

A LONG DELAYED INHERITANCE.

The following is the account given in the Journal de l'Asie of the editor rightly heads an "Historical Romance."

What we are about to relate is neither a story nor a romance; it is the true history of a family of our country in the environs of Laon, several members of which reside in that city; a family which until recently seemed of very modest origin, but which, however, descends from a grandee of Spain, noble in 1455, consequently noble from the beginning of time; a family which of late has only lived by its daily labor, and which is about to contend for all its future perhaps with one of the most illustrious and richest families in France. Here are in all their simplicity and in all their interest the facts which we have just heard, and which are supported by authentic documents.

About the middle of the 15th century Don Magis Englebor, Count of Logrono, of Burgos and of Balty, Lord of Molina, took service in France. He fought in the Low Countries during the great revolts of the Flemish cities against Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, of Luxembourg, Count of Flanders, Hainault, &c., that great vassal who endeavored to shake off forever the yoke of royalty and of his sovereignty. The Count de Logrono commanded, at the battle of Ravennes, the army of the famous Bishop of Liege, Louis of Bourbon, who in the interest of France sustained then the party of the revolted cities, and later fell a victim to a new sedition, turned that time against himself.

The Flemands were defeated, and the Count de Logrono having been made a prisoner fell into the hands of the Duke of Burgundy, who shut him up in the fortress of Poille-Vache. It was a custom still in those semi-barbarous ages to put to death prisoners of war who could not pay dearly for their liberty. The Count de Logrono was very rich; he offered a magnificent ransom to save his life, as the singular act which is now in vogue reads. He was released from prison at this price. He abandoned to the Duke of Burgundy the use of the greater part of his estate, and the Duke and his descendants enjoyed it during the space of four hundred years, which began the 30th of July, 1455, and ended with the harvest of 1855, after gathering in of which harvest those estates were to revert to the heirs of the Count of Logrono.

The following are the principal details of this agreement. It was passed and signed on the 30th of July, 1455, says Count Logrono, "by a hand which had so long held the sword to defend loyally the sacred cause of my master and Lord Alfonso V, King of Spain." He abandoned to the Duke of Burgundy for the payment of his ransom "the enjoyment of a great portion of my estate," he adds for the term of four centuries, "the plans and titles of which are here joined under the following conditions: That at the time fixed the estates shall be restored to my descendants and heirs without expense or litigation. Having this guarantee, I swear on the Holy Gospels that I am the sole possessor, lord and master of all those estates and vassals which are situated in the county of Logrono, in that of Namur, Hainault, Ardenes, Vosges, and Lorraine, comprising all my lordships, which are composed of six castles and their dependencies, and vast landed estates of all kinds."

If Philip of Burgundy should at any time fail of direct heirs, the estate was to revert to the heirs of Logrono. One of the conditions settled to whom should belong the harvest of the year in which the estate was given up to the original owner. The Duke of Burgundy swore on the crucifix and with a solemn oath that he would compel, under penalty of being disinherited, all his descendants to act loyally toward Don Magis Englebor Logrono, his prisoner of war, who yields him his estate for the term of four centuries, that he acknowledged all the conditions and made them binding on his descendants. The estates were never to be sold or alienated for four hundred years. He took for witness of his agreement to these conditions his son Charles of Burgundy (Charles the Rash) his son heir.

The Count of Logrono, on his side, had for witnesses the Bishop of Liege himself, Louis of Bourbon, and for the King of France, Bastia, Count of Ewerback, and other nobles of high rank. The contract was sealed with the great seal of France, and that of the Bishop of Liege—our lords and masters who take it under their loyal protection in order to see that this agreement is duly executed."

The Count Logrono had but one son. The genealogical tree of this family shows a series of descendants born in Spain to Logrono at Segovia, at Madrid, and at Bilbao up to the 16th century. In 1594 a Logrono appears at Nemigen, another at Niehien, in the low countries, in 1629. The first Logrono who seems to have established himself in France is Michael Logrono, who was born in 1654 at Mont St. Hubert. His name was made French; he called himself Le Grain, and was the son of Logrono, at Naxhien.

How did Michael Le Grain arrive at Chevreigny, near Laon? In what fortune did he establish himself and live there? No one can answer these questions now. He had two sons, one of whom died childless. Peter Robert Le Grain, born at Chevreigny in 1691, appears to have married at Marigny, where he established himself, where his two children were born, and where all his descendants, with the exception of the wives of two or three inhabitants of Laon, still reside.

