ungranted lands of Upper Canada, have been blotted out of the map of Canada. Another, the principle of the feudal tenure, under which lands were held in Lower Canada, has also been abolished. The ministry of the day had the boldness, backed with the people's rights, to grapple with these two great questions, in which millions of pounds were involved, and the seeds of civil war; and they succeeded too, in opposition to the monied lords of Lower Canada and the Episcopal Church of Upper Canada. But he (Mr. T.) would ask, what would have been the fate of those exertions for a time if the Governor General had colluded with those monied lords, and sent home such powerful representations as they would have been able to have made, backed with despatches breathing the same sentiments. The answer to his (Mr. T.) mind was a plain one, that legislation would have failed for a time. But Canada is a great country; and the Governor General knew as well none of his sympathies were with the seigniors and the Clergy, that he could only stave the matter off for a time. The people had already shown that they would not be trifled with, hence their success. But as this is a small country, people peaceable, and more than loyal, legislation can be thwarted at any time by backstair influence.

He (Mr. T.) would return to the question before the Committee; and he had no hesitation in saying he believed the present Governor was hostile to the Liberal party in this Province, and that his sympathies were not with his present advisers, and that if the effect of this vote should defeat the Government, that His Excellency would exult over it. [Here Mr. Gray interrupted the hon. member, alleging that he was out of order in thus alluding to the Governor; but there being a general cry of "Go on!" the hon. member proceeded.] Mr. Tibbits reiterated his former statement, saying, as a member of the House, that he would express his sentiments, regardless of Mr. Gray or any other member, that he was accountable for the language he used on the floor of the House.

The hon. member said the present Council should have had a full understanding then, and settled all their questions of difficulties that they knew must arise. Had they at that time taken a bold stand, the Governor would have been obliged to accede to their proposals, or have taken himself home again. The hon. member found fault with the wording of the amendment, which he considered entirely too tame; had the amendment been more strongly worded he would have preferred it. Should he have voted against the amendment, he believed the resolution would also have been lost, and we should then be cast back into the irresponsible condition we were in in 1854; or should the resolution be carried, and the old party again come into power, the country would have the whole battle of the constitution to fight over again, the Province would unfortunately be in the power and at the mercy of the Opposition, in whom the country have no confidence, which misfortune the hon. member was anxious to avoid.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1859.

Is the Question Settled?

There are many persons making the above enquiry with reference to the College, and the action had during the session of the Legislature just ended. Our readers are aware of the nature of the measure passed, as we last spring published the principal portions of the "Judge Wilmot Bill" (so-called), of which the present one is essentially a mere copy. There can be no doubt that its framers have had strongly impressed upon their minds the necessity of freeing the institution, in its remodelled state, of everything calculated to give its management a sectarian bias, as likewise to establish it upon broad and liberal principle. But we are painfully impressed with the fear that the reform has come too late, and that, to-morrow, if applied to, the large majority of the people would express a decided want of confidence in any institution built upon the foundation and of the materials of which King's College is composed. It is all very well and proper for gentlemen to talk and feel eloquently with reference to education, to dilate upon the advantages of that higher mental culture which colleges and universities afford, and to deprecate a spirit which would restrain and prevent such influences; but people, to learn, must have confidence in their teachers. Colleges and universities—no matter how rich they may be in all the belongings necessary to the carrying out of their legitimate object,—in learned professors, in rich stores of books and apparatus,—provided none take advantage of the opportunity; provided those for whose benefit they are gathered are kept aloof by real or imaginary grievances—are a nullity and useless.

For 30 years, King's College has been under the operation of reform; for 30 years its friends have been promising a return from it; for 30 years, at an expense of from £3,000 to £5,000 a year, all told, some three or four students have been educated (?) within its walls. Let us not stop to awake the painful feelings connected with the enquiry, Educated for what? And these moneys, and lands, and perquisites, have all been so much kept back from our parish and higher schools. And the result of this 30 years' waiting has been to make the hearts of the people sick; to destroy every feeling of hope that the institution would or could be made useful. These feelings form the strong hindrance to the usefulness or practicability of the new measure. But there are other difficulties, great and important, in connection with the working out of the machinery of the new measure. There is to be a lay head to the university. Where will he be obtained? Who is he in the Province who possesses the ability and public confidence necessary to a satisfactory discharge of the duty? What's to be done with present incumbents? some of them must be got rid of, and still they claim to have *vested rights*, and won't go. But our space is exhausted, and we must conclude for to day, praying our readers to judge the whole matter as fairly and as free from prejudice as possible, and hoping that our opinions of the ultimate success of the University of New Brunswick may be found wrong, and that future years may afford an answer to the query above,—Well settled!

