and gone and wrote the following "Chalkings on a Shingle," noting my travels on my lawful occupation. I call 'em "chalkings" because "Penciling," "Notings," "Dottings," &c. &c. are getting rather stale, and so claim some originality for my title, and warn all trespassers that any one using it will be exposed.

Behold me, then, O reader, in my stout pug, filled with various Yankee and other "notions," as well as essence of Peppermint of all kinds, and my trusty steed Grey, started upon our travels. Well, here we are, that is old Gray and me, Squibb, at "Skunk's Misery," a romantic village, where there are quite a number of houses, besides barns, pig-styes, and a mill! Did you ever see a mill? If you never did you ought to go right off and do it straight. There is a lot of machinery, which goes because the water makes it go! that shaft, you see, hits onto that what-do-ye-call-it, and touches the thingumbob, which revolves round the what's-its-name, and makes the stones go round like greased lightning, and make flour! That's the way it's done. Went into a house, found an old woman—sold her a paper of pins, a bottle of essence, and a paper of rat and mice exterminator. Got into my pug and as I drove along, as is my custom, being much alone, commenced talking to old Gray. Says I, Gray, we are all jogging along through this "vale of tears," and making our marks by the way. Incontinently I began to hum an old tune, the refrain of which naturally brought out the words (addressed to old Gray.)

"We are all drooping, drooping,
We are all dropping, dropping,
Dropping "Dottings by the Way."

You see "dottings" comes in a little smoother than "chalkings," which don't rhyme, nohow. I went on, and in the lower part of the aforesaid hamlet, I saw a case of pure philanthropy almost without a parallel. A small boy engaged in the honest and lucrative employment of selling lasses candy, slipped and fell upon the

ground, and his brittle wares were knocked to eternal smash! Poor boy! thought I, such is too often the result with our fondest hopes, but crying for spilt milk or broken candy won't replace it. In the mean time, as the newspapers say, the sympathizing customers of the candy pedlar gathered round, and with a liberality very creditable to the "rising generation," presented to the candy pedlar one cent each, giving him a new capital with which to start in trade, and he went on his way rejoicing. Such disinterested liberality is worthy of record.

But I fear I am getting garrulous, and will shut up, as the clam said when he pinched the boy's finger, and subscribe myself,
SQUIBBS, Pedlar.

Stanstead Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

PERSONAL.—In reply to two different correspondents from distant parts of this County, we reply that we are aware that certain rumors intended to injuriously affect our business have been industriously circulated, and that extraordinary means have been used to lessen our circulation. These rumors, &c. are all traceable to one source, and are without foundation in truth.

In answer to all inquirers, and for the satisfaction of all who may care to know, we have to state that an intention, incidentally referred to in a recent issue, to enlarge this paper to a size corresponding with the largest class country papers, will be carried into effect with the commencement of the next volume. No pains in the mean time will be spared to make the JOURNAL, as ever, a reliable, consistent and welcome family paper. It is always with reluctance that we advert to matters purely personal, and do so now in this way as the easiest mode of communicating with our correspondents.

THE TARIFF.

It will be seen that the Hon. Inspector General proposes to amend the tariff of last year, or bring down a new scheme. If we remember rightly, Mr. Galt, in his last address to the electors of Sherbrooke, expressed himself in favor of industrial protection, and we may consequently anticipate a degree of protection to Canadian manufactures in this new scheme, at least equal to that given by the tariff of 1858.

Some writers, either wilfully or ignorantly, are in the practice of making a great mystery of the tariff question. There is in reality no necessity for such a course. Most governments have long since adopted the principle of raising revenue from imports from foreign countries, as the easiest and most equitable way of taxing the people for the support of their governmental institutions, and at the same time to protect their own manufactures from ruin and competition. In the infancy of manufactures, they require the fostering aid of government; but when grown strong, like the manufacturing interests of England, they can safely defy the competition of the world.

What then is needed in "this Canada."—We have a population four-fifths of whom are interested in agriculture, and are consequently large consumers of goods not now manufactured in the country. They require then a revenue tariff, rather than one simply for protection; and this brings us to this inevitable position:

Firstly, A Government economically administered—and a tariff based upon the principles of *incidental protection*. Lay the burden lightly, or not at all, upon articles entering largely into the consumption of the country and which are not now produced here; and place a protective duty upon all articles which come in direct competition with our infant manufactures. Let the raw materials used in those manufactures come in *free of duty*, and tax the luxuries and superfluities of commerce so as to equalize as far as practicable the ratio of taxation upon all classes, the rich as well as the poor. These, without entering into the details of a scheme, strike us as being the leading features of a tariff system adapted to the wants of the country.