But what had become of the estates the enjoyment of which had been abandoned to the Duke of Burgundy for four centuries by Count Logrono? As we understand, the conditions of the contract of ransom were strictly and legally executed by the heirs of Duke Philip. None of the numerous domains, of which he had only the income, were sold during this long lapse of time. At every change of proprietors, and these must have been numerous, care was taken to specify the origin of the property and the nature and condition of the estate which had belonged to the prisoner of Ravennes, and which was to revert to his heirs. There were besides in the Low Countries, Logronos or Le Grains who kept an oversight over their property.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. THE CHILD AND THE MOURNERS.

BY CHARLES MACRAT.

A little child, beneath a tree, Sat and chanted cheerily.

A little song, a pleasant song, Which was—she sang it all the day long— "When the wind blows the blossoms fall, But a good God reigns over all!"

There passed a lady by the way, Moaning in the face of day; There were tears upon her cheek, Grief in her heart too great to speak; Her husband died but yesterday, And left her in the world forlorn.

She stopped and listened to the child, That look'd to Heaven, and, singing, smiled: And saw not, for her own despair, Another lady, young and fair, Who, also passing, stopp'd to hear The infant's anthem ringing clear.

For she, but a few sad days before, Had lost the little babe she bore; And grief was heavy at her soul. As that sweet memory o'er her stole, And show'd how bright had been the past, The present drear and overcast.

And as they stood beneath the tree, Listening, soothed and placidly, A youth came by, whose sunken eyes, Spoke of a load of miseries;

And he, arrested like the twin, Stopp'd to listen to the strain. Death had bow'd the youthful head, Or his bride beloved, his bride unweid; Her marriage robes were fitted on, Her fair young face with blushes shone, When the destroyer smote her low, And changed the lover's bliss to woe.

And these three listen'd to the song, Silver-toned, and sweet and strong, Which that child, the living day, Chanted to itself in play:

"When the wind blows, the blossoms fall, But a good God reigns over all." The widow's lips impulsively moved; The mother's grief, though unprovoked, Soften'd, as her trembling tongue Repeated what the infant sung;

And the sad lover, with a start, Could't it over to his heart. And though the child—if child it were, And not a seraph sitting there— Was seen no more, the sorrowing three Went on their way resignedly.

The song still ringing in their ears— Was it music of the spheres? Who shall tell? They did not know, But in the midst of deepest woe, The strain recur'd when sorrow grew, To warn them, and console them too:

"When the wind blows, the blossoms fall, But a good God reigns over all."

"God is to be trusted in the way of his providence, and the use of such means as he hath sanctified and appointed. Though man liveth not by bread alone, but by the word of blessing which proceedeth out of the mouth of God; yet that word is by God annexed to bread, and not to stones; and that man would not trust God, but mock and tempt him, who should expect to have stones turned into bread. If God hath provided stairs, it is not confidence, but madness, to go down by a precipice; where God prescribes means, and affords secondary helps, we must obey his order, and improve his blessing in the use of them. This was Nehemiah's way—he prayed to God, and he petitioned the king. This was Esther's way—a fast, to call upon God, and a feast to obtain favor with the king. This was Jacob's way; supplication to God, and a present to his brother. This was David's way against Goliath—the name of the Lord his trust, and yet a sling and a stone his weapon. This was Gideon's way against the Midianites; his sword must go along with the sword of the Lord, not as an addition of strength, but as a testimony of obedience. Prayer is sometimes called a lifting up of the voice—sometimes a lifting up of the hands, to teach us that when we pray to God we must as well have a hand to work, as a tongue to beg. In a word, we must use second causes in God's order, not in confidence of their help; the creature must be the object of our diligence, but God only the object of our trust."

Bishop Reynolds.