The Government.

With "sound and fury" the Opposition Press kindly informed the world, last fall, that the Government stood upon their last *pins;* and that the first rude breath of the Opposition, on the meeting of the House, would exterminate them quite; and that, under the investigation of what they had and had not done, their popularity and character would wither as the dew at noonday. But the Government still lives! The Opposition, met at every attack by a calm, honest preparation on the part of the Government, have been completely foiled. Whatever they asked for—and we suppose Legislative records never exhibited so many motions of address for information as those of New Brunswick for 1859—was cheerfully given. Into everything a thorough-going investigation was courted, and from every such investigation the Government came out first best: and the result has been, that in comparison the Government has gained amazingly, while the once great Opposition has dwindled down until it stands to-day without a body and without a head;—for never did men sink so marvellously, never did men of so much real ability depreciate themselves in public estimation so much, as the late leaders of Opposition have done during the past session. They are gone;—peace to their manes!

The leading measure upon an investigation o which the Opposition papers last fall vaunted the downfall of the Government, was the *Railroad*. See the result! The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Gray, was appointed chairman of the committee; and among its members were Messrs. Lawrence and Botsford, both violent opposers of the Government, and Mr. Tibbits, a very strong opposer of the *railway management*, with Dr. Vail, another of the Opposition; and after they had taken the evidence, on scientific portions of the work, of mere contractors,—men who came without any recommendation save from their own tongues, glibly ready to speak their own praise,—men who had proved themselves interested partizans,—after everything which ingenuity and, we had almost said, *malice* could suggest, had been tried, and the effort exhausted, the Opposition were fain to consent to a report which gave the lie direct to all the frothy inuendos of the Opposition press, scattered over the issues of the previous nine months, and sign their names to a testimonial of the honesty of the railway management.

While on this subject, we are reminded of an acknowledgment we owe the Chairman of Railway Commissioners for a copy of the Report; and by way of making such, we copy the following on that document from the *American Railroad Journal*, New York:

"We are led into this general history of the European and North American Railway, and these quotations, by a perusal of the annual reports of the Chief Commissioner, R. Jardine, Esq., and the Chief Engineer, Alex. L. Light, Esq., of this Railway, which have just been made to the Government of the Province of New Brunswick.

"Although nothing, as before stated, has been done in the State of Maine towards carrying out this great international line beyond the making of surveys from Bangor to the boundary line of New Brunswick, yet the project has been studiously followed up in New Brunswick, and in Sept. 1852, a contract was entered into between the provincial company and the English firm of Peto, Brassey, Betts, Jackson & Co., for the engineering, construction and equipment of the entire line from St. John to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at $31,200 per mile. With the exception of the aid provided by the Provincial Government, the contractors really furnished the means for building the road. The work progressed under this contract until July, 1856, when the whole enterprise was transferred over to the Provincial Government, and the contract with Messrs. Peto & Co. was cancelled—the contractors receiving 432,000 dollars for work and materials upon the road to that date. Since then the work has been executed directly by the Government; part of the time under the sole superintendency and engineership of A. L. Light, Esq., but latterly under the charge of a Board of Railway Commissioners; of whom R. Jardine, Esq., is Chairman—Mr. Light still acting as Chief Engineer. The reports of these gentlemen present a detailed, concise and satisfactory statement of the progress and condition of the works up to the present time, and will well repay any one for their perusal.

"From them it appears that the total length of the line now completed and under construction is 109.18 miles extending from St. John to Shediac on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of which 29.9 miles are in operation, viz., 9.6 miles from St, John eastward, and 20.3 miles from Shediac westward to Moncton, including a branch of about 1 mile in length at the latter point, to the wharves. The first named division was put under contract on the 10th of January, 1857, and although it involved extremely difficult and expensive work, was opened for traffic on the 1st June, 1858, at a cost of $43-236 per mile. The latter was let on the 1st August, 1856, and opened for traffic on the 20th August, 1857, at a cost of $25,940 per mile. The whole length of the road from St. John to Shediac, including the branch mentioned, being 109.18 miles, there remain 79.28 miles yet to be completed, all of which is under contract, and in a forward state.

"The cost of the whole line from Mill street, St. John, to Shediac harbor, including the Moncton branch: stations, wharves, rolling stock, land damages and engineering, amounts to $3,711,904; or an average per mile of $34,000.

