

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS Later from Europe.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 10.—The steamship Indian, from Liverpool 11 A. M., 25th ult., passed here this P. M., en route for Quebec.

The steamship Africa arrived at Liverpool from New York at 7 A. M. on the 25th.

The departure of the Great Eastern for Portland would probably be further delayed.

The Zurich Conference.—It is stated that the Conference at Zurich was again progressing. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the task of the Plenipotentiaries has been diminished by dispatches from Vienna, and it is believed that the Conference will be terminated in a few days unless fresh instructions should be received.

The programme is stated to be as follows: A definite treaty of peace will be signed by the three Powers. Another treaty will be drawn up by which Austria will cede Lombardy to France, who will make it over to Sardinia.

Spain has requested to be represented should an European Congress take place. The gossips of Paris and Brussels state that Prince Albert will represent England, and the Archduke Maximilian, Austria, at the proposed Congress at Brussels.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The repairs on the Great Eastern are going actively forward at Portland, but it is considered uncertain whether the ship could be got ready for sea during the month of October.

The telegraph cable between Malta and Sicily had been successfully laid, and business has commenced upon it.

The London Times has another editorial on the new boundary difficulty with the United States. It laments that the former treaty should have left any pretext for the question which has arisen, and says it is a case for the earliest possible settlement.

The official Gazette contains an order extending the time for the payment of bounties to seamen until Nov. 30.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science had terminated its annual session at Aberdeen. The members, to the number of two hundred, were entertained by the Queen at Balmoral.

Earl Derby had carried out his threat to clear his Dorset estate in Ireland, so far as to have every tenant served with a formal notice to quit. The incentive, it will be remembered, was the difficulty experienced in tracing out a murderer, and the conviction that the tenant threw impediments in the way of discovery.

It is stated that Sir Hope Grant is to have the command of the expeditionary force to China, and that ten thousand men are to be sent from India but none from England.

London, Wednesday morning. Colonel Hawkins, the Chief Commissioner of the Oregon Boundary Survey, arrived in London yesterday in the capacity of special envoy from Gov. Douglas, in consequence of the occupation of San Juan by United States troops.

Col. Hawkins, transacted business at the foreign office shortly after his arrival. The Times says it has reason to believe that Gen. Harney placed military posts on San Juan on his responsibility and without instructions from Washington.

He declared to the British authorities he did so because American citizens had been arrested on the island, but that he did not mean his occupation to be permanent, although it was his intention to hold the island until he heard from Washington.

The London Morning Post, referring to the official report, says that the progress of Russian power in the Pacific had quarrel with their best friends and customers—the people of England.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Spectator says there is still a hitch in the Peace negotiations. Austria persists in keeping an Austrian army in Venetia. When this difficulty has been surmounted, the treaty will be signed by Austria and France, and a Congress will be held at Brussels.

The Herald's Paris correspondent says that the report of France and Austria alone signing the treaty of peace is corroborated by private dispatches, and unless orders to the contrary are received from Biarritz, the fact will no doubt be officially made known before many days.

The Monitor says that under the pretence that the press is not free, several journals, which direct their attacks against the decree of February, 1852, go beyond the extreme limits of discussion, and are wanting in respect for law, which is inseparable from the loyal exercise of liberty.

The Monitor explains that immediately after the measure granted spontaneously by the Emperor, which relieved the press from the consequences of warnings received, government forbore to make use of the weapons at its command; but it will nevertheless not fail in performing its duty which is imposed upon it to make law respected, and therefore informs the papers that it is decided no longer to tolerate these polemical excesses, which can only be considered as party maneuvers.

The Bourse had been animated and fluctuating. It closed firmly on the 27th at 69 3/5.