The Wicked Shall not Go Unpunished.—The New Orleans Bulletin, in an excellent article referring to the above subject, says:

"The inventor of the guillotine perished by his own engine, and we believe the same is true of the maker of the first Bowie-knife. And we think that if the history of every desperado who has travelled upon the Mississippi for the last twenty or thirty years could be accurately known, it would be found, we are confident, that almost if not quite without exception, these men have perished by the hands of each other, or in the same way in which they have taken the lives of others. Retributive justice has overtaken them, and generally without the intervention of any great delay—frequently so suddenly and signally has it been visited upon them as to justify the ways of Providence to man." Human tribunals may be at fault; may be imposed upon, may be bribed, and the heartless assassin, all recking with the blood of his victim, may be permitted to trample upon human laws, to walk off with an air of triumph, and exult in his own desperate deeds. Not so with divine justice. Steadily and surely as Fate itself does that vindicates itself. Unerringly does it pursue the man of blood, and swift and terrible, at the appointed moment, do he feel the thunderbolt. No dispute, trick, pretence or power, avails him when grappling with the unseen hand of divine retribution. When least expected it comes upon him. Let the desperado remember it. Let him "remember the hour."

Won't Hang Women.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner, referring to a recent conviction of a woman for poisoning her husband, says:

"Although the prisoner has been found guilty of a capital offence, and may be sentenced, it is not likely she will be executed. The court merely sentences to be hung at such a time as the executive of the State may appoint, and remand the condemned to prison to await that time. Of late years it has been customary in Pennsylvania, in cases where women have been sentenced to death, for the Governor not to name a day of execution, and thus virtually the sentence is one of imprisonment for life. This, we presume, will be the result in this case. There are now, we believe, in Pennsylvania, seven women under the sentence of death, several of whom were convicted many years ago."

Mr. Buchanan's "Domestic Relation."—Great allowances ought unquestionably to be made for the ignorance of a man, who, at the age of seventy or thereabouts, has never been a father or a husband; but when Mr. Buchanan takes upon himself to assert in a message to Congress, that slavery is the only domestic relation about which the people of a free State ought to be consulted, it is high time that position be taken against electing old bachelors to the Presidency.—N. Y. Post.

DECEIVING CHILDREN.

I was spending a few days with an intimate friend, and never did I see a more systematic housewife, and, what then seemed to me, one who had so quiet and complete control of her child. But the secret of the latter I soon learned. One evening she wished to spend with me at a neighbor's—it was a small social gathering of friends, therefore she was very desirous of attending; but her child demanded her presence with him, and hearing him say his prayers, she said—

"Willie, did you not see that pretty little kitten in the street today?"

"Yes, I did," he replied; "I wish I had her; wasn't she pretty?"

"Yes, very; now don't you want me to buy the kitty for you? Perhaps the man will sell her."

"O, yes, mother, do buy her!"

"Well, then, be a good boy while I am gone," thus saying, she closed the door, but he immediately called her back.

"Don't go till morning, then I can go with you; won't you stay?"

"No, Willie; the man won't sell it if I don't go to-night; so be a good boy."

He said no more, but quietly lay down. "Is this the way you govern your child?" said I, after he had gained the street; "if you but knew the injury you are doing, you would take a different course."

"Injury!" she repeated, "why what harm have I done? I did not tell him I would see the man—I only asked him if I should."

"But you gave him to understand that you would. He is not old enough to detect the difference now, but he soon will be. Then I fear you will perceive your error too late. You have yourself grafted a thorn in the young rose, which will eventually pierce you most bitterly. You cannot break off the thorn, or cut the point, to make it less piercing. On your return he will not see the kitten, therefore you will have to invent another falsehood to conceal the first."

We had now gained our friend's door, which ended our conversation. During the evening she seemed gay as usual; my words had little or no effect upon her. She did not think her little one was doing all he could to keep awake to see the coveted kitten on her return, wondering what made "mother gone so long." It was late ere I reminded her we ought to return. But little was said during our homeward walk. She went noiselessly into the room, supposing her boy asleep; but he heard her and said:

"Mother, is that you? Have you brought the kitten? I kept awake to see it, and I was so sleepy."

"No, my dear, the man would not sell her."

"Why won't he, mother?" he asked with quivering lips.

"I don't know; I suppose he wants her to catch rats and mice."

"Did he say so, mother?"

"He did not say just that, but I thought he meant so."

"I did want it so bad, mother." The lips quivered, and the tears started to his eyes. He rubbed them with his little hands winking very fast to keep them back, but they would come; at last he fell asleep with the pearly drops glistening on his rosy cheeks. The mother's glistened also. As she knelt to kiss them away, he murmured softly in his broken slumber "I did want it so bad." She turned her dewy eyes toward me, saying—

"You have led me to see my error. Never will I again, let what will be the consequence, deceive my child to please myself."

