door. Mr. Baldock was never married, neither would he ever consent to have gas in his house, he was afraid of combustibles. The old house was full of books from the top to the bottom; and the class of old book-worms who were to be met with here occasionally were of the old school—country schoolmasters, tutors in quaint old plum and drab-colored coats from the universities, and elderly gentlemen who collected every edition of Homer and Virgil, and scorned English literature. We are sorry the quaint, old, low-windowed shop is closed. Often do we remember when young, and beginning to think about books, peering into this old-fashioned place about dusk, looking between the books and shelves in the window, into the darkness beyond, and watching the venerable bibliopole or his quaint, singularly old book-looking attendant, moving about with a thin candle, hunting after an Elzevir or a Bipont, for a murky figure, standing in the darkness, with a baggy green cotton umbrella in its hand, that we supposed was the patient customer. On Sundays Mr. Baldock generally took a long walk, a trip of twenty or thirty miles. For years he filled a responsible position in the direction and management of the Booksellers' Society, and but few men in the trade were so esteemed and respected. Mr. Baldock's stock consisted of about sixty thousand volumes at the time of his decease.—*Literary Gazette.*

*From the London (Canada) Free Press.*

## EXECUTION AT SANDWICH—SKETCH OF THE MURDERER'S LIFE—FINAL SCENES AT THE EXECUTION.

George Williams, who murdered his wife in Colchester, on the 2nd of August last, was publicly executed in the gaol yard of the Essex County gaol, at Sandwich, at twelve o'clock on Friday.

The brief facts connected with his history are as follows:—Williams was originally a slave in Nashville, Tennessee, where he was noted for being somewhat unmanageable, and of a very violent temper. His master was frequently obliged to resortto severe measures to control him and keep him within bounds. —He recently related to the Sheriff a story of his stealing a horse to run away and see some men hung, and of his receiving a just penalty on his return. His reputation on the plantation of his master, in Tennessee, was that of a rowdy, and of a person whom it would not be exactly safe to interfere with. He ran away from his master about twenty three years ago, and hired out as a cook on a steamboat at Cleveland. He followed this occupation until August last, when the crime for which he was executed was committed. A jealousy had existed between him and his wife for some time. On the first of August last he went to visit her at Colchester, and found her at a dance in company with another person. This excited him still more. The next morning a quarrel arose between them, and, in the midst of harsh words, Williams seized an axe which was lying near, and struck his wife a blow upon the head. The blow knocked her down, and was repeated, breaking in her skull and killing her instantly. The tumult drew the neighbours to the spot, and Williams ran from the house, but soon returned, and with a razor cut his throat from ear to ear. He was arrested, the wound dressed, and he was removed to the gaol at Sandwich, where under the successful treatment of the gaol surgeon, Dr. Casgrain, the wound was speedily healed. In November he was tried before the Court of assizes for Essex, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. On the 17th of November he received his sentence. He was then put in close confinement, where he has been kept until a few weeks since, when he was allowed the liberty of one of the larger rooms. He was resigned to his fate, acknowledged that it was just, and has been preparing to meet his dreadful doom.

On the morning of his execution he rose early and dressed himself with usual care, appearing calm and collected as though only an ordinary day's proceedings were before him. When his breakfast was brought in he eat it with heartiness, and drank his coffee, saying that if he ate considerable food, perhaps it would give him strength to say what he wanted to the people. He inquired about the details of the execution with the utmost coolness, and said he hoped there would be a good many out to see him die, as he thought his fate would be a warning to them all not to let their angry passions overrule them. He said he thought he should bear himself well, but the air was so cold he was afraid it might strike a chill to him and make him tremble, which the people would mistake for fear.

He manifested some anxiety about the disposition that was to be made of his body. He wished to be buried in Colchester, beside his wife; but, when told that the coloured people there would not allow it, he said it made no difference with him; they might dispose of his body as they saw fit. The Sheriff assured him that his body would be properly cared for, and that he would see that it was decently interred. Upon this assurance he appeared to feel relieved and again turned his mind to religious subjects.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock, the Sheriff, hangman, and attendants, entered his cell, to conduct him to the gallows. He met them with a smiling face, and placed his arms in the proper position for the hangman to pinion them. He requested that they should not be tied too tight, as their position might become painful before he should be swung off. The procession then started for the gallows.

The gallows was erected against the rear end of the gaol, and was substantially built of pine. It was eighteen feet high, and was ascended by a winding stairway. The platform was about twelve feet square, surrounded by a substantial railing, and on the centre was a trap-door, about three feet square, opened by means of a cover through the platform. The rope was passed through an iron ring, and also over and around the beam over head, giving, beside the stretching of the rope, a fall of about seven feet and a-half.

