

FRIDAY'S MAIL.

EUROPE.

From Papers received by the Baltic, at N. York.

ENGLAND.—At a meeting of the shareholders in the British North American Bank, held at the Bank, in London, on Tuesday, a dividend of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

The Lobos Islands continue to be a subject of interest in commercial circles. The English Admiral on the Pacific station is said to have expressed an opinion that these Islands are as much an integral part of Peru as the Scilly Islands are of England.—This opinion is strongly controverted by the commercial press. The decision of the right of sovereignty in this case is regarded as the more important, as it is believed there are other guano Islands in the Pacific to which a decision will form a precedent. Meanwhile vessels are being despatched from England to load there.

The crops throughout England are luxuriant. Between Liverpool and London the country is clothed with the richest verdure, and similar accounts reach us from other parts of the Island and from Ireland. The Wheat crop is especially thriving. Other grains look well, and so do Potatoes. There is a prospect of a fair Hay crop.—Hops have a strong growth, with the appearance of being untouched by the blight.

Submarine communication between Holyhead and Dublin, is expected to be made in the course of the week.

There are three companies now at work to complete telegraphic communication between England and Ireland.

The Pope has confirmed the translation of Dr. Cullen to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Dublin.

ITALY.—The Papal government is very uneasy at the intelligence of frequent conferences between Louis Napoleon and some of the chiefs of the Italian liberal party.—M. Thiers has had a friendly interview with the Pope.

SWITZERLAND.—A correspondent writing from Berne says it is there rumored that negotiations have been concluded between the Central powers, with the consent of England, to restore the Canton of Neuchâtel to Prussia.

AUSTRIA.—The financial state of the empire are as complicated as ever. The result of the Frankfurt and London loan has not transpired with certainty. A correspondent of the Times, writing from Vienna, says: every possible means is adopted to conceal the real state of feeling in the different Provinces from the knowledge of the inhabitants of the capital; but in spite of preventive measures, the truth sooner or later, finds its way to us. Thus a transient gleam of light broke in upon us yesterday, and from what was said it was impossible to doubt that there is a general and deeply rooted sentiment of discontent from which the tried and faithful Tyrolese are by no means exempt.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Sir Harry Smith has arrived in England. A gratifying reception was given him at Cape Town, previous to his embarkation, showing that the Colonists appreciate his services better than the home government. Sir Harry considers that the *coup de grace* has been given to the Caffir war by the late operations, but it seems by the latest advices from the seat of war that the enemy are as active as ever.

We learn that Col. Eyre had a severe action with a body of Caffres, in which he lost one Captain and several men. The 12th Lancers also had a smart brush with the enemy. Major Gen. Cathcart, the new Governor, had arrived at British Caffra, and commenced operations where Sir Harry left off. Nothing can be known of his success on the field for another mail or two.

INDIA.—Telegraph despatches by last steamer announced the fall of Rangoon and Martaban, and the capture by the British of 150 pieces of cannon. Martaban was stormed on the 5th of April, with comparative ease, the troops having landed under fire from the ships, and advanced rapidly, in conjunction with the artillery, on the works of the enemy. A conflict of four or five hours duration ensued, and the place was taken. The Burmese garrison was about 3,000 strong. After driving the enemy from Martaban, the troops reembarked and proceeded to join the force on the Rangoon river.

On Easter Sunday, April 11, the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending to commence operations on that day, but coming within range of the batteries, they opened fire and the action became unavoidable. The steamers threw their broadsides on the face of the Burmese works on both sides of the river and after a heavy cannonade and shelling, silenced them. The outer batteries were then stormed, taken, and occupied by sailors and marines from the ships. The Burmese suffered a heavy loss from the explosion of the pow-

der magazine, which was struck by a shell.