Mother, are you practising the same deception? If you are, pause and think of the consequences ere it is too late. Does it not lessen your confidence in a person when you find out they have been deceiving you? Will it not also that of your children in you, when they become old enough to detect it? Besides it would be very strange if they themselves did not imitate you in things of more importance.

It is the pride and joy of a mother's heart to gain and retain the entire confidence of her child, and it is in her power to do so if she but exercise that power by precept and example.

N. Y. Independent.

Rev. Dr. Tyng on Old Women.—Rev. Dr. Tyng delivered an eulogy on "Old Women," at the anniversary of the Association for the relief of Aged Indigent Females at New York. The Tribune's report has the following:

There is a great difference between old women and old men. The bible speaks of "mothers in Israel." Does it anywhere speak of "fathers in Israel?" A man, when he gets old and gives up business, or "retires," becomes impetuous, uneasy and unpleasant. He withdraws himself into habits of introversion. If he is a cigar-smoker, he smokes all the day long. If he is a newspaper reader, he reads it through every day, advertisements and all. [Laughter.] Or else you will often catch him down-town in his own or somebody else's counting house. He is uneasy if he is not there, and you will generally find it most comfortable to let him be there. [Laughter.] The only way to get work out of an old horse is to keep him at work; and the only way to make an old man worth anything is to keep him busy. An old soap-boiler in this city retired from business to a country residence on Staten Island to "take it easy;" but he soon got sick and sent to town for Dr. Hosack. The doctor went to see him, and wrote out a prescription, "Go back to New York and take a turn again at boiling soap." [Laughter.] Old men get gouty; they are continually getting cold. The draught somehow always will be blowing on their necks. This is the reason why we don't hear of "fathers in Israel;" but—dear me! I can take you round St. George's church and show you whole scores of "mothers in Israel" [Laughter.] True benevolence is kindness towards those who can never pay back. I take an orphan boy and bring him up—I can get my pay out of his hide. But to take an old woman, so far as this world is concerned, there is nothing to be made out of her. [Laughter.]

A Liberal Publisher.—Here is an instance of a publisher's liberality which cannot be left unnoticed. The Rev. Mr. Caird preached a sermon before Queen Victoria at Balmoral. That lady was pleased, and desired its publication. A friend of the preacher took it to Blackwood, Edinburgh, who, though "down" on sermons as unsalable commodities, offered £100 for it, trusting to the circumstances of its delivery to make a sale. The sum was beyond the dreams of the preacher, and was accepted immediately. A few months after a letter from Messrs. Blackwood informed Mr. Caird's friend the reverend author another check for £400, which they enclosed. £2,500 for a sermon! The liberal spirit of the publishers cannot be too prominently held up for example. It needs no telegraph to inform us that every writer in the land says amen.—States.

Can't tell one from the Other.—Mr. John Davis, of Slaughter Neck, N. J., has twin daughters so much alike that even the parents cannot tell which is Sarah or Mary.

Land Warrants are selling very low at New York—120 acres at 66 cents an acre, up to 40 acres at 85.

From the Chapel Hill Gazette.

To Gov. Swain, the President of the University, we are indebted for the following

REPORT.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

The Faculty respectfully report the following particulars of the regular Semi-Annual examination of the four College classes.

Notice was given of the resolution of the Board respecting disapprovals, and care was taken in advance to prepare the students for an examination of correspondent greater strictness. The classes are divided into small sections, and more time than usual was given to each student. Beginning on Wednesday 26th of November, the examination was continued for six days—five hours each—in the order as published.

The Senior Class examined on Mitchell's Chemistry, Hitecock's Geology, Whately's Logic, and Wayland's Political Economy. Of "selective studies," a part of the class was examined on Adley's German Reader, and a part on Will's Outlines of Analytical Chemistry.

The Junior Class was examined on Gibbon's Rome, (Smith's) Racine, the Histories of Tacitus, the Antiquities of Sapphoes, Mechanics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics and Optics.

The Sophomore Class on Arnaud's French Reader, French Grammar, the Odes and Satires of Horace, Hamer, D-mostenness, and Trigonometry. The Freshman Class on Smith's History of Greece, Quintus Curtius, Teuphon's, Anabasis, Algebra, and Geometry.