ITALY.—The fourth and last Italian despatch (that from the Romagna) was received by the King of Sardinia at Monza, on the 24th. The following is the summary of his reply: "I am grateful for the wishes of the people of the Romagna, of which you are the interpreters before me. As a Catholic sovereign, I shall myself always retain a profound and unalterable respect for the Superior Hierarchy of the Church. As an Italian Prince, I am reminded that Europe, being in view the state of the Romagna people, who demanded prompt and efficient measures of reform, has accepted formal obligations towards your country. I receive your wishes, and, strengthened by the rights referred upon me, will support your cause before the great Powers. You may rely on the generous love of our country and of the French Emperor, who will accomplish the great work of reparation he has so powerfully begun; and who, assured of the gratitude of Italy, and seeing the moderation which has characterized your resolution during the last moments of incertitude, will recognize that in the Romagna the more hope of a national struggle to enrol themelves under my flag, you know Piedmont would not go to war for herself alone, but for our common country. To-day the unanimity of your wishes, and the order which you observe at home, are very gratifying to my heart, and nothing could better ensure your future destiny." Europe will recognize that it is here the common interest to finish the era of disorder, and thereby satisfy the legitimate desires of the people.

A Decree by the King of Naples extends to June, 1850, the period for the free admission of wheat.

AUSTRIA.—An Imperial order is published for a commission with special legislative powers to organize extensive reforms in the system of direct taxation.

The price of wheat is said to have arisen materially, owing to the inferior yield of the last crop.

CHINA.—The China mail, with dates from Hong Kong of Aug. 10th, had reached London. Nothing of any moment had occurred since the affair at the mouth of the Peiho. Two gun boats and a steamer were the only vessels in the Gulf of Pecheli, the rest of the squadron being at anchor, principally off the entrance of Ningpor River.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers states that Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was still on board of his ship, and still likely to obtain the ratification of his treaty as the English Minister. Another journal speaks of the probability of his going on to Peking, and a Russian dispatch published at St. Petersburg, says he had arrived at Peking, but was kept in confinement.

Russian authority also states that the loss of the Chinese in the affair at the Peiho Ports was one thousand killed. Number wounded not stated.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says the repulse of the British had not produced any change in relation with the Chinese. It is stated that some of the wounded were well treated. All was quiet at Canton.

Admiral Hoppe's state of health is serious. There has been a serious emeute at Shanghai, in which several foreigners had been killed and other wounded. Among them is Mr. Interpreter Fay, who is in a precarious state. The riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of coolies for a French vessel, but the master of the vessel asserts that the Chinese on board attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of Aug. 22, had reached England. The news generally anticipated. The disarming of Oude had been completed.

It is announced that the French force of China will consist of 5000 troops of the line, 15,000 marines, six large steam transports, four sailing frigates, six first class and six second class gunboats. Another authority says the expedition will number from 10,000 to 12,000 men.

The French steam frigate "Sane" was wrecked while proceeding from Toulon to Brest. All hands saved.

French commercial affairs showed no improvement. Wheat had advanced both in Paris and provincial markets.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices to the Cape reach to Aug. 21. Ex. Gov. Sir Geo. Grey had returned to England. Satisfactory account had been received from the Livingstone expedition.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne mails of Aug. 19 reached Aden Sept. 14. There is no political news of importance. Business during the month has been very quiet, but the arrival of the English mail had created both a commercial and monetary improvement.

JAPAN.—Affairs had assumed a very unsatisfactory position. On the 11th of July the treaty was duly ratified. Since then the Japanese government had attempted to evade it by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island about ten miles from Jeddo. They farther sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used in commercial dealings with foreigners, although according to the treaty foreign coins were to be received at their intrinsic value. The present arrangement of the Japanese had produced a depression of 60 per cent. The British Consul General had issued a protest and stopped trade for the present.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, October, 20th.

The Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday.

Nothing further as to the proceedings of Zurich beyond the general assent that progress continued to be made towards signing the treaty of Peace.

Latest reports say that the treaty between France and Austria will probably be signed at Zurich on the 10th or 12th instant.

Official correspondence between British Government and its officials in China relative to the ratification of the treaty at Peking is published.

The British ambassador states positively that if Admiral Hope had expressed doubts as to the result of attempting to force the passage of Peiho they would not have been spared by the squadron, and if it be decided that the means at command were insufficient to justify so bold a line of policy, Bruce accepts the responsibility of the Admiral's act. Russell's reply virtually approves the course taken and says preparations are being made in conjunction of France to enable forces to support the Plenipotentiaries in their instructions.

