

Latest from Europe!

HALIFAX, NOV. 18, 1861.—City of Manchester from Liverpool off Cape Race, at half-past 5 on Saturday evening last.

A convention of France, England and Spain for intervention in Mexican affairs signed in London on the 31st October. Active preparations are going on.

Paris letters say that the despatch of a three decker to Mexico causes surmise of ulterior demonstrations.

The Times says that Seward shows that the acts of the American Government have been illegal as regards American citizens, and a violation of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

It is reported that American bankers are holding out liberal commissions to English financiers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London.

A treaty has been concluded between Russia and China.

[From the London Freeman.]

FRANCE.

A rumour of some importance to the cause of Constitutional reform prevails in Paris at the present moment. It is reported in the French capital that the Senate will be convoked early in December, for the purpose of considering the constitution of the Legislative Body, more especially with reference to the liberty of discussion on the budgets. The fact is, the Emperor is understood to feel that the responsibility of financial matters is too great for him, and he desires, therefore, to share it with the representatives of the nation. Though this is but a rumour, it has so much probability that we may place some credence in it, more especially as the Government promised last year to extend the liberty of financial debate, and the members of the legislative body who received the promise are not likely to forget it. Certainly, the control of the public purse would go a long way in securing Constitutional freedom in France.

The Paris papers announce that the convention between England, France, and Spain, with respect to Mexico, is agreed upon, and will be signed in the course of eight days. The expedition will sail at the beginning of November.

The French Government is about to put into operation a kind of moderated Maine liquor law, by enforcing with "greater severity" the regulation of wine shops and public-houses. The decree is issued by the Minister of the Interior, "in order to diminish drunkenness," and it affords a strange contrast with the opinion popularly expressed here, that drunkenness is comparatively unknown on the Continent.

An anonymous pamphlet which has just appeared at Paris under the title of "La Peuple Francais a l'Empereur" directs some home-thrusts at the Imperial policy, and, in pleasant language, hits very hard. The pamphlet acknowledges that Napoleon has done much for the French people in return for what they have done for him, but it insists that something is wanting to make the exchange a just one, and that something is—Freedom. It points out that the people have no real political existence, and argues that in the event of the Emperor's death the fact would bring many dangers upon his dynasty. The people might be faithful to his young son, but, long unaccustomed to act, they would be unable to support him against party manoeuvres, and who knows what might happen? The brochure concludes by advising Napoleon to "go boldly to the end of the road of freedom which the decree of the 24th of November has opened." This is the kind of pamphlet against which the *Moniteur* promises that measures will shortly be taken.

ITALY.

The French military authorities at Rome have contracted for the supply of provisions to the French garrison for another year.

General de Goyon, the Pope's protector, has arrived in Paris on leave of absence. The departure of the gallant commander has, it is said, caused some disquietude in high ecclesiastical circles at Rome, and, as a matter of course, a feeling of quite an opposite character prevails among the general community in the States of the Church. Count de Goyon has no doubt had Imperial warrant for all his acts, but the Romans do not scruple to blame him for exhibiting more subservience to the priests who form the Pope's Government than was at all necessary, or even becoming in his position. The people of Rome are not at all sorry to lose him, and they are now anxious to know something more of the temper of his successor in command, General de Gerardon.

There is no longer any ground for doubting the statement that the Emperor Napoleon has again adjourned the settlement of the Roman question. The mission of M. Bebedetti was to lay the proposals of the Italian Cabinet fully before the Imperial Government, and to plead for an immediate solution. He has gone back to Turin with an unfavourable answer, and the people of Italy are again asked to practise for an indefinite period the cardinal virtue of patience. Some people are charitable enough to assume that the Emperor really wishes to release Italy from her present painful position, and these believe that he finds the present time unfavourable. With dear provisions, scarce employment, and a great financial crisis threatening France, the Imperial Government, say they, cannot afford to increase the number of its foreign and domestic enemies by totally abandoning the cause of the Pope. The Emperor has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being a strong and