Monday, the 12th of April, was occupied by landing the main body of the troops, and in capturing a stockade a short distance on shore. On Tuesday, the 13th, the heavy guns were landed. On Wednesday morning, the 14th, the entire force broke ground, and pressed on towards the enemy's stronghold, the great Pagoda stockade. The fighting here was pretty severe for some hours. At noon a general assault was made by all arms, on an angle of the stockade which was carried, and the enemy gave way at all points.

An open gate here permitted the troops to rush in and occupy the place, and all the fighting was over by 2 P. M.

The Burmese fought gallantly, and the loss on both sides was considerable.

During the engagement the heat was so excessive that several officers and men died from that cause. The British had no more than 150 men put *hors du combat*, and captured a like number of guns. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was great. It is said that two lacs of rupees were found in the city. The troops are now occupying Rangoon.

The Cholera has broken out among the British since the capture of the city. It is said that the Governor General has claimed from the Burmese monarch the sum of £250,000 sterling for the expenses of the war up to 31st March, with a notification that he will be charged £10,000 *sig.* per day until he accepts the terms dictated by the British.

From the northwest frontier of India advices are less satisfactory to the British.—The revolted hill tribes kept up a harassing warfare. On the outposts an insurrection against the Government of Dost Mahomed has broken out. In Cabool his troops have been worsted.

The state of the Nizam's territory is as bad as can be. Government credit is at an end. There is no revenue, and the country is covered with predatory bands. This state of things is favorable for the absorption of the territory by the English.

The Bishop of Fredericton (Dr Medley) is about to reside in Exeter for some months, having taken a house in the north-terrace, St. David's.—*Liverpool Standard.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

For Australia, Ho!—On Wednesday last, a considerable number of young men, natives of this Province, of respectable connexions, education and ability, and well calculated to become influential members of society, left our shores by the steamer for Boston, en route for Australia. We should greatly regret this expatriation of so much of the rising talent and energy of New Brunswick, did we imagine that it would prove permanent; but inasmuch as the emigrants are all young men, who leave behind them extensive circles of family connexions, we can only view their departure as a temporary expedition, with a view to acquire, more speedily than at home, the means of future success and prosperity; and we therefore confidently look for their return, at no very distant period, better qualified to promote the best interests and prosperity of their native land.

Mr George M. Robertson, who left this city quite young, some ten or eleven years ago, has recently been elected to the honorable post of Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Sandwich Islands; he is also Crown Land Commissioner and a District Judge for the same Islands. Mr R. is brother to Messrs. Alexander and James Robertson, of this city.—*St. John Observer.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

We learn that Mr. Archibald, after a visit of inspection to his Mines in the Cobequid Mountains and Freestone Quarries, in Albert County, went yesterday morning with a party of mining engineers, by whom he was accompanied, to commence an Iron Work in Annapolis County.

About twenty stone cutters, from Scotland, went up last week to the Quarries in Albert County, where freestone of a quality rarely equalled, is now being got out in large quantities.

Mr. Archibald, is thus assisting to develop our resources, as well as in the efficient aid he has given in late Railway negotiations, deserves the thanks of every true hearted Colonist.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

FROM EUROPE.

The English mail by the Niagara, was received here on Sunday. We have made some selections from the papers, which we insert below.

Halifax and Quebec Railway.—The Earl of Derby in answer to a question from Earl Grey on the subject of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, entered into a lengthened explanation of the negotiations which had taken

place between the Government and the Colonial Deputies on this subject. After vindicating Sir John Pakington from the charge of having treated those deputies with discourtesy, he proceeded to say that the negotiation, as left by the late Government, stood on this footing, that England would guarantee a loan for the construction of the railway, provided the Imperial Government were satisfied that the line was so laid down as to subserve British and Colonial purposes. But the line actually proposed by the colonists passed along the bank of the St. John River, which was the boundary between the colony and the United States, while they had not even the assurance that it might not pass to the western or American bank of that River. Such a line, it was plain would be of as much advantage to the United States as to the Colonies, while in the event of hostilities between the two countries, it could never be relied on as a means of communication between the Provinces. The Government were therefore reluctantly constrained to withhold the guarantee of this country from any loan the colonies might contract, though they had no objection to the line being constructed by private enterprise.