The prisoner ascended the scaffold with a firm and steady step, and advanced to the front of the platform. He asked Revds. Messrs. Hurst and Cleeworth to stand one on each side of him while he made a few remarks to the people. Raising his voice to a pitch that could be easily heard by every one present, and speaking in a clear and distinct voice, he said he was about to suffer the just penalty for the crime which he had committed.

At the conclusion of his remarks he turned deliberately about, and placed himself upon the trap-door under the beam. The hangman placed the noose over his head, drawing it as tight as possible without actually choking him, with the knot of the rope under the left ear. He held up his head so that the noose could be conveniently adjusted, after which the cap was drawn over his face. For an instant all was hushed, the Sheriff gave the signal, the spring which held the trap-door was touched, and the victim swung between the heavens and earth. The distance of the fall broke his neck, the wound in his throat, which was but lately healed, was yet very tender, and the rope re-opened the gash, which presented a most horrid spectacle. A suppressed shriek from the crowd, and an evident shudder, as the man went down, was all that gave proof of the slightest feeling in the dense throng which gazed upon the scene.

It was estimated that at least three thousand persons were on the ground. Women in holiday attire were present, as eager as any one to witness the sickening spectacle. Rough looking men indulged in profanity and coarse jesting even while the doomed man was warning them to be instructed by his fate. And while all manifested a sort of horror at the scene, nobody seemed particularly impressed with its solemnity.

After hanging about ten minutes, the body was examined by the physicians, Drs. Casgrain and Gilbert, who pronounced life extinct. It was then cut down, and put in a rough pine coffin for burial, and was properly interred under the charge of the Sheriff, in one of the village cemeteries.

The Paris Temps publishes the following extraordinary statement:—"Much has been said for the last two days of a drama, of which an aristocratic religious boarding school in the Faubourg St. Germain was the theatre. Two young ladies were playing during the hours of recreation, when one struck the other in the face and knocked out one of her eyes. Her family were immediately apprised of the accident. The father came to the school, and after seeing his daughter, he asked to see the young lady who struck her. She came, when he drew a pistol from under his cloak and fired into her face. The unfortunate girl is so dreadfully wounded that if she recovers she will be disfigured for life."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.

No. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROTESTANT.

SIR—It appears to have been decided in a certain quarter to move heaven and earth *against* "the young priest" of St. Dunstan's, in order to silence him; accordingly we find that nearly the whole of one page of the 'Protestant' of the 8th inst. is taken up with editorials and anonymous communications against him. Now, before proceeding further, I may remark that I am unable to understand the peculiar force of bringing conviction to the mind that sneering at any one's age possesses; perhaps, however, sneering, jeering, and deriding is the highest kind of argumentation which the cultivated minds and refined taste of many of your readers can justly appreciate. If this is the case, you will do well to continue it, for you may be assured that if you prefer this course to that pursued by gentlemen, "the young priest" will not be disposed to quarrel with you on that account.

Young as the priest of St. Dunstan's is, it appears that you are unable to reply to him yourself, and that you have called to your aid a number of assistants who are such sneaks that they have not the moral courage to append their proper names to their communications. These parties are fond of quoting from French infidel philosophers, the arch-enemies of religion and society, such as Abbot and Raynal, whose Histoire Philosophique was composed in a great measure by Diderot, of infamous memory, as we learn from M. Grimm, who saw him engaged at the work, and it is not unlikely but they will adduce as authorities against the Catholic Church such distinguished characters as Voltaire, Rousseau, Gavazzi, Achilli, Cavour, &c. By this means they may succeed in confirming in their dearly beloved prejudices a certain portion of your readers; but they will give little annoyance to "the young priest," who is not so forgetful of his character as to degrade it by stooping to reply to their communications, which he will treat with that silent and sovereign contempt which such effusions merit. I have been told that I did wrong—that I, in a manner, lowered my priestly character by noticing any thing which emanated from the Editor of the 'Protestant.' Be this as it may, I must own that I have been a good deal disappointed in the opinion which I once entertained of that gentleman. I shall, nevertheless, God willing, continue my letters for a few weeks, not for the purpose of defeating you in argument, for that would confer little honor on any one, but for the purpose of removing from the minds of my Protestant friends and neighbours the violent Anti Catholic prejudices which have been stirred up therein, for the most unworthy of motives, so that Catholics and Protestants may live on those terms of friendship and good will which should exist among Christians. And this I shall continue to do even should all the Orangemen in Charlottetown combine to aid each other in filling their organs with the outpourings of their "anti-popish" zeal against everything "Romish" in general, and "Father Angus" in particular. So that these gentlemen may keep themselves cool and prepared to bear a good share of sober truth from "the young priest," who is sufficiently "enthusiastic" not to be in the least disheartened in the very unequal contest in which he is at present engaged.