Were Canada, like Massachusetts, a manufacturing country, with the greater portion of the inhabitants directly interested in the pursuits of manufacturing, we might with propriety ask for a high protective system until we could compete with the artisans of other countries. The reverse is now the case. Manufacturing the exception—agriculture the rule. In order to do justice to both classes, a medium between extremes must be sought by the finance Minister who would succeed in adopting a system which will be reasonably satisfactory.

A permanent system is what is required. An United States manufacturer who exports largely into Canada, paying a high rate of duty, was asked why he did not manufacture his goods on this side of '45? His reply was, I have no confidence in your tariff system—your Legislature are constantly altering and revising, and no man of sense will venture to embark a large capital in manufacturing when there is no stability to the financial system of the country. The objection is a valid one, and worthy of the serious consideration of the Legislature.—Let it be once understood that the capital embarked in manufacturing will be protected, and the vast water power of Lower Canada would soon be brought into play, and a home market be created for much of the produce and raw material of the country.

We have not spoken of manufactures not

now in existence in the Province, for the reason that it will be time enough to look after them when they are an interest requiring aid.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR MARCH.

Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. We find on our table the Atlantic Monthly for March. It contains the continuation of Mrs. Stowe's admirable story, "The Minister's Wooing," and the rich crumbs which drop from the Professor at the Breakfast Table, besides a large amount of other reading matter of a highly interesting character. The table of contents reads as follows:—Holbein and the Dance of Death—Lizzy Griswold's Thanksgiving—Ached and his Mare—Charles Lamb and Sidney Smith—Bulls and Bears—The Waterfall—The Winter Birds—"The New Life" of Dante—The Double-Headed Snake of Newbury—A plea for the Fijians—The Professor at the Breakfast Table—The Utah Expedition—The Minister's Wooing—Sawyer's New Testament—Recent American Publications.—Price \$3 per year—single copies 25 cents.

The Supper and Soiree at Masonic Hall on Friday night, got up by the members of Rev. Mr. Thompson's congregation, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of constructing the new Episcopal Church, was numerously attended, not only by people in the vicinity, but by a large party from Hatley and Compton. The entertainments, consisting principally of music, were very good. Singing by Mrs. Carnie and other ladies, Annie and Margaret Oliver, and instrumental music by the Stanstead Band, Mrs. Carnie, Miss Hubbard, Mrs. Sheafe, and others.

In the Hall was spread a table in primitive style with dishes ranging from one hundred years downwards in age, and surrounded with chairs of like ancient date. Upon it was spread the plain and substantial fare which gave endurance and strength to the first settlers of the country. An aged lady, two "bonnie lasses," dressed in the style of our grandmothers, and a "gentleman of the old school," stood prepared to dispense old-fashioned hospitality. The comparison between the dress of to-day and one hundred years ago, was striking, but not altogether unfavorable to ye antique tunc.

The Supper, (tables set in Mr. Nichols' dining room) was plentiful, in good taste, and admirably served. We are pleased to learn that the receipts amounted to about \$200.

The Derby Line Choir, kindly assisted by the Misses Oliver, gave a pleasing concert on Saturday evening, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards purchasing an instrument for the church.

HARPER'S MONTHLY. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The March number of this popular magazine has three illustrated articles, viz:—"Mount Vernon as it is," "Crotan Water and its Inhabitants," and "Vasco Nunez de Bilboa." The engravings (on wood) show that the art of wood engraving is carried to a very high state of perfection. This number also contains the usual variety of literary matter and editorials. The "Editor's Drawer" is always good.

Indemnity of Members.

The rejection of Maj. Campbell's resolution to reduce the pay of members of Parliament to \$3 per day, has created a good deal of discussion in the newspapers. The facts are these: An Act of Parliament provides that the pay of members shall be \$4 per day, and this sum would seem to be fair compensation, and about right. We should certainly prefer the former English practice of paying the Legislature nothing, could the right class of men be found to accept the office, but there are few persons in the rural districts, at least, who are able to devote their time to the country at their own expense, and the result would be that persons in ordinary circumstances would be effectually ostracised from the Legislature. Taking into account, therefore, the loss of time, expenses, and the necessary sacrifice of business, we have regarded the \$4 per diem as not extravagant pay, and were consequently not surprised that Mr. Campbell's resolution was voted down. But, says one, the members have voted themselves \$6 per day. The Contingent Committee have for two sessions recommended that members should receive \$2 per day additional to what they were entitled by law, and their recommendation has been adopted, much to the discredit of the Legislature. It will be at once seen that the resolution of Maj. Campbell would not amount to much had it been carried, unless the ministry of the day saw fit to consent to change the lawful per diem and prevented the contingent allowance. It is intimated that a measure will be introduced, fixing the daily pay, and limiting the time for which pay can be drawn. For the credit of our Legislature we hope this is true, and that effectual means will be adopted to stop the contingent pay, which looks very like petty larceny.