Its state of progress may be summed up as follows:

	Miles.
1st Division—Shediac to Moncton, completed,	19.42
2d do —St. John to Salmon Brook, do.	9.60
Branch to wharves at Moncton, do.	0.88
3d do —Hampton to Sussex, ½ done	23.18
4th do —Moncton to head of Petitcodiac, 0.4 done	20.59
5th do —Sussex to head of Petitcodiac, let, cleared, and work well in progress,	24.51
Total	108.18

The total expenditure on the works to 1st Nov., 1858, was as follows:

To July 6, 1856. Purchase of road and materials from Messrs. Peto & Co.	$432,000
From July 6, 1856, to April 1, 1857. Expenditure under superintendence of A. L. Light, Chief Engineer	233,808
From April 1, 1857, to October 31, 1858. Expenditure under direction of Board of Commrs.	1,434,558
	$2,100,356
The total cost as before stated being	3,711,904
Leaving to be yet expended	$1,611,548

The road will cost about $2,800 per mile more than the original price agreed on in the contract with Messrs. Peto & Co., but the reports give a full and satisfactory explanation of the difference. Work of a superior quality to that required in the specifications of that contract has been adopted, and necessary work has been done not included in that contract, all of which would have been an extra charge. The alignment has been perfected; the road straightened; reversed curves avoided, and the total curvature reduced 1,728°, or nearly five full circles; the length of the road has been reduced 2¾ miles; permanent stone structures have been adopted in lieu of trestle works and wooden culverts; bridges over or under the road have been substituted in place of level crossings; more wood and water stations have been constructed than conntemplated originally, additional depot grounds and wharves have been purchased, and more fencing has been constructed than first contemplated.—These additional expenditures, necessary to the construction of a first class road and indispensable to its traffic when completed, all of which would have been an extra charge by Messrs, Peto & Co., are estimated to amount to $7,232 per mile,—which, added to the original contract price, would have made the cost of the road $38,432 per mile.—From this, if there be deducted the present estimated cost $34,000 per mile, it will appear that, what is apparently an increase of cost, is in fact a saving of nearly $4,500 per mile or nearly half a million dollars in the aggregate. The minimum radius of curvature is 2,865 feet; the maximum 12,268 feet between St. John and Moncton. By the original location, under the Peto contract, the minimum radius was 1,584 feet, and the maximum 5,280. On the original location the total amount of straight line was 70.9 miles, while on the new it is 79.7 miles. The highest point of grade upon the line is but 165 feet above high water at St. John, and the maximum grade is 45 feet per mile. Seventy-five curves have been dispensed with and straight lines substituted. Ten of these curves were *reversed* curves, always highly objectionable, while sixteen others were nearly as bad, being reversions connected by short tangents of from only 20 to 90 feet in length.

AROOSTOOK RAILROAD.—The following affords strong encouragement for the belief that the neighboring County will soon and inevitably be tapped by the railroad. The people are to decide at the polls this summer, and doubtless the response will be favorable:

RAILROADS IN MAINE.—*Augusta, April* 4. The Legislature has to-day passed bills appropriating one million and a half acres of public lands to aid the Aroostook Railroad and the European and North American Railway. A loan act has also passed, authorizing the city of Bangor to loan its credit thereto to the amount of $400,000.

There is to be a trunk line from Bangor to the boundary of New Brunswick, by the way of Mattawamkeag, with a branch line to Aroostook.

These matters have occupied the chief attention of the Legislature for the last four weeks, but finally passed by overwhelming majority.

In the Senate the vote stood 24 to 2; in the House 122 to 5. These measures, it is believed, secure the building of the Railways named.

The Sickles Trial.

This Trial at Washington is engrossing the attention of people generally. We take the following from a report in the Albany *Knickerbocker* of the opening argument for the defence by Mr. Graham:

This is to me the time for solemn thoughts, and I arise to address you, laboring under a severe struggling of feeling. It ss a beautiful sentiment, better expressed in Latin than in the translation:—'*Amicos res opimæ parvunt: adversæ probant.*'—'Prosperity is the parent of friends, and bad fortune is the fire in which they are tried.'

"Friendship is the most sacred of all artificial as distinguished from our natural attachments, it stands nearest to those which by the hand of nature has been interwoven with the objects which she herself creates. On the altar of that relation I cast my present offering. It carries with it the unction of a warm heart. May it prove to be an efficacious tribute in favor of my client. I have been the companion of his sunshine and now called here to participate in the gloom of his present affliction. Trouble is a mysterious visitor: it seems to be the unshunable doom of man. It has been well said, that "although affliction cometh not forth from dust, neither does trouble spring out of the ground, man is born into trouble as the sparks fly upward."