You are desirous to know my opinion with regard to the procession at South West, referred to by one of your correspondents. I may say something on this subject on some future occasion, when "Father Angus" will present his respects to "W. H. Pope," Esq., Col. Secretary, Editor of the 'Islander,' Defender of Protestantism in P. E. Island, &c., &c., who, if he deserves not the name of "A Protestant," has every claim, I should say, to all the honour which can be due to "An Orangemen." I may, however, make the passing remark that should our "authorities" deem it necessary to take any steps in the matter, it should be to make some regulations to restrain Editors and Orangemen within the bounds of Christian decency and moderation when writing of mysteries held in the highest veneration by three-fourths of the Christian world. It is disgusting and shocking enough that the admirers and disciples of Diderot, Raynal, Voltaire, Tom Paine, &c., should sneer at the most sacred articles of the belief of Christians, or of a very large portion of them; but it shows an appalling state of things when nominal Christians, and what is still more deplorable, when even the Editors of professedly religious journals, join in the unhallowed crusade. Allow me, Sir, to tell you that conduct like this is unbecoming, shameful, disgraceful, for a Christian, and is calculated to bring all religion into contempt. It is no difficult matter for an impious man to deride each and every one of the most sacred tenets of Christianity; and I have no doubt but the individual who so far fogets Christian propriety as to scoff at the Eucharist, would have no scruples of conscience in wounding the feelings of Protestants by ridiculing their most solemn rites, did it suit his purpose. Were there Jews, Mahommedans, or Pagans in the community who practiced the most absurd rites of religion, it is more than probable that their religious feelings, particularly if they were possessed of riches or influence, would be respected by those very parties who now appear to take a fiendish like delight in outrageously insulting the most sacred feelings of their Catholic neighbours. You must remember, Sir, that there are others who can judge of religious matters quite as well as you can, and that it shows a great deal of arrogance and effrontery on your part for you to constitute yourself a judge of your neighbours and accuse them of idolatry. Catholics have their sincere convictions, and whether they are right or wrong concerns you not. If they are in error they will not have to render an account to Mr. David Laird or to an Orangeman, and if you had the feelings of a gentleman or a Christian you would respect their sincere convictions. In the name of harmony, and peace, and charity, in the sacred name of religion, I solemnly protest against the villainous spirit of scoffing at sacred things, and I call upon all respectable Protestants to arrest and hold up for public execration every satanic attempt to bring the hallowed rites of the Christian religion into contempt and to disturb the peace of society. Had language in reference to the Blessed Sacrament been used by the press in many other parts of British America which has been used by a portion of the press of Charlottetown, the Protestants thereof would, I believe, point the withering finger of scorn at the scoffer until he would not receive a tenth part of the respect due to "the swine of the settlement." It will rest with the respectable Protestants of the Colony, and particularly those of Charlottetown, to decide whether or not our Island scoffers are to receive a more effectual rebuke than that administered by "Father Angus."

One of your reasons for not publishing some of my letters is, that I have not confined myself to the point at issue between us, which you say is the Index Expurgatorius. Now, allow me to tell you that this is not the point at issue between us. If you refer to your editorial of the 30th of November last you will find that the substance of your charge on this head is, that the Catholic Church has exerted her influence to repress freedom of thought and the expression of private opinion; that is, that she has been an enemy to Education, or, as the same opinion has been expressed in a Report of an Association of which you are one of the Vice Presidents, that she holds "that ignorance is the mother of devotion." You brought the Index forward as a proof of your position, and your having done so by no means makes it the point at issue between us. I answered all your difficulties regarding the Index as plainly as could be desired by any person of ordinary understanding, and if you are unable or unwilling to understand what I have written on the subject, I certainly cannot, with any show of justice be blamed for that, and it cannot reasonably be expected that I will continue week after week answering, for your sole gratification, the puerile objections and quibbles which you may bring forward. After explaining everything connected with the Index I proceeded to give positive proof of what the Church has done for freedom of thought and Education, so that your unjust strictures on the Popes would appear more evident. But when you find that my proofs are unanswerable, you become alarmed and beat a hasty retreat to the Index, whilst you appear to shout out to your assistants to fire at "the young priest" from your "masked batteries" and I yet may be saved!

I will again solve, as briefly as possible, your objections regarding the Index. In the first place, the books on the Index are prohibited to be read, not because they are favourable to freedom of thought, but because they contain more or less of immorality or of error. The principle acted on by the Popes in prohibiting books is the same that a parent would act on when forbidding his child to read an obscene tale or peruse any of the abominable, filthy, polluted pages which are sold not one hundred miles from the "Protestant Office." I freely admit that the Popes have ever laboured to oppose and suppress wicked, impious, licentious, blasphemous thought, and this is precisely why they have established the Index, and this too is the reason why licentious and infidel writers entertain a violent hatred for the Popes and the Index. Can it be possible that you blame the Popes for proscribing immorality and error or what they believe to be such? If not why do you harp so long on the Index? Have the Popes suppressed good thought because it was such? If so you should prove it. I grant that many of the books on the Index contain many excellent things, but they were not placed thereon on account of these good things, but on account of their bad contents. Any book placed on the Index is no longer prohibited when the erroneous or immoral portion thereof is expurgated. The most immoral and Anti-Christian books may contain very excellent passages, but should they be permitted on that account? I cannot understand how any person of Christian morality can object to the principle on which the Index is based.