The Senior Class consists of ninety-one members; the Junior Class one hundred and ten; the Sophomore Class one hundred and one, and the Freshman Class of seventy members.

DISTINCTIONS.

In the several classes were awarded as follows: Junior—1st—Messrs. Ferguson, Harris, Johnston and W. Lynch.

Kirkland 2d in Math and Com. 1st in the other departments.

Robbins, 2d in Latin and Greek, 1st in the other departments.

J. Robbins, do. do. do.

Stockton, 2d in Bi. and Mat. 1st in others.

2d—Messrs. Croom, Eare, Fetter, Foster, Gaines, Gill, C. Green, Latham, McClammy, Morrow, Nixon, Smith and Withers.

Badger 2d in Languages. 2d in others.

3d—Messrs. Coffin, Cook, W. Friserson, Galling, Green, Hughes, Jones, Knox, Lynch, Pellow, Rogers, Saunders, Webb and Woodburn.

Sophomore—1st—Messrs. Battle, Bryan, Hale, Royser, Seales, Strong, Wilson and Wooster.

2d—Messrs. Bond, Borden, Brooks, Bullock, Cooper, Daniel, Headen, Kelley, Martin and Bruce.

3d—Messrs. Anderson, Baird, Brickell, Wray, Butler, Fain, Fogle, Graham, Howell, King, McKimmon, W. Nicholson, Pearce, Riad, T. Smith and Thorp.

Smith, 2d Bible, French and Mathematics.

Freshman—1st—Messrs. Allen, Morehead, J. Morehead, Steadman and Yaney.

2d—Messrs. Dowd, Ely, Hobson, Jones, Lee, McSwain, Potent, J. Thompson, Van Wyck and Wright.

3d—Messrs. Bason, Bellamy, Carr, Fox, Hicks, Lane, Marshall, Murphy, Nicholson and Parker.

Messrs. Connor, R. Martin, W. Martin, Neal, Pearson, R. Sims, and W. Sims, (taking the "Partial Course," were examined with the Sophomore Class on Trigonometry. Mr. W. Martin is entitled to the second distinction in that study; Messrs. R. Martin and Neal to the third. The others are approved.

New Post Offices.—The Post Master General has established a new post office in Randolph county, by the name of Cheek's Mills, and appointed Josiah Cheek P. M. Also, one in Chatam county, by the name of Fall Creek, and appointed John A. Brewer P. M.

The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

Hogs.—Two droves passed through this place last week, from Tennessee, on their way to Anson county. There were 400 in one drove and 250 in the other. The owners asked eight cents, which, of course, they did not get about here, and we do not believe they will get it anywhere.

Large Purchase of Pork.—We understand that all the pork hogs in this market at present, amounting to \$25 in number have been purchased by the Messrs. Pretlow, of Southampton, at \$8 50 per hundred.—Petersburg Express.

Hogs.—5000 hogs were sent by the Tennessee and Virginia rail road to Virginia in about ten days, up to Friday last.

Dead.—Mr. Frederick S. Marshall, the oldest native born resident of Halifax, N. C., died in that town on the 3d instant.

The Credit System.—As a straw upon the stream indicates how the current flows, and a feather in the air how the wind blows, so do mere trifles sometimes give us the key to important events.

The New York Express of Wednesday, in its Money Market article, affords such an indication.

It states that, on last Tuesday, there had been sold by auction, at the Merchant's Exchange, by order of the assignee, the so-called "assets" of the late firm of Pendleton, Brown & Co. Who these people may be, or may have been, we know not, and merely mention the name of the house to show that we allude to a real and not an imaginary transaction. Their book accounts, says the Express, sold for \$10. Not much of a sum, in truth, for among them was a debt due by a Cincinnati firm for \$9,651 02. Another lot of book accounts, amounting to \$1,749, sold for \$19, and among these were two judgments against a New Orleans house for \$684. Among the "assets" were a shed of over the notes from different parties, due in 1853 and 1854, making an aggregate of \$8,557 90. A fine amount, on paper, which realized the magnificent sum of \$18. Here is a pretty specimen of a rather loose business. The one Cincinnati debt of \$9,651 02 was only a part of a batch, which went for \$10, but the sum total gives over \$20,000 of book debts and bills sold, by auction, for \$47. A deplorable depreciation, it must be confessed.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHEDULED AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

A Medical Diet Drink of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In all cases of a Diopical tendency, it is generally the only remedy readily adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia, indigestion, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariably specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those prostrating cases of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in conjunction with the purgative, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by the highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one-dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork and fac simile of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, 25 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. The word Schiedam Schnapps, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others are counterfeit and imposition on the public.