That same great influence which has impressed the laws on all departments of creation—which has studded the heavens with their fires and ordained the boundary line between the day and night; that same great influence which spreads over the face of nature the mantle of verdure and again supplants it for the less pleasing dress of winter: that same great influence which has designated the time of the dropping of the leaves and the falling of the sparrows, is the rod with which in this life we are punished.

As we pass from the proceeding in which we are here engaged, may we be permitted to repeat over the result in which I confidently anticipate as a congratulation to this defendant for the severe ordeal through which he has passed. "Behold, happy is the man whom God correcteth. Therefore despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty: He maketh sorrow and He bindeth up.—He woundeth and His hand maketh whole; He shall deliver thee in six troubles; yea in seven there shall no evil touch thee."

A few weeks since the body of a human being was found in the throes of death in one of the streets of your city; it proved to be the body of a confirmed and habitual adulterer. On a day too sacred to be profaned by worldly toil, on which he was forbidden to moisten his brow with the sweat of honest labor; on a day when he should have risen above the passion of his nature, and though on no other days he had sent his aspirations heavenward, he should on that day have allowed them to pass in that direction, we find him besieging with the most evil intentions that castle where for their security and repose the law had placed the wife and children of his neighbor.

Had he observed the soleman precept, "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," he might at this moment form one of the living. The injured father and husband rushes on him in the moment of his guilt, and under the influence of a frenzy executes on him a judgment which was as just as it was summary.

The issue which you are here to decide is, whether this act renders its author amenable to the laws of the land. In the decision of that issue gentlemen of the Jury, you have a deep and solemn interest. You are here to fix the price of the marriage bed.

You are here to say in what estimation your couch is held by an honest and intelligent American jury. You are favored citzens. You live in a city which constitutes the city of our federal government. A city consecrated to liberty above all others, but not to the liberty of the libertine. A city bearing the name of the illustrious Washington, the Father of his country, of whom it has been emphatically and truly said that "he was the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen."

You may feel a pity in reviewing this occurrence for the life that has been taken. You may regret the necessity which constrained that event: but while you pity the dead, you may remember also that you may extend commiseration to the living; that the life taken away, as it was, may prove to be your and my gain.

You are here to decide whether the defender of the marriage bed is a murderer. Whether he is to be put on the same footing with the first murderer, and is to be presented in his moral and legal aspects with the same hue of aggravation about him. Gentlemen, the murderer is a detestable character, and far be it from me to defend him before this or any other jury. Society cannot, it ought not, to contain him. Calm, cold and calculating, he saves his malice as the miser saves his treasure; his bosom is the vault in which he deposits it. Age possesses no claim for his consideration, nor does sex interfere with the execution of his bloody purposes. In the very air he sees his weapon, and it motions him the way he must go; he selects some object of innocence for his victim, and he chooses some lonely spot for the perpetration of his horrid deed. In the drapery of night he wraps himself. At that hour, when over half the world and nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse the curtains of sleep, he steals forth to the accomplishment of his bloody design. Afraid of his own movements, he is compelled to address the earth itself in the language of supplication, and entreats it to "hear not my steps which way they walk, for fear the very stones prate of my whereabouts." If between the very act which has placed the defendant in his present condition, and the act of a criminal like that, you can trace any similarity, it will be for you to institute and perfect the comparison.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The welcome steam-whistle of the *Bonnie Doon* was heard on Saturday evening, at an early hour, for the first time this season; since that day, she has been making her trips regularly. On Thursday evening the *Richmond*—Captain Duncan—made her appearance.

NOTICES.—We have *Harper* for *April*, a very interesting number, from Williams & Co., Boston, through Mr. C. S. Beverly, of the Olive Branch Book Store, Fredericton.

New Paper. From Mr. Day, St. John, the publisher, we have the first No. of the re-issue of the *Albion*, a paper devoted to Literature, Art, &c. The No. before us, in point of typographical execution and in the nature of its contents, does credit to the publisher, and gives promise of meeting a want long evident in the Province,—a New Brunswick literary paper. Price of the *Albion* is 7s. 6d. per annum in advance.

☞ A call at the Foundry of R. A. Hay, Esq., will convince every one that the articles which he has there on hand are well worthy commendation, and reflect credit upon the enterprising proprietor and upon the County. His ploughs, which are advertised in to-day's paper, are quite equal in every respect to the best imported, and we most cheerfully recommend them to intending purchasers. "Encourage domestic manufacture."

