

The Daily News states that General Newmayer is marching from the north with four regiments.

The Times says that from the provinces we learn that an attempt at an *emute* at Diaryen-Amen was energetically suppressed. Accounts from the departments in general were satisfactory.

Prussia.—We learn from Berlin, under date of the 2nd instant, that the intelligence from Paris had caused great excitement. The business of the Assembly was interrupted, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet Council. The representatives afterwards broke up the sitting.

Insurrection in Sicily.—A letter from Palermo of the 12th instant, states that an attempt at insurrection in Sicily had been made by Baron Rize, and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily, and compel the King to abdicate as King of Sicily, in favor of his son Francis. A portion of the inhabitants of Palermo declared themselves in favor of this project, and the 13th regiment fraternised with them, but by the energy of the authorities the movement was soon checked, and several arrests, including some officers of the 13th regiment, were made.

Southampton, December 5.—Arrived, steamer Sultan, with dates from Smyrna to Nov. 12, Malta 12, and Gibraltar 29. From Gibraltar she brings news of a bombardment of Rabat and Salee by the French fleet, which lasted eight hours, causing great loss of life to the Moors. The French also suffered slightly from the return fire from the castle of Rabat.

It is also reported that the fleet then proceeded to Tangiers for the purpose of bombarding that place.

Her Majesty's ship Janus had been despatched to protect British interests at Tangiers.

Seven men killed on board the French admiral's ship.

There is no other foreign news of much interest.

It is said there is an intention among Arctic officers in England, to propose a national testimonial to Mr. Grinnell, for his noble and humane conduct in fitting out, at his private expense, the expedition which sailed last year from the United States in search of Sir John Franklin, under the command of Lieutenant De Haven. The project will very shortly be announced, and we have no doubt that it will meet with universal approbation.

The Overland Mail reached London on the 3rd December.

Relations with the Hill Tribes of the North West Frontier, continued in an unsatisfactory state. Sir Colin Campbell was to proceed at once from Peshawar with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men of an army to chastise a powerful tribe called the Momus.

There had been a serious Mussulman riot at Bombay. It was occasioned by the Parsee Editor of an illustrated Guzerattee newspaper (in each of which is given a life and portrait of some remarkable historical character) having published in the series (next to one of Benjamin Franklin) a life and portrait of Mahomet. The riot lasted about half an hour, when the mob was dispersed by the Police. Several persons were dangerously injured, shops were plundered, and Parsee women violated. No means had been taken to ascertain the amount of property plundered. It is stated by the police authorities and their organ, the Bombay Times, to be under £1,000, and by the other local papers to have exceeded £15,000.

IRISH ITEMS.

It is said that Cardinal Wiseman will be a guest at the dinner about to be given by the constituency of the city of Limerick to their "Saxon" Representative, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Surrey.

The Irish Peat company have commenced operations in the bog of Cloney, county Kildare. A dinner was given on the occasion to four hundred of the work people of both sexes.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland have resolved not to celebrate the rites of marriage between a Protestant woman and a Roman Catholic man, unless the woman consents that all the children shall be brought up as Roman Catholics. It is added that Dr. Wiseman will uphold the priesthood of England in a similar determination.

The town and surrounding district of Dartford have been most painfully excited in consequence of an explosion, involving the destruction of the lives of seven human beings, having occurred in a rocket factory, situated in Joyce's Green, some 300 or 400 yards from Dartford.

The contributions to the Catholic University considerably exceed £30,000, including no less than £1,000 pounds from sympathisers in New York.

It has been arranged that the next annual meeting and show of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society shall be held at Galway, provided guarantees be supplied from local resources to meet the expenses.

A breach of promise case is expected at the next Cork assizes. The plaintiff is a Miss M., a Limerick lady, celebrated for beauty and accomplishments; the defendant Captain F., at present stationed in the city of the violated treaty. Damages are laid at £3,000.

The customs' duties received at Dublin for the past week are greater by £2,300 than the amount of the corresponding week of last year.

Mr P. R. Welch, the proprietor of Owenstown, is making arrangements for the establishment of a peasant proprietary in the county of Kildare.

In the Encumbered Estates Court, part of Lord Golt's estates in Galway has been sold for £24,500; and part of the late Sir G. Goold's estates in Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary for £35,560.