Bruce expresses much gratification at the friendly feeling and assistance experienced from Ward and Flag officer Tatnall.

No further change in the Great Eastern's programme. She will probably leave Portland on the 8th and arrive at Holyhead on the 11th. Her departure for America depends entirely upon circumstances.

The London Times says either in Mexico or the United States. Large quantities of dollars recently received via New York have been found bad. On Friday there was an increased demand for money, there being no gold operations at the Bank.

India generally quiet. The body of the deceased American Minister will be sent to America. Conflicting rumors are current as to French preparations against China. The possible invasion of Ireland is hinted at by Marshall McMahon.

Fortifications on the coast between Havre and Caen are being carried on with extreme rapidity. Letters from Italy say that the Pope has informed the Great Powers that he will not give up his temporal Powers, and will, if necessary, call upon all Catholic powers to support him.

Omar Pasha, of the army of Bagdad, is deprived of command in consequence of serious abuses of his authority. The disbanded European troops in India had accepted the bounty and consented to go to China instead of returning home.

Nana Sahib and the Begum were in Nepal. China dates to August, but nothing of importance.

We don't know exactly what "the height of ambition" is, but we have seen many fussy little specimens of it not more than five feet high.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and allaying the distressing effects of the disease. It is a perfect relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

DIED.

At his residence, Upper Woodstock, on the 14th instant, John Francis Wentworth Winslow, late Sheriff of this County, in the 67th year of his age.

enemy, he reminded one less of the men of the present day than of the gallant and high minded gentlemen of a departed age. It is doubtful if he ever thoroughly comprehended the spirit of those latter days. There were too little of reverence, too little of courtesy and too much of self seeking in them for him. Probably many of his opponents, many of those whose acts he bitterly his latter years, as little understood him as he did them. There was little sympathy between them; and where there is lack of sympathy there is little respect and no love. But, now that he has gone to his own place, even those who differed from him while alive can afford to give him his thousands of friends in respect for those noble qualities which marked him every passage of life. He was truly one of the words of the Poet Laureate,

Born without abuse

The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan, And soiled by all ignoble us. Much more could we say, but more is scarcely needed. We cannot mourn his death, for he has gone to his appointed rest, all of years, his work performed, his labors done. All of him that is mortal lies beneath the grass of the quiet little churchyard, and his spirit is gone to God who gave it; but something of him yet remains—a name and a remembrance which his children may cherish with mingled pride and affection, and which will long bloom in the memory of those amongst whom his life was spent.

Mr. Peabody's Letter Again.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir.—I thank you for giving my letter signed "A Subscriber" a place in your last paper, and also for the frank and full reply you were pleased to give it. If you allow me I would like to say a few words in reply, and as it is my desire that this shall be my last communication upon the subject I wish first, for fear of being misunderstood, to state as briefly as possible my reasons for answering Mr. Peabody's communication.

There is no common ground of argument between us. He denies the truth of the Bible—I firmly believe in its truth and rest my hope of salvation upon what is taught therein. What is called the internal evidence of the Bible, and the fulfillment of the prophecies contained therein, as recorded in history, is with me sufficient proof of its authenticity if all other proof were wanting. He denies both the truth and divinity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, I believe in both as firmly as I believe in my own existence. But I could have no hope of convincing him of this because the strongest grounds of my faith are contained in that book, the truth of which he denies. In short it is both useless and unwise for a Christian to attempt argument with such an unbeliever as Mr. P. professes to be, for he would only hear truths and persons spoken of in a way both shocking and profane; and as for converting such a person, God alone can do that. It is, I think, no misapplication of scripture to say of those born in a Christian land, with the ability and opportunity of studying the Bible, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."—LUKE, chap. xvi., v. 31.