A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.—The attempt is being made in the Canadian Parliament, by the Postmaster General, to return to the exploded principle of charging newspapers with postage. We express our warmest wishes that the effort may prove a failure.

PROHIBITORY LAW.—The Nova Scotia Legislature has passed a Prohibitory Law, conditional upon its being accepted by the people at the coming elections. This is a very sensible way of deciding the matter.

☞ The new Minister from Great Britain to the United States, Lord Lyons, has arrived at Washington.

☞ Mr. M'Clelan's speech, which will appear in the next paper, finishes up the debate on the College Despatches.

APPALLING TRAGEDY.—Our community was thrown into a state of excitement on Saturday afternoon on learning that a whole family at Lee had been murdered two days previous, and that the murderer had fled from the place and was ranging at large in our midst. The following are the particulars of the revolting tragedy:—Early on the morning of the 7th instant, a small house in Lee, occupied by Mrs. Potter, her three sons, and a nephew, about sixty miles from Bangor, was discovered to be on fire, and the only one of the inmates who escaped the flames was Marshall Potter, (the murderer) who, disappearing at the time, some of the neighbors believed that he was temporarily bewildered. Subsequently, however, it was discovered that the bodies recovered from the flames presented some marks of violence, which led to the belief that the escaped brother had murdered his mother, two brothers and the nephew, and then set fire to the building in order to disguise the work of blood. The result proves this supposition correct; and what makes it more revolting is, that the murderer perpetrated the horrible deed with a view to getting possession of a sum of money amounting to about $150. The murderer immediately fled from Lee, and proceeded in the direction of this place. At Caroll he bought a new suit of clothes, and it was subsequently discovered that the old clothes had blood upon them. At Princeton he changed his name and represented himself as an Aroostook farmer and having lands to dispose of. Coming down on the train on Friday, he was discovered to have a considerable sum of money, when paying his fare, and this was also observed at other places. Arriving in this town he represented himself as wanting men to go up river to work, and had actually engaged three or four for the purpose. He stopped at a house on Friday evening kept by Mr. Monday, and on the afternoon of next day it was ascertained that Deputy Sheriff Bean, of Lee, was in pursuit, and on arriving here and giving a description of the murderer, a large number of our citizens immediately went to work to aid the officer in the apprehension of the criminal. He was traced from different places in and about the town and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was discovered making his way across a field in the direction of the Cemetery, and after a short chase he yielded himself up without much resistance, having been caught by Mr. William Caroll and the Deputy Sheriff. He was immediately taken into custody, followed to his quarters for the night, near the Frontier House, by a large crowd, all of whom seemed desirous of getting a view of the perpetrator of such a horrid crime. There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of the man except that he has a very low forehead and an expressionless countenance. He was taken to Lee on Sunday, and at a preliminary investigation the day following, made a full confession of his guilt. On Tuesday he was forwarded to Bangor, where he will await his trial.

Potter was in the State Prison some years ago for stealing an ox. It is doubtful whether he will be hung for his present crime, as, under the existing laws, he will be more likely to be sentenced to the State Prison for life.

At the inquest in Lee on Tuesday the Coroner's jury decided that the deceased came to their deaths by blows from a shingle maul in the hands of Marshall Potter.—*St. Croix Herald.*

STABBING BY A SHERIFF.—Letters received from Richibucto state that Joseph Wetmore, lately if not still, High Sheriff of the County of Kent, had on Wednesday met on the street Morden S. Levy, one of the persons said to have exerted themselves to procure Wetmore's displacement. Words passed, and Wetmore stabbed Levy in the abdomen, so that a quantity of fat protruded and had to be cut away. It is not known if the injury is fatal. Next day Wetmore, armed with pistols paraded the village, defying any one to arrest him. A telegram, stating the facts, was sent to the Government, and directions were received that a constable should be placed in charge of the gaol, and that Wetmore should be arrested aad brought before a magistrate. This was done, and Wetmore was remanded for 14 days, in order that the character of the wound inflicted on Levy may be ascertainad.—*Freeman.*

The excellent steamer *Emperor*, since commencing her trips for the season, has performed admirably during the most boisterous weather experienced for a long time. Her able Commander, Capt. Chisholm, is always at his post, and no exertions appear too great for him. The Emperor made the run from Windsor yesterday in eight hours, and left last evening for Dorchester, taking the place of the lost steamer Maid of Erin.—*New Brunswicker.*