The Lord Primate is spoken of for the chancellorship of the University of Dublin, vacant by the death of the king of Hanover. His grace has long held the appointment of Vice-chancellor.

Colonial News.

Newfoundland.

The Electric Telegraph in Newfoundland.—We have been favored with a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated the 5th instant, stating that on the day previous, Mr. Gisborne had returned from his exploitation of the Southern coast of Newfoundland, nearly as far as Cape Ray, before reaching which the snow became so deep that he left the coast in a boat to return to Placentia. Mr. Gisborne pronounces the Telegraph line practicable so far as Newfoundland is concerned—from Cape Ray, it is proposed to communicate with Sydney, by a submarine telegraph across to Cape North, where the islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton approach each other most nearly. The amount required to construct this line Mr. Gisborne estimates at £70,000, and he left Newfoundland in the Packet for Halifax, intending to proceed directly to New York, where he anticipates meeting persons ready to undertake this great enterprise.

The people of St. John's are making great efforts to get a line of steamers from that Port to Galway, and also endeavoring to make it a Port of call for steamers crossing the Atlantic. With steamers from Galway and the Telegraph in operation, they anticipate furnishing the news from Europe at all times three days in advance of steamers touching at Halifax.

The undertaking in which Mr. Gisborne is so earnestly engaged is well worthy the spirit of the age; in due time, it may produce results which will reduce the transmission of intelligence between all parts of Europe and America, to five or six days only.

New Brunswick.

New County Court House.—We understand that the Magistrates of the County of York have it in contemplation to apply to the Legislature for power to erect a County Court House on the old Gaol Lot, so called, where the Training School formerly stood, at a cost of from £2,500 to £3,000. It requires only to look at the present County Court House to be convinced that a new one is really wanted.—Head Quarters.

Canada.

Business of Ogdensburg.—The Ogdensburg Sentinel of the 25th ult., names three steamers, one propeller, two brigs and thirteen schooners as having arrived there three days previous, with an aggregate freight of 28,578 barrels of flour, 25,32 bushels wheat, and 9,072 bushels corn. The Ogdensburg Railroad now have completed four extensive warehouses, the capacity of 100,000 barrels and a grain elevator, raising 1300 bushels per hour, and storage for 145,000 bushels.

United States News.

The Work Commenced.—A meeting of the friends of Hungary and her noble champion Governor Kossuth was held on Tuesday at 2 P. M., at the Astor House, by which a most responsible Finance and an efficient Executive Committee were appointed to take the lead in the noble work of raising the pecuniary means of securing FREEDOM TO HUNGARY. The proceedings of this meeting, as well as of the two several meetings of the Executive Committee appointed by it, will be found below. We believe the public will judge that they evince the requisite ability and energy. It will be seen that our fellow-citizens are requested to hold meetings in their several Wards on Saturday evening next.

Now, friends of Freedom! not in New York alone, but in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Newark, New Haven, Albany, Troy, &c. &c., you have told us already that you honor and love the Cause of which Governor Kossuth is the foremost representative and champion—will you be good enough to show forth how much you love it? Read Governor Kossuth's speeches, including his brief address at Castle Garden, on Tuesday night, and ask your consciences if he has not a fair claim on your essential aid? Suppose our country were rushed down and mangled by Russian and Austrian bayonets as his is, and we had sent our noblest champion to Free Hungary to beg for the means of arming for a fresh struggle, would you not feel that we had a right to the aid of every lover of Freedom and Justice throughout the world? We ask you simply to do as you would wish to be done by if our Country were in Hungary's condition and she in ours.

He gives doubly who gives quickly! Organize! Organize forthwith, and canvass your several localities as promptly as you may. Let us, if possible, raise the money that Kossuth urgently needs before he will be compelled to return to Europe. Why can we not raise One Million Dollars before the 1st of January? At all events let us TRY.

Aid to Hungary—Organization of a Central

Committee.—A large number of the citizens of New York met at the Astor House, on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 15, for the purpose of making some organized effort in aid of Hungarian Independence. Hon. George Bancroft was elected Chairman, and Mr. J. H. Raymond Secretary.