Another version.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby said the project which had been submitted to the Government, and the only one to which, he was informed, the Canadian Legislature would consent, was one very different from that which had been originally proposed, and would not like that, have the good effect of developing the resources of British America, he thought, therefore, they would not have been justified in recommending the loan or guarantee of seven millions sterling without a corresponding advantage being received by the British Empire. He should not oppose the production of the correspondence. After remarks from Earl Powis, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Montague, Lord Desart and others, the matter dropped.

The Koffir War.—Later news from the Cape of Good Hope up to May 2, is of a peculiar character. Although hostilities are raging as fiercely as ever, it is evident that a new and more vigorous policy has been commenced by General Cathcart. In the first place, the Kaffirs under Macomo have gone back to the Waterkloof; so that Sir Harry Smith's last efforts are nullified, and the hopes he expressed of an immediate termination of the war are disappointed.

The Kaffirs are fighting with as much energy as ever. The worst report is, that large bodies of Hottentots and Kaffirs have entered the colony by the Tauburg Hills, which, if true, throws us back to the position we were in a year ago. General Cathcart has issued orders to destroy all the cattle captured from the enemy, which cannot fail to have a serious, and we hope salutary effect.

The only military movement since our last advices is one by Colonel Michel on the 17th April, near Fort Cox, when a subdivision of the light company of the 6th regiment killing eight Kaffirs with their bayonets; and a company of rifles in ambush drove a body headlong down some cliffs, killing 20, and wounding a great number.

The news from Australia continues of an interesting character, and in consequence, preparations are in progress for facilitating emigration to that country on an extensive scale. At Liverpool model ships were being fitted up for the conveyance of passengers. During the last month 72 vessels containing 4872 emigrants, sailed from London, alone to Australia.

It is reported that four young men from the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, who emigrated to Australia some four years ago, invested all their joint funds in the purchase of a large tract of land or sheep walk. This land is now found to extend completely across the chain of gold fields, and a company have just offered the fortunate proprietors a million of money for the property, besides a handsome royalty on all the produce of the "diggings."

Late advices from Bombay, by telegraph from Marseilles, were to the 12th May. The enemy has made an effort to retake Martaban, by surprise, but were driven back with immense loss.

We have alluded elsewhere to the threatened expulsion from France of the correspondents of some of our London contemporaries whose freedom of expression has proved unpalatable to the governing tyrant of that country. We are glad to find that the parties whom it has thus been attempting to intimidate, treat the President's threat as a mere *brutum fulmen*. The *Daily News* of Thursday, has a spirited article in which it defies the coercion with which it is threatened, and boldly declares that it has already another "correspondent" prepared to fill the place of their present agent, if expelled; and, if need be, "another and another shall succeed." We admire the gallantry with which our contemporary thus "beards the lion in his den," and we have transferred the article entire to our columns of this day. This is the only true and manly policy—to defy the oppressor to his teeth, and hurl back upon him, with indignant fearlessness, the insolent threats with which he dares to insult the Free Press of England.—*European Times.*

NOVA SCOTIA.

It appears by the papers, that there is every reason to suppose that Gold has been discovered in the Province. The exact locality is not known, the diggers being apprehensive that if the secret was divulged the Mining Association would interfere with their working.

It is said that the contract for the erection

of a Barrack at Fort Noe Nam, has been taken by parties in Canada.—*Halifax Sun.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Fisheries.—We learn that H. M. Ketch "Netley," under the command of Capt. Knaston, has seized near Grand Maun an American fishing vessel owned at Machias, for a violation of the Fishery Convention of 1818, by fishing within limits. The "Netley" is on her way to this port with her prize.

We had some refreshing showers on Tuesday evening, which, to use the language of an American contemporary, gave the face of nature a good washing, and lent assistance to our sun in the adornment of creation.