But you may say the Popes place on the Index not only the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, &c., but also those of Robertson, Milton, &c., which are neither erroneous nor immoral, and therefore they are the enemies of freedom of thought. The solution of this difficulty is very easy if we remember that your standard of morality and truth is not the same as that of the Popes; and that consequently that which you consider moral or true, they may regard as immoral or false, and hence works are put on the Index which you may regard as containing neither immorality nor error. Here you may fly off at a tangent, and say that your standard of morality and truth is the Bible; but the question is not whether the Popes are right or wrong in considering such a passage immoral or erroneous, but it is whether, in a Christian point of view, they are tyrannizing over the human mind by discouraging or suppressing the spread of those principles and sentiments which, in their opinion, are immoral or erroneous, and are calculated to engender licentiousness, and sap the foundations of religion and society. And here, perhaps, it would not be considered too presumptuous on my part were I to venture the expression of my humble opinion to the effect, that possibly the Popes may be as good judges in the matter of morality and truth as my distinguished and learned friend the Editor of the 'Protestant.'

In one of my former letters I said that the Decrees of the Congregation of the Index were not in force here. Hereupon you say that I am obliged to give you reasons why they are not in force here. You must be very simple if you imagine that I am going to waste my time answering every impertinent question which you may think proper to ask. It is sufficient for me to say that the said Decrees are not in force here, and if you think I am wrong in this assertion, it devolves on you to prove it. But you again pertinaciously maintain that they ought to be in force here as they have been addressed to all the faithful, and that the presumption is against my opinion. Now, I told you in very plain language that those Decrees were never promulgated here according to the requirements of Canon Law and the usage of the Catholic Church in these matters, and that consequently they have no effect. The natural law, the Divine positive law, the laws of the Church defining articles of faith, and proscribing anything as absolutely immoral or erroneous are, and must be, received, promulgated and acted on throughout Christendom; but such is not the case with laws regarding discipline to which the maxim which you quoted some time ago is not at all applicable. The Decrees of the Congregation of the Index are not such as must necessarily be received everywhere, and in fact they are regarded as not being in force unless they have been regularly promulgated by the Ordinary of the Diocese. If you desire to make learned dissertations on the Decrees of the Popes I would strongly recommend you to study the authors in Canon Law to which I before referred you, for it is the height of absurdity for a person who does not appear to know the difference between a dispensation and an indulgence to be writing nonsense about the Index Expurgatorius. If you are unable to answer my letters in reply to your calumnies against the Popes, be persuaded that quibbling about the Index will not serve to save your character as a journalist in the estimation of the public. Running under cover of the Index is a very questionable way of replying to the facts which I have adduced in proof of my position. Facts are rather powerful arms to fight with, and require something more than mere quibbling about the Index to counteract their telling effect; this being the case, I shall frequently make use of these formidable weapons.

*(To be concluded next week.)*

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient and humble servant,
A. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, Feb. 8, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MR. EDITOR—SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable journal, the 'Examiner,' to ask what redress any of Her Majesty's loyal subjects who perform statute labor, and whose vote at a general election depends on their having done so have, provided the Commissioner of Highways appoints no Overseer in part or the whole of the district over which he has jurisdiction. The Act XXIII. Vic., Cap. 43, Section XV., requires the overseer to grant certificates, but should the Commissioner as above stated perform the duty himself, and refuse the said certificate on the ground that no Overseer has been appointed, as I have been informed has been the case in one district in this Island, what has become of the free exercise of the elective franchise under the rule of our present Tory Government?

Every child is now aware that the Government of the day appoints its strongest supporters to offices such as Commissioners of Highways, and should one of these men, or even one of their appointing, refuse the necessary certificates at a time approaching to a general election, the public may judge what may be the result.

Trusting abler hands will deal with this subject, and that an effort may be made at the forthcoming Session of the Legislature to remedy the evil,

I remain yours,
A RATE PAYER.

## SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMER "ANGLO-SAXON" AT PORTLAND.

By the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, which arrived at Portland on Thursday, 30th ult., we have news from Europe to the 17th, six days later than previously received.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The financial writers in the English journals indulged in all sorts of gloomy forebodings for America under suspension of specie payments. Some argue that the issue of inconvertible paper may be expected to render the country more than ever a prey to social disorganization and jobbery.

The London Globe makes the announcement that the Washington cabinet had given orders for the release of the two Americans taken from the English schooner Eugenie Smith, by the steamer Santiago de Cuba.