The worst feature in this matter, after all, is the position the Government have assumed. We can understand that they might vote for Maj. Campbell's resolution as a matter of courtesy to that gentleman, knowing that it would not effect the object desired, but when they a few days after reversed their votes by agreeing to the report of the Contingent committee, adding the \$2 to the regular pay, it gives the matter a bad look, if they really intend to retrench Legislative expenses.

The country have been led to expect, from the declarations of the Inspector General,

and other sources, some radical and real reforms in the expenses of carrying on the machinery of government. Could it more legitimately commence than in Legislative retrenchment?

John O'Leary, who murdered his employer, named Cole, at Georgina, C. W., and James Fleming, who murdered Wm. Madigan in Toronto last fall, were executed at Toronto on the 4th, both making full confession of their guilt. Another man under sentence of death, Wm. Hughey, for the murder of his brother-in-law, was reprieved in consequence of strong extenuating circumstances.

DEATH OF MARCUS CHILD, Esq.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. Child, which took place at his residence, Coaticook, on Monday morning last, of fever, aged, we believe, 67 years.

Mr. Child was Inspector of Schools for the District of St. Francis, and for some twenty years, formerly, represented this County in the Provincial Legislature. He has thus occupied a prominent position in public life, and performed the duties appertaining to his office up to the time of his last illness.

We presume that some friend more intimately acquainted with his history will pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

The U. S. Congress adjourned on the 2d. The President has called an extra session of the Senate. The bill to grant the President \$30,000,000 secret service money did not carry.

Sickles has not yet had his trial for shooting Key.

Mr. Brown, Postmaster General of the U. States, lies at the point of death. The 2d assistant Postmaster General died last week.

Members' Indemnity.

The GLOBE makes a spasmodic effort to prove that the ministry, because they did not rise to vote in favor of the two dollars per diem until they saw the motion would be carried by the votes of members of both sides of the House, have shown their determination not to economise the public funds. Now this is a question of privilege, which it is for the House to decide; and we presume that the Administration, when they saw the vote virtually carried, felt that they were bound by that vote. We believe that a bill will be brought in by the Government to dispose of this matter; and we trust that it will provide that only a limited number of days shall be allowed in computing the indemnity which we are sure will be satisfactory to the country.

The above is taken from the Toronto COLONIST. We presume the reasons stated are those on which the Ministry base their defence. We can not think that they are sufficient. We think the Ministry should set their faces, at all costs, against any over-riding of the laws—against any attempt on the part of the House to put public money into the pockets of its members, which they have neither legal or moral right to take. It is, undoubtedly, quite true that the Ministry are the servants of the House, and they may be held to be particularly so, as the COLONIST argues, in cases of privilege; but it is always competent for them to refuse to take the responsibility of any act which the House chooses to affirm; and this is of the essence of what is called "control of the House" by the Ministry.

We noticed, in a previous impression, the absence of Mr. Galt from both divisions on the members' indemnity, as a strange circumstance. We are sorry to learn that it is explained by the fact of his illness. The Premier announced that he was not able to attend in his place to move a stage of his own financial measures. We could scarcely believe that Mr. Galt would be capable of that most disreputable measure—shirking a vote. Major Campbell is also unwell, we regret to say, and has come down.

We are glad to learn the Ministry do intend to introduce a bill on the members' pay question, which shall limit the period during which indemnity shall be paid. Why did they not disallow the report of the Contingent Committee in the mean time? Limiting the period of pay will limit the length of sessions, in Canada as elsewhere. We have demanded this these many years.—Many members may protest against the implied slight to them in such limitation, and may protest their singleness of purpose, but the flesh is weak, and we go for the hard fact of the check.—Mont. Gazette.

PARLIAMENTARY.—We see it stated that Ministers will bring in a measure to settle the vexed question of indemnity to members. We hold, that if paid at all, members should receive fair compensation, fixed by law, and with no contingencies allowed.

Mr. Dorion's motion relative to vacant Judgeships, intended as a want of confidence vote, was rejected, 65 to 40. In the debate it was announced that the Government were negotiating for the appointment of a fifth judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of a judge for the Ottawa Division. The vacancy in the Queen's Bench is occasioned by the appointment of Judge Caron as one of the board to codify the laws of Lower Canada.

The Globe announces that it is proposed to reimpose postage on newspapers, which it is to be hoped is incorrect. A more impolitic and ill-advised course could not be adopted, it strikes us. It is true that the Post Office Department runs ahead of its income, but cheap postage is a boon to the people which they will not readily consent to forego, and for which provision could be readily made. We have no doubt but the expenses of the department might be economized so as to make up the deficiency

created by the free carriage of newspapers. Hon. Mr. Galt's bill to consolidate the public debt passed a second reading on the 4th.