The Speech of Governor Kossuth, at the Municipal Dinner on Thursday, 11th, will inevitably be read throughout the whole length and breadth of our country with the deepest interest and the heartiest admiration. Though only those who heard it can feel its burning eloquence, its melting pathos, yet all will realize its felicity and fullness of illustration, its irresistible logic, the justice and moderation of its views, and the pertinent, feasible character of its practical suggestions.

It is to these last alone that we can find room this week to call especial attention.—Fellow-citizens! Lovers of Freedom throughout the land! we pray you, if you mean to do nothing more, not to send empty-handed deputations here to bore Gov. Kossuth with complimentary speeches and invitations to come to you and there be spoken at and make speeches in reply—for this he has no time, and we presume as little taste. He is here on a very earnest and imperative mission, which leaves him no leisure for holiday recreations. He has come among us not for adulation but a petitioner for substantial aid the Cause of Hungarian Independence. Do you mean to give him any? Men of Boston, of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, New Haven, Albany, Newburgh, &c., do you feel to the bottom of your pockets for the sacred Cause of which Gov. Kossuth is the champion and representative? If you do, hold meeting forthwith to pass such resolves as shall express your sentiments and organize committees to solicit contributions in aid of Hungary and subscriptions to her National Loan. Why should you not? Austrian despotism, bankrupt at home, is a petitioner in every mart of Europe for support to its tottering sway by the sale of her gigantic Loans; shall it derive material aid from all the world, and Hungary have none? We are justified in giving the assurance that that a responsible Loan Committee will be organized in this City forthwith, and that subscriptions to a Hungarian National Loan in sums of \$100 and over will be publicly called for, while contributions in larger or smaller amounts, in accordance with the plan outlined in Gov. Kossuth's Speech, will find here persons duly authorized by Gov. K. to receive them. In a very few days we are sure, definite plans will be made public.

Men and brethren! the time is short! The Liberties of Europe will be reconquered in 1852, or another night of Despotism, like that which followed the Holy Alliance, will settle down upon the crushed, despairing Nations. A dollar now will be worth many a few months hence. Who can give a mite for the Emancipation of the down-trodden Millions? Who can give more than a mite? Read the Great Speech in this week's paper and let your hearts dictate the answer!—*New York Tribune, Dec. 18.*

European News.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times, December 13.

It affords us inexpressible satisfaction that the press of England has now taken the same view of the events transpiring in France as we have throughout; and the chief weekly and daily journals have, in language of scorching indignation, denounced the acts of Louis Napoleon as a lawless usurpation. The epithets "cutpurse of the empire," "midnight robber," "impostor tyrant," "heartless voluptuary," and "bloodthirsty assassin," may be found in the most influential journals, which, till now, have trimmed between him and the Assembly, flattering but too shamelessly his rising power. But the foul usurpation of Louis Napoleon, and the remorseless cruelty by which he has for the moment achieved his purpose, have proclaimed so trumpet-tongued his profound baseness and perfidy, that every independent voice has pronounced against him. To the honor of the Parisians, who have so often "descended into the streets" from pure love of fighting, the usurpation of Louis Napoleon was not consummated without a struggle. It was brief but bloody. In the neighborhood of the Faubourg St. Antoine some of the democrat representatives raised the red flag, and the people in that quarter flew to arms. Having no concert, no means, and no recognised leaders, of course their resistance was of a desultory character. Barricades were erected, and the soldiers were fired at from the houses; but such an overwhelming mass of troops was brought to bear against "the insurgents," as they were called, that they all were cut down or dispersed, M. Baudin and several other representatives having been massacred in the various conflicts which took place.—The exact number of inhabitants and soldiers who were slain will never be correctly ascertained, but the loss on both sides, from the murderous character of the fight, must have been considerable. After this "terrible example" Louis Napoleon issued his lying decrees and proclamations, which vied in inflated expressions and mendacity with his uncle's never-to-be forgotten bulletins; and the cry for several days was, ORDER REIGNS IN PARIS. It was at first stated that Casabianca had borrowed a million sterling from the Bank of France to carry the *coup d'etat*, and this is so far true that the demand for such a loan had been made and acceded to in virtue of the agreement, now almost forgotten, of

1848. But Count d'Argout has officially declared that no sum has yet been drawn on this account. However this may be, the soldiers are to be paid for their support of the usurper as "special services"; and a succession of decrees by which the press is annihilated, prefects removed, one department after another placed in a state of siege, and all the bulwarks of public liberty overthrown, prove that Louis Napoleon intends to maintain his position by the same unscrupulous means by which he has seized upon the military dictatorship.