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CANADA.—We are indebted to the New York *Times* for the following information respecting a movement in Canada, apparently well digested, for forming a written Constitution for the great and rapidly increasing Colony. The public debt of Canada now amounts to Eleven Millions of Pounds sterling, a sum so alarming as to call for energetic measures to prevent its becoming larger:—

On Tuesday of last week, the Hon. James Morris gave notice in the Legislative Council at Toronto, that early in the ensuing session he would move resolutions to the effect, that Her Majesty be pleased to authorize the Govenor General to call a Convention of twenty-four delegates, twelve of each section of the Province, for the purpose of preparing a Constitution for the future government of Canada, the same to be submitted to the people, and afterwards to the Imperial Parliament, for approval or rejection. Similar resolutions were to be moved in the lower House to-day by Mr. Merritt.

This movement is characterized by the Toronto *Globe* as "unusual in British communities," and calculated to "startle many." The *rationale* of the measure, as set forth in the resolutions, is wholly of a financial character. It is asserted that the Act of the Union affords no efficient check upon the increase of the public debt; nor does it provide for restraining the fund to liquidate the existing debt of the Province. In 1841 the public debt was under $6,000,000 and the yearly expenditure did not exceed $1,326,050, whereas the debt now amounts to $55,299,409, and the annual expenditure to $11,403,587. In the view of this state of facts Mr. Morris deems a new Constitution necessary, in order that stringent checks may be imposed upon the power of the Executive to expend money without the authority of Parliament, and upon the license of the Legislature to borrow money on the public credit.

Our provincial neighbors have gone largly into various enterprises and improvements which do not promise any speedy pecuniary return, however valuable they may be to the general business of the community, and as they have run up a debt of more than fifty millions of dollars, it is by no means strange that the brake should begin to be thought of. This project of a Convention would seem to be the offspring of practical good sense. It is, moreover, an anomaly in British colonial history, as well as a long stride towards Republicanism and independence. Formerly, charters were graciously granted by the crown; now Canada proposes to frame a constitution for herself, consenting to submit to the Imperial Parliament for approval alone.

A PIOUS VILLAIN.—On Monday of last week a clergyman named Rev. William Watson, was arrested in Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa. When arrested, he was preaching a funeral sermon. Previous to arresting him the officers searched his house, and found in the cellar, inks, preses, papers, rolling machines, and entire apparatus for the manufacture of bank bills. They also found about $1,000 in counterfeit bills, $200 of which were 10's on the Forest City Bank of Chicago, and about $200 in 5's on the State Bank of Ohio. He said he was doing evil that good might flow from it. He was locked up.—*Canada paper.*

THE RAILWAY.—The work along the line is progressing with vigor. With no very extraordinary exertions being used the road can *and will be*, opened to Hampton Ferry, as repeatedly promised, by the 1st day of June. Then the line will pay handsomly.—*News.*

A verdict for $700 has been obtained at Burlington, Vt., against the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, in a suit brought by the administrators of Eben N. French, who was killed by the explosion of a locomotive on the road, in July, 1855. The jury gave the verdict on the ground that the company was guilty of culpable negligence in permiting the locomotive to be run when in an unsafe condition.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Europa arrived this morning.

Consols closed on Friday, 95¾ to 95⅞.

Liverpool, 2d. Breadstuffs continued dull.—Flour, 10s. to 12s. 3d. Wheat and corn, little doing. Provisions firmer, Coffee sarce and firm. Sugar active. Tea quiet but steady

Steamer *Prince Albert* would not sail till April ninth.

Government was defeated on the second reading of the Reform Bill, by 39 majority. Cabinet undecided, but determination would be announced on the 4th. The resignation of the ministry was generally anticipated.

Second Irish sedition trial resulted in the conviction and sentence of the prisoners to ten years penal servitude.

Nothing definite in regard to peace or war. The place of meeting of the Peace Congress is not yet settled.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFX, April 20.

Arabia arrived this morning.

The Derby Cabinet had decided to dissolve, and appeal to the country.

Derby in the House of Lords seerely attacked Russell's course, and characterized Palmerston's recommendation of Russell's amendment as a direct insult.

No date fixed for dissolution.

In Commons, 6th, Palmerston defended himself from imputations cast on him by ministers, and criticised Derby's course.—D'Israli announced that in a day or two he would make statement respecting foreign relations and affairs

The sedition trials in Belfast resulted in the disagreement and discharge of the Jury

A vote of thanks is to be proposed to the Governor General of India, the Commander-in-Chief, and other officials, and a form of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace to be presented.

