

## FRIDAY'S MAIL.

## EUROPE.

The steamer Arctic and Africa, with the mails from England, arrived at New-York last week, dates are to the 4th Decembar.

The Budget was laid before Parliament on Friday night. The duty on Tea is proposed to be reduced—that on malt to be reduced one half—on Sugar no change. The Income Tax is to be extended to Ireland. The Army and Navy estimates are increased £600,000. The House Tax is to be extended.

A contract has been signed for cutting a Canal through the Isthmus of Darien.

On Tuesday the Earl of Derby stated that he was quite ready to agree to a resolution ratifying the present system of commercial legislation, expressing at the same time the determination of the present Government to adhere to the principle of free trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr D'Israeli is seriously indisposed, and his physician says entire cessation from his late arduous duties is absolutely necessary.

On Friday evening, 26th, a meeting of the ladies of England was convened by the Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford house, for the purpose of addressing the ladies of the United States, calling on them to use their influence for the abolition of negro slavery.

In view of the extraordinary activity that prevails in the French navy yards, the government has resolved to call upon Parliament to vote the necessary supplies for an addition of 5000 men in the British navy.

Disastrous floods have again occurred in various parts of England, especially along the course of the Thames, Medway, Trent, and their tributaries.

There has been much loss among shippers on the east coast of Scotland, from a continuance of violent gales.

It is mentioned in the Shipping Gazette that J. D. Anderson, C. E. of the Jamaica dock, has been recently surveying and inspecting the naval depots at Jamaica, Antigua, &c., with a view to their being put in a state of defence.

In return, in part, for the imports of gold bullion from Australia, considerable shipments of coin are made for the supply of the currency. On the first week in August, £200,000 were received at Victoria in vessels from London.

During the week ending 27th, the imports of specie and bullion into England amounts to £305,000, chiefly to Australia.

FRANCE.—Accounts from Paris say that negotiations between France and England are so far advanced that a modification of the tariffs of the two countries will be made within a few weeks.

The official vote for the Empire has not reached us. To-day, Dec. 1st, the whole of the corps legislature will proceed to St. Cloud to make known the result to the Emperor elect, and to-morrow the Empire will be formally proclaimed. In the evening Paris will be illuminated, and the next day the Senate will be convoked to settle the civil list of the Emperor, and the salaries of the members of the Imperial family.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—By the arrival of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's Capt. Magruder, at Philadelphia yesterday morning from the Pacific, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, advices from Cape Town to Oct. 26 have been received.

The Great Britain Times contains the log of the steamship Great Britain, Capt. Mathews, on her passage from Liverpool to Australia, besides various pleasant reading matter in reference to her. The G. B. sailed from Liverpool Aug. 21, and dropped anchor in Table Bay at noon on the 10th of October. On one day she made a distance of 244 miles.

The Cape Town Mail of Oct. 25th contains numerous notices of incidents of the Kaffir war, which seems to be not nearly suppressed. Various collisions between the troops and the rebels are noticed, though no decided battle.

A small force of police, Fingoes, Mounted Rifles and Rangers, under Commandant Currey, had routed a band of rebels in the Colony of Albany, killing five men, wounding others, and capturing five guns.

Capt. Hearne and two men of the 12th Regiment had been killed by a marauding party of Kaffirs.

A dozen or more petty engagements with Hottentots, with slight loss on either side are noticed in the papers.

Gen. Cathcart's conduct of the war is a subject of much controversy among writers or the press.

## MEXICO.

Latest news from Mexico, received by telegraph and reaching to November 12, seems to confirm the statements previous-

ly made as to the extent of the revolutionary movements.

We have from Tampico information that great excitement existed in consequence of a formidable revolution which had broken out in the State of Tamaulipas.

The city of Victoria, the capital of the State, had been captured by the revolutionists, who were hourly expected to attack Tampico.

At the Tehuantepec propositions are to be published, and their decision left to Congress.

Accounts from Sonora report that Couna De Boulbon had rebelled, and that a battle had been fought with the Government troops under General Blanco, in which the latter were defeated.

The State of Aguas Calientes had pronounced in favor of the plan of Guadalajara, and contributed large quantities of arms to the revolutionists.

The authorities of Orizaba were treating with the insurgents of Vera Cruz, and probably would surrender to the latter.

At Mazatlan two vessels of war, which were sent from Acapulco to blockade the port, had joined the insurgents.

## WEST INDIES.

St. Jago.—The cholera is making frightful ravages at St. Jago de Cuba. Over 100 cases occur daily.

The number of deaths by cholera at Nassau, as we perceive from the official reports, from the 28th of October to the 12th inst., were one hundred.

The 4th inst. had been set apart as another day of fasting, humiliation and prayer at Nassau, and all business was suspended as on the 7th of October.

A vessel arrived from Harbor Island at Nassau on the 31st instant, which stated that twenty-six deaths had occurred since the cholera first appeared there. On the 7th inst., however, twenty deaths occurred from cholera at Dunmore Town.