sagacious ruler, but this course of action looks remarkably like the weak, temporising policy which has so often landed scheming rulers in the mud.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The members of the Council of the Hungarian Chancery have sent an important address to the Emperor. The memorial requests the Emperor to go to Buda unaccompanied by the foreign advisers who now surround him, to assemble the Obergespanne of the Comitats, and to declare to them his intention to govern according to the Hungarian Constitution. The petitioners also ask that an Austrian Archduke should be appointed Governor of Hungary, and they promise that should these prayers be granted the country would "place confidence in his Majesty, and hasten to render him homage." It is much to be feared that the influence of the "foreign advisers" may prove stronger than any impression likely to be made by this address. Francis Joseph has proceeded too far with his repressive policy to leave much hope that he will voluntarily abandon it.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of Monday says:—"A ministerial council was held yesterday, under the presidency of the Emperor, in which it was resolved to establish a Hungarian Administration would carry out the intentions of the Government in every way." It was not, however, proposed in that council to proclaim a state of siege in Hungary.

CHINA.

The events of importance which have taken place in China since the receipt of last mail have principally been anticipated by telegraph, and little remains to be told but the particulars of the Chinese Emperor's death, with the probable policy of his successor. His successor, the young Emperor, is only seven years of age, so that he is entirely in the hands of the Regency, over which the Empress Mother will hold particular sway. It is feared that the war party in the court is still predominant. The news from Japan is more interesting. It appears that an attack has been attempted on the American Legation, but this Japanese jealousy of Europeans is attributed to the advance of the Russians. Russian intrigue in Japan is, it seems, about to become as great a bugbear as Russian intrigue in China. Admiral Hope is reported to have visited one place, the island of Tsu-sina, conveniently situated for access either to Japan or China, and there the Admiral found Russian storehouses a Russian hospital, and a Russian naval station. If these things have alarmed the Japanese as much as they seem to have startled the Europeans, the dislike of the Japanese to foreigners is easily accounted for.

It is said that in the depôts on the Ganges there are now 50,000 bales of cotton which cannot find purchasers, and this event is not likely, so it is argued, to produce confidence in the Indian cotton growers.

TURKEY.

The heavy blow which the new Sultan was said to have struck at the practice of polygamy by resolving himself to keep only one wife was expected to produce immense good, both in the financial affairs of the empire and in the moral condition of the people. Both expectations are vain, for the simple reason that the cause does not exist. His Majesty is following the traditions of his house, and is now said to be organising a domestic establishment on a scale similar to that which brought the empire to the verge of bankruptcy under the feeble rule of his late brother.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Passengers have been sent through the experimental pneumatic tube at Battersea.

There is to be no Latin play at Westminster School at Christmas, on the ground of the death of the Duchess of Kent.

A deputation of schoolmasters in England have laid their objections to the new code before the Attorney General, who promised to give the subject his serious attention.

The Queen pays the railway companies 7s. per mile for special trains, first-class fares for attendants, and usual fares for carriages, horses, &c. The bill for the recent Royal Irish trip amounted to 4,000l.

The Prefet of Police at Paris has issued a notice prohibiting the barmaids at fruit and spirit stores to indulge in jokes with their customers—mostly students. Another prohibits kite-flying, as it interferes with the working of the telegraphs.

A woman named Kedge, who has been committed for twenty-one days for begging in London had 800l. invested and regularly drew the dividends. She wanted to increase the capital until it produced 1l. a week, and then to "retire."

On Sunday, October 13, there was a bull-fight at Saragossa, Spain, in the presence of 10,000 persons. "The sufferings of the goaded bulls and goaded horses were painful and disgusting in the last degree." Eight bulls and six horses were killed.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATEER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—The American consul at Messina reports officially that an American three-mastered schooner, with a large number of blacks on board, has been cruising several days in the Faro without communicating. It is supposed, on good authority, that she is a rebel privateer.—By *Submarine and British Telegraph.*

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO CLUMBER.—We believe we may announce that her Majesty the Queen has signified her intention of visiting the Duke of Newcastle at an early day. Great preparations are being made at Clumber in anticipation of this visit.

IRISH PRIESTS BECOMING PROTESTANTS.—We learn from the Dublin papers that a priest and a Maynooth student were received into communion with the United Church of England and Ireland on Sunday week, under the auspices of the Priests' Protection Society.