There was continued activity in all departments at Portsmouth dockyard.

The Tuscarora and Nashville remained in *statu quo* at Southampton. It was stated that the Tuscarora's movements in leaving her moorings on the 13th were sure to prevent the Nashville from getting underweigh for twenty-four hours. It was understood that the Tuscarora's orders are never to lose sight of the Nashville—to blockade her at Southampton, and to chase her as long as she is at sea.

In addition to the frigate Dauntless, the war steamer Argus had been placed at the mouth of the Southampton docks to watch the movements of the two vessels.

The Times says that mercantile letters from New York represent the cry for promoting insurrection among the slaves as gaining ground; and looking at the threatened horrors, whispers were at length heard of a wish that, for the sake of humanity, European intervention might be found practicable.

Several members of Parliament had been addressing their constituents, in which the course of America was the main topic. Mr. Gilpin, at Northampton, declared that the lack of sympathy for the North was because the North had not identified themselves with the first principles of their Constitution, which declares that all men are equal. But he believed the question had now become slavery or freedom, and he called upon Englishmen to hesitate before they directly or indirectly sanctioned a premature and unnecessary acknowledgment of the South. Lord Henley, at the same meeting, uttered similar sentiments, and said they must not think of their pockets. In order to get cotton they must not go to war and defend the Southern Confederation. Mr. Beresford Hope took rather opposite grounds, and believed that if the Southern Confederacy established its independence, it would lead to amelioration in the condition of the slaves.

ITALY.—The Pope, in announcing to the cardinals that Russia had consented to the re-establishment of the papal nuncio at Saint Petersburg, said that he hoped this fresh concession on the part of the Emperor of Russia would be a signal for others in favor of the unfortunate Polish nation. The Pope further announced that he had requested of the Czar the liberation of priests confined in the citadel of Warsaw, and the recall of those sent to Siberia.

In the Italian Parliament the recent disturbances at Castelamora had been debated, and some censure was cast upon the government because some of the rioters were shot without trial. Parliament, however, deferred to express its opinion until the official report was submitted.

The following news was forwarded by the City of Washington and Bavaria—not yet arrived:—

The publication of the Trent correspondence has led to some bitter strictures on Seward's dispatch, particularly that part of it where it is announced that the prisoners would have been detained if the interests of the Union had required it.

The Times doubts whether any nation ever committed errors as palpable and so enormous.

The Morning Post says it is clear that the law of the stronger is the only law in America.

The Herald says that the last four lines of Seward's dispatch is the only part that can be accepted in answer to the British demands.

Additional correspondence is published, including Lord Russell's reply to Mr. Seward's dispatch, dated Jan. 11. It expresses much satisfaction at the conclusion arrived at, which is favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations. The English Government, however, differs from Mr. Seward in some of his conclusions, and as it may lead to a better understanding on several points of international law which may be brought in question, Lord Russell proposes in a few days to write another dispatch on the subject. In the meantime he says it will be desirable that the Commanders of the United States cruisers should be instructed not to repeat the acts for which the British Government will have to ask redress, and which the United States Government cannot undertake to justify.

Lord Lyons is thanked for his discretion, &c.

Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech at Leith, which was very friendly towards America. He hoped the concession of the American Government would be received in the most generous spirit. He thought the North had undertaken a task which would prove too much for them.

Mason and Slidell had been expected by the America, and a good deal of interest was felt as to the reception they would get in Liverpool. Various expedients were adopted to secure any thing but a flattering one.

No reply has been made to the strictures on the stone blockade of Charleston. Some correspondence has been produced, showing that Great Britain contemplated the same thing in 1804, towards Bologne harbor.

The Shipping Gazette says war or further diplomatic strife is certain between England and America.

The Times predicts a speedy collapse in America under the suspension of specie payments.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamer Africa, Capt. Stone, which sailed from Liverpool at 9.30 on the morning of the 18th, and from Queenstown on the 19th January, arrived at New York on 31st.

The Times of the 18th inst. says:—"It is understood that in December last, Earl Russel instructed Lord Lyons to intimate to the Federal Government the disapprobation which would be excited in England and on the Continent if the intention of blockading up the Southern ports with stone was carried into effect; and that such a proceeding would be looked upon as vindictive, and lead to the opinion that the re-establishment of the Union was considered hopeless. It is also understood that subsequently to Charleston being blocked up, Earl Russell requested Lord Lyons to express a hope that other ports would not be similarly impeded."

ENFIELD RIFLES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In the course of a lecture delivered by him last week in the parish church of Girvan, Scotland, Sir James Ferguson, M. P., is reported to have stated that within the last two or three days he had received information that no less than 100,000 Enfield rifles had been run into the South since the commencement of the blockade. The general tone of the speech is one of warm sympathy with the South.—*Liverpool Times.*

JOINT INTERVENTION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND FOR THE PACIFICATION OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 19.