The cast iron Lighthouse erected on the Northern bluff, grand Trunk, was illuminated for the first time on the 9th of October. The Turks Island Royal Gazette says that the light burned admirably, and the flashes at each succeeding revolution were exceedingly beautiful.

Several officers and crew of the Esk, were seized with yellow fever soon after leaving St. Thomas, and Mr Vincent, the second officer in command, died at Nassau, of the fatal disease on the 9th inst. This gallant officer was the midshipman who behaved so nobly at the burning of the ill-fated Amazon, and was afterwards honored by an interview with her British Majesty, and presented with a valuable gold watch by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company as a reward for his intrepid conduct. He was much beloved by his brother officers, and all acquainted with him. The Esk reported that the bill of mortality, from yellow fever, at Barbadoes, both among the natives and Europeans, was very great. Assistant Commissary-General Nul, and the whole of his family, numbering six persons had fallen victims to the disease.

## HAYTI.

By the arrival of the bark Charles E. Lex at Philadelphia, from Port-au-Prince, which part she left on the 23d ult., we learn that the country was tranquil, and the port healthy, notwithstanding the prevalence of heavy rains, which had continued for several days, with little or no intermission, and which injured the crops very seriously, rendering the coffee crop one month later in maturing. Business, with the exception of American provisions, which were steady, but in good demand, was dull and heavy. Several foreign vessels were in port waiting to load coffee for Europe.

## UNITED STATES.

GREATEST TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.—The Galoric ship Ericsson.—Successful Experimental trial of the Engine.—The Galoric ship Ericsson, whose beauty of model has for some time past attracted the attention of passengers up and down the river, as she lay at her dock at Williamsburg, was the cause of increased attraction yesterday. Owing to rumours being spread around that unsuccessful endeavours had been made on board for some ten days past, to start the machinery, the owners determined yesterday, in order to prove their falsity to set the engines at work. Accordingly, fire was applied to the furnaces for the first time yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the triumphant success of the experiment. At first the wheels made three turns per minute, and shortly afterwards reached five turns per minute, at which speed she continued working for several hours, and would be kept in motion the whole of the night. This is much more than the most ardent of the friends of the invention had reason to expect. As the experiment was made at the dock with the vessel made fast, the opposition of the water was naturally much greater than if she had been under way. Five turns, when stationary, are said to be equal to eleven or twelve when under way,

producing from ten to eleven miles per hour, a rate of speed very rarely exceeded by first class steamships.

We are informed by a gentleman who was on board, that the machinery worked to admiration, the smoothness and regularity of its movements being unsurpassed by even well tried engines.

It is contemplated to keep the wheels in motion for two or three days to satisfy, by ocular demonstration, the great curiosity in the minds of the public regarding the matter, although it was not contemplated to set her at work at present, as she is far from being considered in a complete state.

We understand she will not be ready for her trial trip for two or three weeks yet, it being determined to have her in a perfectly complete state when she leaves the harbour, when it is intended to take her to Baltimore and probably to one or two other cities, in order to give her a thoroughly satisfactory trial before commencing her voyage to Europe.—New York Herald.

MAINE LUMBER.—The quantity of lumber surveyed at Bangor, Me., averages annually about 200,000,000 feet, the value of which cannot fall far short of \$3,000,000. The quantity got to market this year is less than last year, owing to the great drought in the early part of the season. The demand has been great, and the prices of all qualities have run a dollar higher per thousand feet than last year, so that the quantity will fall short by some 15,000,000 feet, the sales will amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars more than last year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy will, it is said, recommend the building of six additional war steamers, and the purchase of two others already built.

PLATTSBURGH AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—This road is destined to do a heavy business. We understand that the moment the navigation closes at Rouse's Point, the Ogdensburg freight cars will push on to Plattsburg with wheat and flour, of which immense quantities are now coming from the West, and constantly filling the warehouses of the Northern Railroad. The quantity of wheat to be thus transported to Plattsburg, and thence by ferry to the Burlington and Rutland Railroad, is estimated at 70,000 bushels, and that of flour at 89,000 barrels.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE AT SACRAMENTO.—A correspondent of the San Francisco Whig, at Sacramento, under date of Nov. 6, gives the following description of the ruins of the late city:—

"In glancing across the burnt district, we find that no less than forty seven squares have been destroyed, occupying a space of one hundred and seventeen acres! containing two and a half acres to each square. The original computation of twenty five hundred buildings having been destroyed, is not exaggerated.

"The appearance of the scene of disaster after the flames had in a measure subsided, exceeded anything within the memory of the spectators. It differed from that presented after the great May fire in San Francisco, because in one case a large portion of the city was destroyed—while in this, almost the whole town has been swept from existence. A vast plain, charred and blackened, stretched towards the river in an indistinguishable mass of smoking ruins; here and there appeared the shattered walls of those once substantial brick buildings, crumbling to pieces, and still seething in the fierce heat. A livid glow, red and sickening, shot up from among the ruins, casting a baleful light upon the toppling masses of walls towering above. Along the expanse, at intervals, arose the still smoking umbers and posts of houses, like tombstones, to mark the former site of neat and valuable dwellings.