As regards my argument with yourself, thinking in my simplicity that a word to the wise might be sufficient—sufficient at least for the object I had in view—I omitted much that I might have advanced, and was perhaps less explicit than I should have been in what I did say. I might have argued that it was an insult without any provocation to charge all who believe in the Saviour and the Bible with "ignorance, superstition, credulity or fanaticism." I also think I might with truth have said that you would not have inserted a letter from Mr. Peabody asserting that one of the most estimable members of this community was a liar, unless you believed that he had proved or could prove the truth of his assertion; and then have asked you to show the same regard for the character of one whose truth is sacred to all Christian men, that you would to an individual member of society. But you are perfectly correct when you say that my principal argument with you against the publication of such letters as that of "A Free Enquirer," was that it was blasphemous.

In asserting this I assumed as a fact that you were so far a Christian as to profess a belief in those truths that are common to all Christians, viz: the truth of the Bible, and the truth of the great head of the Christian religion: If I was wrong in this, I can only say I am very sorry for it. It is to me a sad thing that any person possessing an immortal soul should disbelieve these truths; and most sincerely should I regret that one with your ability and influential position should do so. But to prove that I have not, as you say, "spoken without book," in calling "A Free Enquirer's" letter blasphemous, I would say that to a Christian it is blasphemous, or, if you please, "speaking impiously against God," to assert that our Lord Jesus Christ is a liar, (see conclusion of your correspondent's letter!) because he believes in the truth of such words as these:—

"In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God."—JOHN, chap. i., v. 1. "I and my Father are one."—JOHN, x. 30. "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself; he that believeth not God hath made him a liar; because he believeth not the word that God gave of his Son."—1st JOHN, v. 10. "He that loveth not the Son honoreth not the Father which hath sent him."—JOHN, v. 23. "And this is life eternal that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent."—JOHN, xvii. 3. "Thou art the Christ the son of the living God."—MATT. xvi. 16.

I think you scarcely mean to charge me with intolerance or persecution for those who differ from me in opinion, or with a disposition to use such arguments as "the dungeon, the stake, the rack, the thumb-screw or the boot," or even to "put a gag upon the expression of opinion,"—but if you do I have only to say that those who are personally acquainted with me know how little there is of an intolerant or persecuting spirit in my character. And to use who know me only as the author of "A Subscriber's" letter will find nothing in that to warrant such a charge, your cleverly written article to the contrary notwithstanding. As to freedom of discussion I think I am as great a friend to rational liberty as yourself. What I wish to protest against is not liberty but licentiousness. In our time the press is without doubt a powerful agent in promoting the cause of liberty; but those who have the guardianship of the press should be very careful that liberty does not degenerate into licentiousness. For example, license to publish to the world without any provocation that all who believe in the truth of what was uttered by Jesus Christ are believing a lie, and are either ignorant, superstitious, credulous or fanatics.

In my former letter I signed myself "A Subscriber" simply because having never written any thing for publication I did not wish my name to appear as a correspondent. Your frankness in answering that communication deserves equal frankness from me. I therefore subscribe myself,

Your humble servant,  
CHAS. W. RAYMOND.  
Woodstock, 17th October, 1850.

P. S.—I have already expressed my opinion of your cleverness as a writer; that opinion will be considerably enhanced if you can reconcile the apparent inconsistencies in your editorial of last week.

If our correspondent supposes that we admitted the letter of "A Free Enquirer" without reflecting upon the probable consequences of such a step, he is in error. We admitted the letter fully knowing what we were about, fully aware of the responsibility," &c. "In the letter of "A Free Enquirer" there are a few objectionable words which in the hurry of business escaped our observation. Had we noticed them we should have insisted upon their being altered or expunged." Again, in the same article, contrast this—"While we desire to see our own opinions and the opinions of those with whom we act promulgated, we will refuse our columns to none"—with the reply to your correspondent S. P. C.

RAILWAY.—The Railway Board was yesterday opened as far as the Finger Board—some thirty-five miles from the city. A com pany went up, and were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Myers, the enterprising Railway Contractor. We have only time now to mention that the affair was one of the first order. We will give full particulars in our next.—(Globe, 10th.)