The Cunard Co. offered, through deputations at the Admiralty and Treasury Departments, to convey mails weekly between an Irish port and America, five hundred pounds out and home.

Candidates for Parliament are flooding the country with addresses. Palmerston deprecates the action of ministers in dissolving Parliament at this critical juncture of European affairs

VERY LATEST.—*London.*—Consol at 1 o'clock, 95 to 94¾.

Malmesbury's remarks construed into admission of no hope for peace.

The movement of troops and war material in France continues on a large scale. Orders have been sent to Brest for vessels repairing there, to be ready for sea upon a day's notice.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs is expected in Paris.

Soundings have been taken in the Red Sea for Indian telegraph. The result was perfectly successful.

New gold fields have been discovered near Melbourne.

The War Prospect in Europe.

When the warlike news reached us, a month since, we differed in our judgment from most of our cotemporaries of the press, in this country, in regard to the prospect of general European war, as based upon the advices. The general impression was that a war of importance was inevitable—we did not think so, and, as our readers will remember, we gave, as the reason for our impression, that neither England or Russia desired, or would permit, a general outbreak of hostilities, and that France had neither the courage nor the ability to initiate one. A fortnight later the news was still warlike, but it did not change our impressions, inasmuch as we saw nothing in it that indicated any material alteration in the relation of the great powers. Now the advices confirm the correctness of our judgment, for it appears that the threatening danger is nearly over, and the war prospects have dissipated themselves, and become resolved into the fog of another Vienna conference, which is good for at least six months of diplomacy and delay and doubt. When the five great powers of Europe sent their ambassadors to Vienna, to enter, it is tantamount to putting a brake on the train and delaying all hasty or dangerous proceedings.

It is idle to talk of a European war, or of Louis Napoleon playing the part of his uncle, so long as Malmesbury, Gortschakoff and Buol choose to stop at Vienna—there is no such opiate for the passions as deliberate talk. The boy who proposed to his irate father, when about to be flogged, that he should "stop and argue," understood this philosophy, and it applies equally well to politics and diplomacy. The truth is just as we claimed weeks ago, that the really great powers of Europe do not desire nor wish to risk a general European war. In England there is too much sympathy among the people with the liberal parties for the government to take the side of the oppressor—they do not know what the result might be of such an attempt on their part to bolster up the already tottering and detested petty despotisms under which the people groan.

On the other hand the government and nobility of England have power enough to prevent any official manifestation of symyathy with the revolutionary elements or any hostile demonstrations against the despotic powers—so that England must perforce be neutral, and she can only remain so by preventing a general war.

Russia is in much the same condition, having quite as much to do to manage her internal affairs as she can desire to attend to. Besides this, the other great powers of Europe understand perfectly the usurping character and the precarious position of Louis Napoleon, and do not care how soon his throne crumbles from beneath him, and they will not give him the advantages he might gain from a European war. He might win something by a war, but he will never get the consent of the other powers to such an advertisement of his prowess or to the opening of such a field for his endeavors.—More than this, Austria does not know but Louis would in the event of a war, throw his weight into the scale in favor of the revolutionists. He would not scruple to do it, if he could gain any advantage by it, and this is an additional reason why France will not be permitted to initiate a state of hostilities. Until the liberals of the disturbed and oppressed States grow strong enough to acquire an organization, or until it becomes for the interest of England to have a European war, we do not believe there will be any, no matter how many clouds may arise in the political horizon, or how many rumors may be originated to affect the stock market and furnish newspaper paragraphs. One or the other of these conditions precedent must take place before there will be any substantial ground to apprehend a general breaking up of the present condition of European society. Such great results are not witnessed without the prior development of their legitimate causes, and no such sufficient causes as yet exist.—*Boston Bee.*

A movement has been made in England among the Episcopalians for a free Church of England, and the congregation of Saint George's Church, Holloway, has seceded from the Establishment because of the refusal to allow the Rev. Henry Hampton, for whose use the building was erected, to occupy the pulpit. The object of the movement is professedly to allow the congregation to be consulted in the appointment of a Minister without any departure from the forms of the Book of Common Prayer. It is thought the movement will not extend very far.

John Mitchell has been convicted at Hamilton, Canada, of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung June 7. Dr. King has been tried at Coburg, Canada, for poisoning his wife, and found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

In 1858, for the first time, English exports to British India exceeded those to the United States, the value to the former county being about eighty-four millions of dollars, while to the United States they reached only seventy millions. So says the Boston *Traveller*.