Amidst the ruins, wandered the panic stricken inhabitants, houseless and ruined—some vainly searching for the remnants of their property, others, lost and bewildered, seeking in vain for the very site of their dwellings; and a more disconsolate and afflicted few, were engaged in the melancholy duty of recognizing the mangled remains of friends and relations. After the first excitement had passed, gloom and despair pervaded all hearts. Men who, a few hours before, had walked in the consciousness of wealth and happiness, with the brightest hopes for the future, and the fairest anticipations of prosperity, gazed with desponding hearts on the sudden calamity which, in a few hours, had deprived them of all, and in some instances reduced the affluent almost to beggary. The roads between Sacramento and Nevada, Placer and El Dorado, are crowded with teams, loaded with lumber, en route for the scene of conflagration.

More than 200 buildings had been already erected on the 13th.

"The Chinese seem to be the least disinterested of the inhabitants. They have coolly established themselves in little colonies among the trees and bushes in the back part of the town, and employ themselves

with the business of cooking rice and drying fish.

At New York, a few days ago, four men, named James Doyle, Nicholas Howlett, William Saul, and William Johnson, who having been tried and convicted of murder, were sentenced by Judge Edwards to be hung. The execution of all four is ordered to take place on Friday the 28th of January next. Neither of the convicts it is stated exhibited any very deep emotion on receiving the sentence.

THE FISHERIES.—A meeting of fishermen was held in Gloucester on Tuesday evening last at which a vote "was taken" (or passed) to the following effect, which we find in the Telegraph:

That if the contemplated arrangement be made, we should be willing that the product of the fisheries should come in free, if the fisheries shall be open as free to us as to British subjects; and that we have the liberty to hire fishing stands from the inhabitants for the purpose of depositing materials for the use of the fisheries.

FOUR CHILDREN KILLED.—A distressing occurrence took place in a little mud hut in Hartford county, Md., a few days since. Four young German children were in the hut alone and during a very heavy storm of rain and wind the roof commenced leaking, when the two oldest went out and endeavoured to fill up the crevices by placing fresh supplies of soft earth upon it. The frame work gave way, and killed the children.

## CANADA.

The beautiful building which have been erected in Toronto for the normal school of Upper Canada, were opened for public inspection recently. The building is 190 feet front, by 85 deep, and is said to be as nearly perfect as possible. The site occupies eight acres in the very heart of the city of Toronto. The buildings cost \$60,000.

"The Montreal Telegraph Company have decided to make another reduction in the Tariff, on and after the first of January, as follows:—Under 200 miles, 1s. instead of 1s. 3d. Under 200 miles and under 400, 1s. 6d. instead of 2s. All over 400 miles, 2s. 6d. instead of 3s. 9d." Quebec Chronicle.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

SNOW.—It seems to be impossible to get up, or get down, a regular old-fashioned snow storm. On Friday afternoon we had considerable snow; but ere morning the rain had scattered more than half of it.—We have no sleighing yet to speak of.

NEW BRUNSWICKERS ABROAD.—Every now and again the Halifax papers are bearing testimony to the notoriety acquired by 'Novascotians abroad.' May we not show that the children of New Brunswick have light enough in them, also, to shine abroad. Mr Amassa McKoy, of Fredericton, (a young man,) was called upon a short time since in one of the neighbouring States, to deliver an oration on the life and death of Daniel Webster, and the production was highly praised by the Editor of the New York Express, a leading morning paper. We have now to record our testimony.

The Synodical Meeting held in Fredericton on Friday, resulted in 26 against Mr Gladstone's Bill, and 4 in favor of it—so we are informed, money in favour of another New Brunswicker. We copy as follows from the Army paper of the United States called 'United States Service Journal,' as follows—

'Dr Wm. J. McDermott has been appointed Assistant Surgeon, Vice Dr. Jackson resigned, to go in Company H.'

Dr McDermott is a son of Mr Francis McDermott formerly of this City, and one of the most enterprising men we have ever had. Dr. McDermott is now in the regular service of the United States, and, we are informed, is very highly respected by the first people in that country. Here then is another proof of the noble stuff that belongs to our Bluenose nature. Give our young men a field, and we will place them against those of any City in the world. Mr Francis McDermott has been in New York but a few years, and is now worth a small fortune. He was struck out in a new line of business, and improvement in and upon his own, and is able to live in princely style in his adopted City. Long life to him, and to every other 'New Brunswicker abroad.' St. John New Brunswicker.

The Dedication of the new Wesleyan Church at Fredericton, was to take place on Sunday last. Sermons were to be preached by the Rev. Mr Knight, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District, and the Rev. Mr Churchill, Pastor of the Church.

In Athens, Ohio a large bull attacked an elephant of Barnum's Menagerie. The elephant killed the bull with one blow of his trunk.

A letter from Havana says that a number of revolutionary manifestos had been seized by the government.