UDOLPHO WOLFE. Nov. 25, 1857.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

WHAT My Store will be open as usual for trading until Jan'y 1, 1858, after which I shall adopt the cash system, and paying customers only will be admitted. And at that time, the old unpleasant mode of drawing will pass away, and I will resort to more reliable means for collecting accounts and notes due me.

G. W. LAWRENCE. N. B.—All those indebted to me, either by Note or Account, are requested to settle by Jan'y 1st, 1858.

G. W. LAWRENCE. Mary's Garden, Dec. 10, 1857. 67-34pd

YEAST POWDERS.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

FRESH supply received by S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS.

Chocolate, Saltpetre, Pure Potash, Toilet Soap; For sale by S. J. HINSDALE. 66-

The Life and Correspondence of Judge James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Griffith J. McKee. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

K. M. MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, NO. 104 WALL STREET, New York.

EDWARDS ON BILLS AND PROMISSORY NOTES, PRICE, \$5 50. A TREATISE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE, AND PROMISSORY NOTES, BY ISAAC EDWARDS. Counsellor at Law.

Just Published and For Sale by BANKS, GOULD & CO., 144 Nassau street, N. Y. E. J. HALE & SON. 61-126-

A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

BORHAYE'S HOLLAND BITTERS is now the most simple, delightful and effectual remedy for dyspepsia, before the public. Many of our most worthy citizens testify to its efficacy. To persons subject to nervous, and sick headache, it is a valuable medicine. Dec. 11. 68-2tpd

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The steambship Europa, with Liverpool mail, dates are three days later than any previous steamer.

From India.—The intelligence from India is important. The Delhi fugitives had been defeated at the reinforcements were near, and there was no danger that the British Government would soon exert control in India.

Fifteen ships, containing six thousand British troops had reached India ports. The mutineers were signally defeated near Ahmedabad. Great treasure was secured.

General Havelock was safe at Lucknow, and the enemy were in the vicinity of the number several thousand.

The King of Delhi is to be tried by a military commission. Two more sons of the King have been shot. Arrivals of the Revenue were considerable in rapidly.

Spain.—It is reported that the Spanish Government has instructed Gen. Canales to organize for the service against Mexico, should operations fail.

England.—In the district of New South Wales, and Dunham, the Banks had suspended £1,000,000 of three millions sterling.

It is said the Ministers will propose the abolition of the East India Company's charter, to be soon as Parliament meets, and thus bring the British Empire immediately under the control of the British Crown.

LIVERPOOL, Sat. Nov. 27, 1857. Commercial.—Sales of cotton for the week 27,000 bales—speculators took 16,000, and exporters 5,000. Current qualities had declined, and inferior also declined, but quotations remained steady. Stock in port 330,000—American 157,000. Manchester advices unfavorable. Breadstuffs closed with an advancing tendency. Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased nearly eight hundred thousand pounds. Consols for money 91 1/4.

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA. NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The Europa arrived too late this morning to her mails to go South.

The Latest from Liverpool is to the amount of Saturday, November 28. Cotton closed low, and slightly advanced. Breadstuffs and provisions steady. Consols closed at 91 1/4.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. NEW YORK, Dec. 14. The Star of the West reached here this morning with a large number of passengers, and \$2,500,000 in gold.

She brings intelligence that Walker had been in Nicaragua with 300 men. The British and American ships will blockade San Juan, and station their force so as to prevent Walker from passing up the river.

The elections in Oregon had resulted in the complete success of the Constitution; the rejection of slavery, and the exclusion of free negroes from the territory.

St. Louis, Dec. 13. Kansas.—A special session of the Kansas legislature was organized on the 8th.

Acting Governor Stanton, in his message, in consequence of recent events, I find myself compelled, by a sense of duty, to call you together, that you may adopt by prompt legislation, measures to avoid the