Hon. Mr. Terrill has introduced a bill to incorporate the Provincial Bank of Canada, now doing business under the free banking law. The principal place of business to be removed to Montreal, with the power to establish branches. Capital stock fixed at £250,000.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Galt, a committee has been struck by the House to consider generally the subject of banking and currency, with a view to taking evidence, and deciding upon some uniform plan of acting in future with regard to banking institutions, consisting of Messrs. Galt, Simard, Cayley, Buchanan, Terrill, Brown, Dorion and Howland.

We have received the Tariff bill of the Hon. Inspector General, and note the following changes:

- Brandy and other spirits, 50 per cent.
- Refined Sugar and Sugar equal to refined, 40 per cent. to June 1860; afterwards 35 per cent. to June 1861; afterwards 25 per cent. to 1862; afterwards 15 per cent. to 1863.
- Sugar not refined and Molasses, 30, 25, 10, and 5 per cent. for the same periods.
- Cigars, Spices of all kinds, Wines, Fruits, &c., 30 per cent.
- Manufactures of Leather, Soap and Starch 25 per cent.
- Printed Books, Brass and Iron manufactures, Iron, Jewelry, &c., &c., 10 per cent.
- Whiskey 18 cents per gallon. The free list remains about the same as at present.

The Public Accounts were brought down on Monday. Mr. Galt made his financial statement yesterday.

The Temperance movement is prospering beyond the most sanguine expectations. We hear of successful meetings in different parts of Stanstead, Hatley, Barnston, and other places. A large number of names have been added to the pledge. A marked feature of this movement is its unostentatiousness. Its advocates do not denounce and condemn, but rather invite in kindly terms those who drink or deal in intoxicating liquors to give up the bad practices. No antagonisms are thus created to divert attention from the real issue, and the onward progress of the reform is not stayed.

The auxiliary society called the "Rock Island and Derby Line Temperance Society," held a meeting on Monday evening for the purpose of perfecting an organization, and reporting progress. We learn that about one hundred and eighty-five names have been added to the pledge. A meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at the School House, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend. A special invitation is given to the ladies to be present.

Names added to the Temperance List since last week:

- J F Bullock, J Plunket, Rev P West, W M Clark, Col A Kilbom, O Bartlett, E J Cox, W Lewis, W Ayer, Rev C P Mallory, J P Mallory jr., J Henry, T A Tyler, P Bissell, J J Cooper, H C Bacon, J Whipple jr., S Collins, J Newcomb, L Martin, S S Abbott, W Elwin, L Pomroy, M D Ferrington, L Smith, J Lyon, L Burns, O Webster, H McLean, M LaBaie, C Barnes, J LaBaie, A Pomroy, G A Lyon, E Demick, P Morrill, C Wilcox jr., A Aldrich, J Smith jr., S P Perkins, J Harvey, Rev G W Richardson, C S Berwick, T D Brainard, A Towle, H Libbey, J Adams, S S Nevers, C D Somers.

Previously published 523
At Rock Island and Derby Line 160
Total 683

Seven days later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Jura and the Europa we have a week's later news.

The Liverpool Post thus summarizes the news:—The news-to-day is important. The war in Oude is over. The forts have been destroyed, and 400,000 stand of arms have been surrendered.

The Begum and Nana Sahib are supposed to have fled with their followers, into Nepal. Tantaia Topee has suffered three successive defeats, and in all directions the remnant of rebels has been decimated. The Sultan is angry with the people of the Danubian Principalities, and has a tolerably large body of soldiers on his own side of the river; but he knows better than to commence hostilities, and, therefore, appeals to a conference of the great powers.—The conference is shortly to take place at Paris.

There is a dark spot in the East. There is, we are told, the possibility of a Turkish and Austrian army being marched into the Danubian Principalities, in order to prevent the Roumans from becoming a united people under Prince Conza, their universally elected Hospodar. France, Russia, and Piedmont will object to this, and England will probably support Austria and Turkey.

The Continental news again grows warlike. If the Emperor of the French is pacific, his cousin, Prince Napoleon, is decidedly warlike. The consequence is a marked division in the policy of the empire.—The Presse had an article which alarmed the Council, and it was only after a warm discussion that a warning was given. The Prince protested against the proceedings.—The Emperor, it is said, is desirous of emulating his uncle, and of tempting danger in the field of fight, and possibly Sardinia thinks he will, for in Piedmont the court is for a passage of arms with Austria. There lies the danger, for Piedmont, by a sudden movement, can inaugurate an European war. Austria, however, is courteous towards France.

The latest continental rumors are warlike. It was reported that a camp of 100,000 will soon form at Toulon. Napoleon's intentions are said to be certainly war.

MARRIED.

At Stanstead Plain on the 27th ult., by license, by the Rev. W. H. Bakewell, Mr. EDWARD VASEY of Richmond, to Miss IRELLA ELWIN of Durham.