The Observer quotes the articles of the treaty for the pacification for Greece, signed July, 1824, by England, France, and Russia, and traces the successive steps taken by the three powers with a view of re-establishing peace between Greece and Turkey—first, offering the mediation of the three powers, and the refusal of Turkey which led to the battle of Navarino. The Observer suggests the expediency of a similar intervention by France and England, between the Federals and Confederates of North America. Such an act would be approved by the whole world. No Navarino would be necessary. The intervention would be gladly accepted by the Confederates and would give satisfaction to every man of the Northern States who has anything to lose. Our Government and that of France will be called upon, therefore, to repeat what was done in the case of Greece. No one can doubt our power, or the beneficial effect of such an intervention.

## VERY LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Sumter has been ordered by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, and she has gone to Gibraltar.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The *Journal des Debats* thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions towards the United States are not pacific.

The *Temps*, in announcing that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are expected to arrive shortly at Havre, says that no obstacle will be offered to the fulfilment of their mission to France and England. The Plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South.

The *Presse* says that the French Government will not receive Messrs. Mason and Slidell, nor any other Southern Commissioners.

The *Pays* says that the Government of Ecuador has requested the mediation of England in Peru, and that England has accepted the office of Mediator.

The *Independence Belge* says that France will assume the initiative in making diplomatic remonstrance against the blockade of the ports of the Southern States, and that England will only afford France moral support.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—It is reported that fresh negotiations have been opened between Austria and Hungary.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Moniteur says that the number of partizans in England for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy increases, and that there is doubt that many will advocate this measure in the approaching session of Parliament.

## LATEST.

PORTLAND, Feb. 6.

The steamer Nova Scotian, of the Portland and Montreal line, arrived here this morning.

A fearful explosion occurred in the Hartley mines, near Newcastle, and two hundred and fifty colliers buried alive. An entrance was gained, and a hundred bodies found. It was feared that the other hundred and fifteen are dead in other parts of the mine.

The London Times opposes England's interference in American affairs.

The Brig West Indian arrived at Liverpool from Charleston, with a cargo of spirits and turpentine.

The privateer Sumpter arrived at Gibraltar on the 19th, having burned the American barque Neapolitan on the passage; also captured brig Investigator, which was allowed to proceed on her passage.

The Tuscarora and Nashville were still at Southampton.

Lord Elgin is about leaving for India.

Austria will request the Great Powers to disarm.

A marriage is proposed between Prince Oscar of Sweden, and the second daughter of the King of Italy.

A REVOLUTION EXPECTED IN RUSSIA.—Affairs in Russia appear to be approaching a climax. We learn that the University of St. Petersburg has been finally closed by an order from the Minister of Public Instruction, sanctioned by the Emperor. The alleged cause is, the recent disturbances, but the real one, no doubt, is the serious attitude recently assumed by the people, the students and the soldiery. The students are permitted by the Imperial decree to pursue their studies at the universities in other parts of the empire, and the poor students will have pecuniary assistance given them to undertake the journey. We may shortly expect to hear of an explosion in Russia. The loyalty of the army is unimpeachable, for the recent policy of the Czar has seriously alienated the affections of his people, and when Russia is embarrassed, the Poles will not hesitate to help themselves. Even the serfs, for whom the Czar has sacrificed so much, are ungrateful, and think themselves injured—so dissimilar are the views which people take of their respective positions in life.

## UNITED STATES.

### THE DANGER OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The following remarks from the Boston Evening Traveller show the prevalence of the belief that foreign intervention is imminent unless the North achieve some decided success very soon:

Last Tuesday completed half a year since the occurrence of our greatest disaster in the secession war,—the defeat of Bull Run, which for the time filled the country with confusion, a state of things that did not long last, because means were quickly taken to prevent further loss, and the enemy had not the nerve to follow up their success,—and success that is not improved is but little short of defeat in its consequences. Yet if the country had known that six months were to pass away without an "advance" being again attempted, it would have been much slower than it was in recovering its hopefulness. It was then thought we should renew the war by November, and so we should probably have done, had it not been for the bloody defeat we met with at Ball's Bluff, a much more disgraceful business than that which happened three months earlier, and in which our soldiers were deliberately sent to the place at which they were sure to be beaten and slain. Of the reasons why no attempt has been made against the rebels in Virginia we know little, and perhaps if they were known, the country would be perfectly satisfied. But one thing is clear, that whenever our troops have been well led, they have rarely failed to beat the enemy. Zagonyi at Springfield, Ord at Drainsville, Garfield at Prestonburg, Schoepff at Somerset,—in all these instances, Union soldiers, led by daring chiefs, have accomplished gallant deeds, and have redeemed the American character from grave suspicion. The world was beginning to settle down into the belief that formerly existed, but of which little had been heard of late years, that man in America was an inferior animal, who could neither plan well nor fight well; but we see that much can be done by our troops when they are properly led. If there were as energetic chiefs at Washington as there are in some parts of the West, victories would be won near the capitol, and the city would cease to be beseiged and blockaded by forces much inferior in numbers to our own. There is this to be thought of, that one victory achieved in the neighborhood of Washington would have ten times as much effect abroad—and it is the European mind that we must now impress with a sense of our strength—as could come from half a dozen brilliant achievements on the coast, or in the remote States. In Europe, they look upon our war as we looked upon the English war with the Sepoys. When Delhi was taken, and Lucknow relieved, we saw that important successes had been obtained; but what cared we for the hundred nameless engagements that took place over the length and breadth of India? Yet those engagements were most useful to the English, and perhaps they were really more fruitful than greater victories had been. Men's minds, however, are always effected by glaring incidents, and until we shall have made some decisive movement in the vicinity of Washington we shall not have the good opinion of the old world. So long as the foreigner shall see the enemy's army defying ours only two day's march from the seat of government, and blockading the Potomac, he will not admit that we have improved our affairs. And as we should judge in the same way of the condition of other countries, we cannot complain because Europeans regard us as playing the losing game. If the English could navigate the Thames only under the fire of French cannon, or if the Seine were lined with Russian artillery, or if the Danube at Vienna were at the command of the Italians, we should not consider the English, or the French, or the Austrians as being in the position of conquerors, no matter how many successful battles they may quote to us as having occurred several hundred miles from London, or Paris, or Vienna. It is a central success that we need to put our affairs on a proper footing, with reference to the danger that most threatens us—foreign intervention. Let that be ours, and we could count upon having the whole of this year for the suppression of the rebellion. Without it, we are in constant danger of receiving a joint note from those "guardians of civilization," the Western Powers of Europe, whose humane notions are much shocked by the spectacle of war in America, though they are themselves invading that part of America which is called Mexico.

## THE BLOCKADE AT THE SOUTH.

In an article on American affairs the Liverpool Courier says:—

"It is well known that a proposition for breaking the blockade was laid before the British by the French Cabinet at least three months since. France suffers more than we have yet suffered from the want of cotton. She has not India to send her a supply, and she has fewer trades to compensate for the loss of one. The policy of the English Cabinet all through has been directed to check the impulsiveness of France until, at least, France actually suspects England of a design to destroy the cotton manufactures of France, in order to develope cotton cultivation in India. The idea is just as absurd as that so lately incubated by the Peace Society, which imagines that it is intended to erect the Southern States into a monarchy, with Prince Alfred as king. However, it was entertained. Such circumstances, however, have recently come to light which compel action on the part of France, and we are much mistaken if that action be as gentle as the course adopted by England. The Sumter took refuge in the harbor of St. Pierre, at Martinique, and the Federal frigate Iroquois pursued her thither. The captain of the Iroquois actually attempted to effect a blockade of St. Pierre in the port itself. Being warned off, he bribes some persons to let him know by signals the hour of the Sumter's departure, and then practically blockades the harbour by cruising three miles off land for ten days. He commits a gross breach of neutrality, and now tells the world in his official despatch that "the French must pocket it." He acknowledges that the people of Martinique were all in favor of the Sumter, because of her connexion with Louisiana, formerly a French possession. He insults France in the presence of Frenchmen, and in a port of a French colony. And having done so, he boasts of having acted with great self-denial, and writes to his Government to know "whether he is any longer to observe an international law" which baffles him so completely.

France must, and most assuredly will take action on this matter. The parties who have eaten one leek will, we dare say, be ready to swallow another. But apologies will not always disarm resentment for a wrong, and it is quite possible that the Emperor of the French may think that the best way of preventing similar outrages in future is to break a blockade which really has no existence except on paper. We find in the American official correspondence that the same hostility which is manifested towards us is exhibited towards France. The same threats, though in milder language, are directed against her. France is not tied down by the connexions of kith, and kin, and language, which influence us, though the Americans forget them. Free and impulsive in her action, France may adopt short and decisive measures in requital for the wrong committed against her.

Should this be so, and we believe that it is intended, immediately upon the complete settlement of the Mason and Slidell affair, to lay a formal remonstrance against the sham blockade before the Federal Cabinet, the cotton of the South will again set our merry wheels agoing, instead of darkening the air along the shores of Carolina.

## BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

We copy the following from the 'St. Croix Herald,' which throws some additional light on the fate of Burnside's expedition:—

FORTRESS MONROE, 27th.—The captain and crew of the City of New York after bravely remaining in the rigging 40 hours were saved.

The gunboat Zouave dragged her anchors, and had a hole stove in her bottom and sunk. She is a total loss; crew saved.

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore near the lighthouse and became a total wreck. 90 valuable horses, belonging to the Rhode Island battery were on board, and all drowned, including several valued at $500 each.

