

War with the United States.

The leading British and American journals have apparently lost sight of the conflict raging in the East, and are turning their attention to a subject, to us of much greater importance.

Where we are to seek for a reason good and valid for all time, is not at this hour apparent. That the whole matter is of the smallest possible dimensions is about as evident as the mercantile fact that New Orleans has an extensive trade with Liverpool.

But, however, things may turn up, it is well to prepare for the worst. It is well to have preparations made in time. It is much to be regretted that a great nation like America—one which ought to be a noble nation, should give way to force.

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to mischief-making men. But the Times is too intelligent and too sagacious to be easily duped, and its position involves too much responsibility to permit it to be trifled with by the great national interests.

It is not easy therefore to direct ourselves of the belief that our relations with Great Britain are not in a satisfactory condition; that upon various subjects serious differences exist between the two Governments, some of them involving our interests, some of them our rights, and all of them enlisting a national pride in their adjustment.

We are to be sure, that no one of these questions is important enough to warrant any serious misunderstanding with Great Britain. And yet it is no less certain that it is out of just such complications, petty and inconsiderable in the interests they involve, that those international disputes arise which result in war.

But, unfortunately, Governments partake, in full measure of all the passions and all the weaknesses of human nature; and the indulgence of a temporary resentment, or the gratification of a paltry pride, may plunge two great nations into a conflict which nine-tenths of the people of both abhor.

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arms. Under any circumstances, it is a great calamity; and it is a fearful consequence, and a possibility. We would not wish to watch over the best interests of the law, and to permit the law to be trampled upon by the rights of nations to pass untrammelled, and to encourage those who perpetrate the crime, and to bring down upon the whole community the well-earned scourge of war.

It is sincerely to be desired, Mr. Editor, that this last petition may either not be attempted, or, if the design of it has been entertained, that it may not be persevered in. What is there in the circumstances of the case to justify such an exception to the rule that punishment is to follow crime? Not the smallness of the amount for which she perpetrated the forgery; for the principal involved is the same, the sapping of that confidence which is at the foundation of all our commercial transactions.

As the concurrent testimony of her neighbors represents this woman, she has been addicted to petty forgeries, and petty larcenies since she was a far back as most as the time when she was placed in the responsible position of a head or family. Small instances of cheating in the weight of things she sold, as for a stone of butter, a tub of butter containing a stone, and thefts and forgeries for amounts varying from the value of three to that of five dollars, constituted her approved mode of increasing her income.

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ELIZABETH GILES. To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir, As known to many of your readers, that the unfortunate woman, Elizabeth Giles, who has been for some months incarcerated in the Gaol, at Perth, on a charge of forgery, was brought to her trial at the late Assizes, and convicted. The sum for which she was fined was a matter of some fifteen or twenty shillings; but in a case of forgery, no matter how trivial the amount, the law awards as its lightest penalty a term of imprisonment of four years in the Penitentiary.

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assistance, and to others the greatest mercy will be shown them in rescuing them from the effects of her pernicious example. To herself? If her private means have hitherto been inadequate to sustain her, it will be a kindness, on the approach of an inclement season, to take her into the Penitentiary. Many a poor person last winter, suffering from destitution, with the necessities of life almost at famine prices, would have been glad of an asylum within its walls, with the advantage of its nutritious diet, regular hours and avocations, good wholesome food, and moderate exercise, with the consolatory reflection that during four years at least, she is provided against want, may effect a change in her habits and disposition; and when at the expiry of her term, she emerges from her seclusion, to mark the improvement which time has wrought in the physical condition of "this Canada," it is to be hoped that she may furnish evidence of being herself reformed.

Only the last week it figured among the newspaper items, that a telegraphic communication had been received from the Government, commencing the sentence of a murderer confined at Brookville. There is a mocking of law and justice in the practice, now becoming so common of absolving from the consequences of their crimes, the greatest malefactors.

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white people on the Rogue River, Major Fitzgerald pursued the Indians with 80 men and overtook them killing 30 of the savages with the loss of ten of his own men.

The District Court in the case of the State v. The Leidsdorf Estate for escheat, had decided in favor of the mother Liebsdorf, Mrs. Anna Maria Sparks, who is subject of Denmark. The estate is immensely valuable.

A man named J. M. Smith was shot at Columbia, on the 9th ult., by another named Barclay. The latter was taken out and immediately hung by a mob. The case was a very aggravated one.

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The Pacific arrived here this morning at 8 a.m., with news one week later from Europe. Extraordinary excitement in England relative to the threatened rupture with the United States.

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BOOBY FOUND AT SEBASTOPOL.

The Monitor publishes the inventory of the different articles (the guns not included) found at Sebastopol by the allies and forwarded to the Minister of War by Marshal Pelissier. The principal articles were round shot, 407,314; hollow projectiles, 101,855; cannon cases, 24,080; gunpowder, 325,000 lbs.; ball cartridges for muskets and carbines, 470,000, in good condition, 160,000 damaged; wagons, 80; axles, 6; logs of lignum vitae, 500; anchors of port moorings, 400; anchors of different sizes, 90; grappings and small anchors, 50; chains for anchors, 200 yards; old copper for sheathing, 104,000 lbs.; old ropes, 100,000 lbs.; water casks, 300; new ropes of different sizes, 50,000 lbs.; pulleys, 400; spars, 40; tools, 300; bar iron and steel, 1,560,000 lbs.; iron wire 400 lbs.; iron checks, 350 lbs.; sheet iron, 15,000 lbs.; tin plate, 14,000 lbs.; red copper, 120,000 lbs.; nails, 6000 lbs.; firwood, a large quantity; pitch and tar, 203 barrels; barrels of paint, 150; small boilers 6000 lbs.; the remains of a steam-engine of 220 horse power, taken out of a steamer burnt by the Russians a large copper boiler, weighing 100,000 lbs.; old copper, 100,000 lbs.; copper screws, 10,000 lbs.; old iron, 160,000 lbs.; large bells, 6; small bells 10; hospital beds 350; iron forges in great numbers; main tackles 12; coal 2000 tons; steam-engines, of 30 horse power, for the basin; 2 large pumps for the basin 3; 1 high pressure engine of 16 horse power; for the basin; iron cranes 17; an engine of 12 horse power in the military bakery 2 dredging machines of 30 horse power, unserviceable; a still, a clock, 3 marble statues, two sphinxes, a large basso relievo; biscuit, 500 tons; flour 150; barley 8; buckwheat, 017; oats 28; millet, 20; wheat, 20; peas, 14; meat, 60; and 67; wheat in the granaries, 500 quarters, &c.

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The cause assigned by the Ministers of the "seizure of our ships at Bermuda," was the report of a Russian privateer fitting out in the port of New York but the fact is decided and it is well known that it is a mere pretext for the real cause referring to the affairs of the Musquito Territory.

The existing business never even gave a moment's business never even caused an angry word from the government over caused a solitary complaint against Mr. Drummond.

The volcanic eruption in Hawaii.—A correspondent of the Honolulu Patriot gives an interesting account of the recent volcanic eruption:—"The old crater of Kilauea is very active, its whole being covered with immense smoke or steam holes, of cones, which appears in the night like great fires.

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