The chief generals and political leaders who were at first arrested and carried to Ham, are still in that fortress, with the exception of M. Thiers, who has either purchased his personal freedom by giving a pledge that he will immediately retire into Italy, or otherwise he was so dangerously ill that his life was despaired of, and if he had perished in prison it might have raised suspicions of foul play. He has been released. The London Times of Tuesday published a statement that the Prince de Joinville and the Count d'Aumale had quitted Claremont with the intention to unfurl the Orleans standard in Picardy; but it appears that such a report was premature. If they have, however, one spark of the gallantry which has ever distinguished their ancestors, they will surely make some effort to redeem their conduct in 1848. An unreserved pledge to maintain representative institutions, frankly and honestly given and kept, would rally round these princes a vast army, and the name of a constitutional prince, however indifferent, would be a tower of strength which the voluptuous, unprincipled faction of the Elysee wholly want. The departments have all been violently agitated; and it will be seen in our reports that in many places blood has been shed. Parties of robbers in gangs of fifties and a hundred in the highways, assassinate the wealthy obnoxious proprietors, violate women, and commit those depredations which will make peaceful inhabitants cling to any Government, however despotic, rather than be exposed to the horrors of anarchy and confusion. Louis Napoleon, while these frightful scenes are being enacted all over France, gives his receptions as usual at the Tuilleries; and such is the deference which baseness will ever pay to success, these re-unions have been attended by all the frivolous fashionables of Paris. No fewer than one hundred generals were present at his last reception. But the most remarkable circumstance was the presence of the Marquis of Normanby and the diplomatic corps, which, pending the ratification by the nation of the deeds of the 2nd December, seems to us a very precipitate proceeding. With regard to Paris, it is no doubt perfectly tranquil. The state of siege is maintained with the utmost rigor. The decrees which forbid any persons to congregate are carried out strictly, and the threats that any opposition to the usurper would inevitably cause the deportation of the offender to the obnoxious marshes of Cayenne or Africa, at present deters men from any combination or confederated purpose. The Representatives have been allowed their pay to the 1st December, but is now stopped, and many doleful faces are the consequence. Liberty has ceased to exist. The press is thoroughly gagged. No fewer than 1500 prisoners are in the dungeons of Paris. The opposition journals appear without leaders; and such intimations have been given to the correspondents of the foreign journals as must effectually deter them from speaking the truth. Already the whisper is going abroad that Louis Napoleon must have recourse to war to keep his position; the army must be employed; and the coveted frontier of the Rhine, and the absorption of Belgium and Piedmont are spoken of as the inevitable consequences of the usurpation. In the midst of all these acts of terrorism and alarm for the future, and the country, in fact, on the brink of a civil war, the French Five per Cent. Rentes have been, in some inconceivable manner, pushed up to 96! which, instead of inspiring confidence, furnishes but too certain grounds for apprehension, and for the belief that something improper is going on in the Stock Exchange.

The Government organs are incessant in declaring that tranquillity is undisturbed in Paris, and is established in the departments of the Eure, the Seine-et-Marne, Haute-Marne, and many others.

Beyond a violent agitation in the other capitals of Europe, consequent upon the critical state of affairs in France, there is no interruption of the public peace. The negotiations respecting the disputes in the Duchies have been resumed suddenly, with more disposition to bring matters to a solution.

The news from the Cape of Good Hope since our last, is of the same distressing character as the preceding. The Caffres have four divisions of troops dispersed over the colony, and the position of the English forces is by no means without serious danger.

TIMBER TRADE.—The distracted state of France, occasioned by the political revolution that has taken place there, has had an unfavorable influence on the markets for most commodities; but for that of Timber the effect is not perceptible, excepting that there is not so active a demand as there was a few weeks ago, and prices may, consequently, be considered a shade lower.

DENMARK.—Papers from Berlin state that the troubles in France have already had some effect on the Schleswig Holstein question. The Russian Cabinet has made urgent representations to the courts of Vienna and Berlin, and the negotiations with Denmark, which had been allowed to rest, have again been resumed with great zeal.