The Grapeshot parted her hawser and went down at sea. Crew saved.

An unknown schooner with oats, also another schooner, name unknown, and six of her crew were lost on the beach.

The Louisiana struck on the bar where she still remains. The report that she was burned is entirely incorrect. She may get off

The Eastern Queen and Voltiguer are also ashore. The latter will probably get off.

The water vessels had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for condensers being on board some of the vessels and one on shore, terrible suffering would have occurred. As it was, the water casks were were old whiskey, camphene, and kerosene oil casks.

It is thought that the Union pilots of Hatteras are traitors, having intentionally run several vessels ashore. One of the storms can only be described as terrific. Waters in every direction were covered with foam, waves dashing with a clear sweep across the Hatteras shores, and completely cutting off the fort from all outside communication. The current was running at the rate of five miles an hour, and chop seas prevented Gen. Burnside from answering any signal of distress or communicating with any of his Generals. At one moment flags would appear Union down on a number of vessels, indicating want of water, coal and provisions. Col. Allen of the 9th N. J. and his surgeon, Mr. Weller, with a boat's crew and the second mate of the Anne E. Thompson, when they found the troops needed water, manned the life boat in order to reach the Generals. Unfortunately the boat was swamped and the Col., Surgeon and Mate drowned. The crew of the boat were saved. Despite all these adverse circumstances Gen. Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar one half of his vessels, all the gunboats and 7000 troops. Everything appeared in a satisfactory condition when the Eastern State left. The large transports with troops remained outside the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding from Port Royal 23d when Capt. Howes volunteered to bring them all inside. This was accomplished yesterday afternoon, the Eastern State passing the last as she left. A portion of the tug boats chartered by Burnside for the expedition refused to proceed farther than Fortress Monroe. Fair weather has now set in and the schooners are making their appearance with water and coal, and everything looks more promising. Gen. Burnside has been indefatigable, day and night, at his post, performing the duties of a whole staff of officers. He is confident of ultimate success and has the respect of every man under his command.

## "THE WAR MUST BE SHORT."

*From the New York World.*

This war commenced on the 19th of April, 1861; it ought to be ended by the 19th of April, 1862.

The amount of cotton now on hand in the warehouses of Liverpool and Manchester is sufficient to keep the Lancashire mills at work, at their present rate of running, until the latter part of May. As that period approaches, the impending distress of the manufacturing population of England will furnish powerful motives for the intervention of the British Government to break the blockade. The overmastering instinct of self-preservation will assert its force, and pretexts will not long be wanting for war with the United States and an alliance with the South. Recent events have shown on how precarious a footing are our relations with Great Britain. It behoves us to strike vigorous, rapid, and effective blows while we have but one enemy to contend with, and no formidable third party interferes.

The period for planting the seed of next year's cotton crop—which will precede but a few weeks the complete exhaustion of the present English supply—will be the critical point in our relations with foreign powers. One year's crop is sufficient to keep one year in operation the existing machinery for its manufacture. The planters, with the crop of 1861 on their hands, will not attempt to raise another in 1862 unless there is some prospect of an opening of the southern ports. Other sources of supply cannot in one or two years be made productive enough to supply the demand for this commodity; and unless the ports are opened in the spring Great Britain will not only feel the pressure of immediate want, but be filled with apprehensions for the continuance of a permanent supply of this indispensable staple. It is as much for her interest that next year's crop shall be planted as that this year's crop shall reach her markets. She may always indulge expectations of getting cotton that is in existence; but the non-production of a crop extinguishes all hope of its being woven in her looms.

It is easy, therefore, to understand why England will give the rebels assurances of recognition and intervention about the time the next planting season commences, unless we shall have previously made it probable, by our military successes, that the rebellion cannot survive the summer.

But even if we could be insured against foreign interference in the spring, there are reasons of the utmost urgency why the rebellion must not be permitted, like a wounded snake, to "drag its slow length along." The enormous expenses of the war furnish motives for prosecuting it with such vigour as will bring it to a speedy conclusion. A great deal of our past prosperity and wonderful growth have been due to the fact that we are a lightly taxed people. We have prospered beyond all example, because labor and enterprise have enjoyed their full fruits without being compelled to share them, in any perceptible degree, with the government. Foreigners have been attracted here from every clime under the sun by the encouragements offered by cheap fertile lands and untaxed industry. But if the war should go on two or three years at the present rate of expenditure, labor will be subject to heavy fiscal exactions. Great Britain pays only three per cent interest on her national debt, but as we shall pay seven per cent on ours, a debt three-sevenths as large as ours would impose an equal burden on the property and industry of the country. If our taxes should become enormous, the stream of emigration will be diverted from our shores to Canada, Australia, and other British colonies. The people will cheerfully bear all the burdens necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but they justly claim that they must have something to show for their money. A war which brings only taxation without great victories to keep up the national spirit