ANOTHER RAILROAD PROJECT.—We are indebted to the New Brunswicker for the following piece of news.

The British North American Railway.—It is an old adage that it never rains but it pours. While many are doubting, and others wholly deny, that we shall ever have a railway in this Province, another scheme is brought into the field, with the title of The British North American Railway.

Mr. Benj. Sharpe, the managing Director, in London, of the English shares in the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, has recently addressed two letters to Sir John Pakington, the Colonial Minister, containing proposals for completing a railway (under the above title) between Halifax and Canada, free of any ultimate charge either to Great Britain or the Colonies, by connecting the proposed European and North American line, with the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, now under construction.

Mr. Sharpe proposes—that a Company shall be formed with a capital of Three Millions of pounds sterling, in 150,000 shares of twenty pounds each; that the money shall in the first instance be raised at three and a half per cent, under the guarantee of the British Treasury; that the interest shall be guaranteed by the three Provinces, but paid out of the profits of the line; that the principal shall be paid in 25 years, by annual calls on the shares sold, these shares to be guaranteed 6 per cent, interest by the Provinces; that on the completion of the line, after paying working expenses, the profits shall be devoted to the payment of the interest to the British Government and guaranteed shareholders, and any surplus beyond, to be divided among the shareholders; that the wilderness land, for an extent of ten miles on either side of the Railway shall become the property of the shareholders, and any deficiency in the funds to be made up elsewhere, but in the vicinity of the line, the shareholders to devote one tenth of those lands to Church, School or Hospital purposes.

It is stated, that these proposals have the approval of Earl Fitzwilliam as Chairman, of the London Directors of the St. Andrews Company, and that they have been received favourably by Sir John Pakington; but for this we cannot vouch.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI.

ENTERED, June 21—schr James Fraser, McRae, P. E. Island, ballast; brig Lawrence, Martin, Newfoundland, Gilmour, Rankin & Co; Faithful, Walsh, do, hides and fish, do; brig Ospray, Stoney, do, ballast, do.; schr Herald, Merzall, Saint Peters.

23—French brig Adele, Moving, Saint Peters, ballast, W. J. Fraser; brig Peter, Johnson, Halifax, ballast, Gilmour, Rankin & Co; bark Nelson Village, Hamilton, Liverpool, do, do, 34 days.

24—bark Pett, Watson, Harbor Grace, ballast, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.; schr Native Lass, McDonald, Antigonish, do, do.

25—barks British Princess, Fleming, Liverpool, general cargo, Gilmour, Rankin, & Co, and others, 30 days; Gratitude, Seorfield, Newfoundland ballast; schr Glory, LeBlanc, Arichat, ballast, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

CLEARED, June 21—schr James Fraser, McRae, P. E. Island, limestone.

24—brig Thames, Bell, Leith, timber and deals, Duncan & Loch; schr Herald, Merzall, St. Peters, lumber, Alexander Fraser.

26—brig Czarina, Davison, Griemby, deals, Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

The fishing schooner Forest Queen, Lowe, from Gloucester, United States, put in here on Friday last, for repairs, having received damage in a heavy squall on Wednesday, while off the North Cape of P. E. Island.

PORT OF RICHIBUCTO.

ENTERED, June 21—brig Seaman, Candler, Newfoundland, J. W. Holderness; Colledir, Baldwin, P. E. Island, do.

23—brig William Wilberforce, Nicolls, Newfoundland, L. P. W. DesBrisay.

25—brig Felix, LeBlanc, Newfoundland, T. Burnett.

23—schr Charles Weldon, McLean, Guysboro, master; Prussian bark Graf Van Brandenburg, Jansen, Griemby, deals, L. P. DesBrisay.

PORT OF BATHURST.

ENTERED, June 9—schr Undaunted, DeGrace, Newfoundland, Ferguson, Rankin & Co.

14—brig Camilla, Quirk, Liverpool, general cargo, Ferguson, Rankin & Co., and J. M. Wolhaupter.