

...their independence for still in their own

[illegible]

My dear Miss Caroline, I am sufficiently calm to treat you as an
 agent present before the morning of peace will dawn in
 the morning. When that hour shall arrive I think I may
 the Confederate Government will be inferable upon
 point - its honour and its independence. For the
 interests of peace and humanity it will yield much
 is merely material or of a secondary importance.
 Mr. Yancy sat down amid loud and continued cheer.

A ROMANCE IN BANKRUPTCY.

OF MR. J. MEADOR.—This bankruptcy came up for cer-
 tification, on Saturday last, in London, before Mr. Commis-
 sioner Goulburn. He had been an upholsterer carrying
 business at Brighton. His debts were £2000; of

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and a system of imposition upon every person weak enough to trust him. Upon Mr. Sims, one of the witnesses, in particular he imposed most completely, and him under such an impression that he (the bankrupt) was worth £400 in the pound, and that time was all he needed. During the short period in which the bankrupt was in business (about fifteen months) he incurred to the amount of £20000 odd, and he had now to pay 1s. 4d. in the pound to meet them. His second wife had been reckless in the extreme; in fact he admitted that he had lost at the rate of £150, at least, a month. The certificate (third class) must be issued for twelve months.

Swire Inkpen, young man, was charged at the South Police Court, on Tuesday, with attempting suicide by throwing himself into the Surrey Canal, in connection with Margaret Edwards, who was charged with the same offence. Inspector Ellis stated that he took the prisoner into custody, the latter stated that on Monday evening, he went to the Lott Duncan public-house, New Road. While there the deceased, who lived in the neighbourhood as domestic servant, entered for beer, he spoke to her, and they went out together. She wished him to drink some of the beer, which he did, and she then asked him to go to the canal, which he refused to do. Having seen this the prisoner returned home, and the deceased said, "It is no use living, my friends always nagging me"; adding, "Will you follow me?" replied, "Yes, wherever you go I will go"; and they then turned down Mornington Road, and went on to the Surrey canal, where the deceased asked

He said it would be "impossible," she replied he said "both." If he then said he had not been in the canal, how could he be had brought in London, and that on her saying would do, they tied themselves together. Previous evening the water the deceased said, "I do not think I sink," when he asked her why she said so, and replied, "Because of my crinoline." The prisoner asked her why she got into the canal and rolled over; she then turned round and did not for some time sink. The boat lads breaking in, he got out on opposite side, and tried to save her, but not being able to do so, he got into the canal again, swam, and returned home. Witness and the prisoner proceeded towards the canal bank, and on asking prisoner if he felt himself better, he replied, "I was better," he had been asked to hold me up, but I am right and if I had been as well as I am, I should not have done this." Witness asked, "Did you not see

ing, and he said he had been drinking freely. The prisoner then pointed out the spot where they entered the water, and there the body of the deceased was found. The prisoner said her name was Margaret Edwards, and that he had been keeping company with her three months.

The prisoner appeared anxious to see the body of the deceased, and on allowing him to do so, he said it had a great alteration in her features. Witnesses saw milk-white or blood-faced tints about the body. There was bruise on the left temple. At the prisoner's house were some wet clothes. — Inkpen was then remanded, the magistrate stating that the charge would resolve into one of murder.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

(From the Richmond Whig).

the indications point to a long war. At one time I hoped that the dash—the elation—of our volunteers, trained, but simply guided by able generals, would have hastened, before first, in the heart of every enemy's council, and adopted an honourable peace policy. We of the North, however, have a different policy has obtained. We of the South, however, have been attacked, have acquired a system of defence, and have, uniformly awaited the advance of the North. This may be the safer policy; and we have never able to appreciate it. Our conviction is, that a slow advance into the enemy's country is the only way to a lasting and honourable peace. We must fight our way to the river, before we can make a treaty. We cannot do this without consent to the fate of the enemy's party. The enemy have dominion of the river, and assail us at almost innumerable points; he can reach our coasts and penetrate our rivers. He is now in the Chesapeake Bay; he commands the

na; he has possession of Maryland, North-western Asia, and is extending for Missouri and Kentucky. But he has not the power to extend his empire to the point of our extended frontier. We have never of any plan suggested for effecting the desirable action short of carrying the war into the enemy's territory. While we stand on the defensive, and the war is entrenched on this side of the Potomac, it is idle for us to destroy his supremacy at sea, or at this history incurred on the land. We are exposed to all the disadvantages of a defensive position, and the duration of a peace dictated by the enemy. The possibility of our success is not within the range of our contemplation. To prevent our subjugation or extermination we can hope for. We have no skill in strategy, no knowledge of the means at the command of our arms; but if this is all that is left to us, we may as well be looking out for terms of subjugation, and the better. An eclipse of the sun.

Defence, 18, iron sear steamer, sitting at Portland, is ordered to be applied with the armament of the 100-pound Armstrong on the upper deck; and twelve 60-pound Armstrong's on the main deck.