A gas explosion took place last week in the house of the Dean of Manchester, in the Crescent, Salford. It occurred in the dining-room, burning two of the servants, injuring the furniture, killing the cat, and blowing out the windows. The Dean and family were from home.

At Leeds, a man named Stead, summoned to the police-court for not supporting his wife, replied that she was his deceased wife's sister. The answer was that the women were half-sisters, having only the same mother. It having been decided that the law applied equally to half-sisters, the summons was dismissed.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY AND THE JEWS.—It is said that Bonaparte proposes to re-establish the Jewish nation in Palestine, and that preparations were begun to give effect to the proposal; and it is now reported that a mysterious personage has expressed the belief that he will be the temporal Messiah of the Jews.

A REV. CENTENARIAN.—Rev. Peter Waldo entered upon his one hundredth year on the 11th inst. He graduated at Yale College in 1788, and has preached sixty-nine years. In 1810 he had charge of a church in Cambridge-port. In 1856 he was chosen chaplain of the House of Representatives, and served acceptably in that capacity for two years.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—MUSIC.—It is understood that the musical arrangements for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May next, are as follows:—Four new works will be given, each by a different composer, representing the most musical nations in Europe. M. Moyerbee will represent Germany; M. Auber, France; Signor Verdi Italy; and Professor Sterndale Bennett, England. It is said that the words of the English composition will be furnished by the Poet Laureate.

A RIFLE MARKER SHOT.—At Ashford, in Kent, a Volunteer party were firing at 600-yard range. After one shot had been fired, and a considerable time had elapsed without the marker making his appearance, another volunteer raised his piece and fired. At the same moment the marker walked straight to the target from behind the butt, and he was shot dead on the spot. The deceased was drill instructor to the corps, and had been twenty-one years in the 90th regiment.

INDIA AND THE EXHIBITION.—The Government of India have sanctioned the expenditure of 10,000l. for the purchase of articles for the Great Exhibition of 1862. Of this sum 3,000l. is to be spent in Bengal, 3,000l. in Madras, 2,000l. in Bombay and 1,500l. in the Punjab. It is expected that from the profit which may result from the sale of the articles thus purchased, Government will be able to defray the expense of despatching the contributions of private exhibitors to London.—*Friend of India.*

THE EMPRESS AND THE CONSUL.—A small joke is told of the Empress of Austria, which tells of good spirits, and let us hope, good health, as a consequence. The Empress went on a visit to the Island of Zante, and, on landing, up came the Consul, Herr Moretti, and down went Consul on his knees, quite in the Eastern style, asking what might be the gracious Sovereign's commands. The Empress smiled at the Consul, and said, quaintly, "My commands are that you get up and dust the knees of your breeches."

IMPENDING FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The sad story of an Irish famine in prospective is told by the Rev. John Coghlan, Roman Catholic archdeacon of Achonry, in the county of Mayo. Mr. Coghlan says that five-sixths of the potato crop is lost in his district by floods, and the remainder of it is unfit for human food. He appeals to the sympathies of the affluent in this island, and he has also called the attention of Government to the appalling future which awaits his parishioners. The Lord Lieutenant, in answer to Mr. Coghlan's letter, says the subject "has received, and is receiving, the earnest attention of the Irish Government."

EXHIBITION IN PARIS IN 1863.—An exhibition is appointed in France for 1863, in which every attempt will be made to outstrip all we may have done previous to that time. Sir Joseph Paxton it is said, has been retained by the Imperial Government, and a crystal edifice of unheard-of proportions will rise on an elevated site near St. Cloud. A dome 500 feet high, and of span capacious enough to enclose both those in course of erection at South Kensington, will crown Sir Joseph's new design. A complete plan of this palace will, we are informed, be sent over for the International Exhibition, and an ample portion of space will be accorded every country without application.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.—The Emperor Napoleon appears to direct his attention to the working out of measures affecting the future security of his dynasty. He has charged the War Department to select carefully a guard composed of men "specially affected to the Prince Imperial." By way of giving the youthful Prince yet more importance in the eyes of the people, his Imperial Highness is to be endowed with a civil and military household at the early age of six years. He will attain that age in March next after which date the Parisians may expect to have the felicity of witnessing a fresh addition to those costly displays which help so much to bring about financial crises and heavy taxes.