It is affirmed that in the last ten years 4,000,000 of immigrants have reached the shores of the United States, each bringing on an average $100 in gold, making an aggregate of $400,000,000 of currency.

OFFER OF A NEW SOVEREIGNTY TO THE QUEEN.—It appears that a new sovereignty is offered to Queen Victoria, viz.: that of the Fejee (or Fiji) Islands—and by the King, who is uneasy under a fine of £9000, fastened upon him by an American commander. The proffered treaty conveying the sovereignty to the Queen has been brought home by Mr. Pritchard, Her Majesty's Consul in Fejee. To meet the want of the moment, a little pamphlet—entitled "What is Fiji?"—has just been issued in England. The Fejee Islands are a group numbering 211, of which 80 are inhabited. The largest is about 360 miles in circumference, and the next about 300. They spread over about 40,000 square miles of the Pacific Ocean, directly on the track between Australia and Panama and British Columbia. Almost every island has a harbor; many of these are capacious enough for a whole navy. Fejee is 1200 miles from Sydney, and about 100 from New Zealand. The group is the key and centre of Polynesia. "Between it and our colonies," says a Liverpool paper, "is the large French island of New Caledonia, on the same side the New Hebrides, and on the other side, to its north and east, stretch the Navigators', Friendly, and Society Isles." The area of the two large islands is computed at about equal to that of Belgium, 11,000 square miles; and of the whole group about equal to that of Holland, above 12,000. The climate is described as not unlike that of Ceylon. The productions are diversified and rich. At least fifty or sixty thousand of the natives have become Christians. The pamphlet remarks—"If we do not take them (the islands) either France or America will. If America does, the English route to Panama is then in her hands; and also that between Australia and British Columbia. The Australian coasts and commerce could be harassed by a few ships, which would elude great fleets in the innumerable harbors of Fiji. If France take it, with New Caledonia on the one side, and Tahiti on the other, she will have a line of posts right across our track." Samples of cotton grown on these islands have been submitted by Lord Malmesbury to the committee of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, who value them at from 7d. to 12d. per lb. On the 25th ult. a numerous deputation, including Mr. Cheetham, M. P., Mr. Bazley, M. P., Sir Andrew Agnew, &c., were to wait upon Lord Malmesbury, to urge the acceptance of the new sovereignty by the British Crown.—*Boston Courier.*

A paragraph which has by some means got abroad in the papers, having reference to the declining health of the Hon. Judge Wilmot, is, we are happy to say, without foundation. We note this, in order to reassure his Honor's numerous friends throughout the Provinces. We trust it will also quiet the nerves of the *Freeman*, whose *christian* enquiry for his health, we noticed the other day.—*Reportsr.*

It is rumored that the Government wish Lord Elgin to succeed the Earl of Malmesbury as Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone to become Colonial Minister—two appointments which would greatly strengthen the Cabinet.

The "Gweedore people" are again bringing scandal on the north of Ireland. The are killing sheep by the hundred, not for food, but to drive off the Scotch and English owners. They drive the poor animals into swamps, and kill them with sticks and stones.

THE "HEAT OF DEBATE."—In the *Times'* report of Friday evening's proceedings in the House of Commons, it is stated that while Mr. Cox was speaking of Lord John Russell's "Reform" resolution, the hon. gentlemen waxed very animated and accidentally struck the hon. member a blow on the nose—an accident which convulsed the House with laughter, and presented him for several moments from continuing the remarks.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The leading submarine cable makers are now willing to contract for the successful submergence of an Atlantic wire, taking all the loss or risk of damage upon themselves. The Atlantic Telegraph Company are to give back to the Crown the concession of fifty years for landing Cables in Newfoundland. The other conditions upon which the eight per cent. will be granted are not now definitely known—to the public at least—though, of course, they are under the consideration of the country. As regards the old cable at Valentia, no change has taken place in its condition—in fact, it cannot be worse. In case of a fresh wire being laid down, the old one would undoubtedly be valuable for the return current; but except to the limited extent, there are no hopes of its being further utilized.—*Times.*

The steamer Maid of Erin ran ashore in a snow storm on Grand Trunk Ledge, to the south of Dorchester Island, Bay of Fundy, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Passengers and crew saved; two horses drowned. The steamer is a total loss; the engine will probably be saved. Insured for $12,000.—*St. Croix Herald.*

The sanction of the Town Council of Glasgow has been given to erect a monument to Sir Robert Peel in George Square.

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