CHEAP COBURGS,

—AT—
No. 148 Granville St.

R. McMURRAY & Co.

ARE now offering BARGAINS in 6-4 COBURGS, from 7¹/₂d to 1s. per yard.
Winceys, from 6d. to 1s. per yard,
Reps, from 1s. to 1s. 10¹/₂d. per yard,
Robed and Fancy DRESSES from 7s. 6d. to 35s.

—ALSO—A large lot of
7-4 FRENCH TWILLS,

Purchased from the manufacturer at a large Discount
1¹/₂d. per yard—worth 1s. 3d.
1s. 3d. " " 1s. 8d.
1s. 6d. " " 2s. 3d.
COMMERCE HOUSE.

Nov. 13.

NEW STOVE WAREHOUSE.

Prepare for Winter.

AN entire new stock of the best description of STOVES personally selected with much care and experience from the latest improved shapes this summer and landing direct from the most extensive foundries in United States, for sale low at
CHAMBERLAIN'S

City Stove Store.

Now removed to the stone building.
No. 170 Hollis Street.
Nearly opposite Halifax Hotel. Also every size in extra Stove ware, pipes and elbows, Grates and linings, pots and kettles, coal shovels, polishing brushes, patent varnish.
Orders from the Country and Islands, answered with despatch.
Aug. 14. tf.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Has been for thirty years the Standard Remedy.
RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and Expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the Cough and Pain.

Consumption—For this insidious and fatal disease, no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation,—relieves the Cough and Pain,—removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable, and may be especially commended to Ministers, Teachers, and Singers, for the relief of Hoarseness, and for strengthening the organs of the voice. Here is a portion of the testimony:

Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, N. Y., writes:
"I have long known the virtues of Jayne's Expectorant, and frequently tested them on myself and family, when afflicted with Coughs or Colds. I believe it to be one of the best remedies ever discovered for these maladies."

Mr. Reading Doty, of Twenty-Mile Stand, Warren county, Ohio, says:

"Recently I had an attack of Asthma, the most distressing of all diseases, and yesterday afternoon, after taking a short ride, I returned home almost unable to breathe. Through the persuasion of my wife, I was led to try Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. The first dose gave instant relief, and after the fourth dose I enjoyed a refreshing sleep, and the next morning arose in better health than for two years past."

Rev. N. M. Jones, Rector of the Church of St. Bartholomew, (Protestant Episcopal,) Philadelphia, writes:

"In all cases resembling Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant, having in so many cases witnessed its beneficial effects."

Mr. Preston B. Ewing, Laconce, Harrison county Ind., writes:

"Being afflicted with Bronchitis for the space of three years, to such an extent that I was obliged to relinquish the teaching of the Vocal Music, and fail to obtain any relief from the Physician whom I consulted, I gave Jayne's Expectorant a trial. After using it for a few weeks I was very much relieved, and by its continued use my throat is now entirely clear of any disease."

Mr. John Henry, of Burlington, Bradford, Co. Pa., says:

"For two years my son was afflicted with a disease resembling Consumption, and during this period was unable to labor. Being finally induced to try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, he was completely cured after taking ten bottles, and he is now able to work every day."

Rev. Valentine Gray, of the Methodist Church, writes from Centerville, Pa.

"Having experienced the beneficial effects of your Family Medicine. I would give it as my opinion that they are the very best I ever had occasion to use, and most cheerfully recommend them to the afflicted. Your Expectorant especially, I have found to be a sure cure for Coughs and Colds."

Mr. Markin Dehart, Pleasant Point, Illinois, writes:

"On our youngest child, 11 months old, is subject to the Croup. At each attack of the disease we give it your Expectorant, according to directions, and it always affords immediate relief. I have just recovered from a severe Cough, which had settled on my lungs, and attribute my cure to Providence and the use of the Expectorant."

This Expectorant, and all of Jayne's Family Medicines are sold by Brown Brothers & Co., Ordinance Square, Halifax, and by Agents throughout the country.
Nov. 13.