

## FRIDAY'S MAIL.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

From English Papers to 13th November.

Great Britain steamer put into St. Helena 23rd September, 32 days out, short of coal.

On the afternoon of Friday the 12th inst., the water in the Thames rose to a most unprecedented height, had poured into all the dwellings near the shores in considerable volumes, and doing much damage to property.

The inundation was so sudden that time was not allowed the owners of property to remove it.

IRELAND.—We have this morning journals from Cork, Limerick, Galway, Waterford, Parsonstown, Tipperary, and some other towns in the south and west of Ireland, none of which contain any account of the earthquake as having been noticed in respective localities. From the north we learn that the shock was distinctly felt in the county of Armagh, at Drogheda, Balbriggan, &c.; and at the south side the whole coast was affected as far as Arklow.

Considerable damage has been done by an inundation at Carlingford, caused by the overflowing of the river. Most of the houses in the town were filled with water.

The Cork Reporter describes the rapidly increasing prosperity of the port of Queens-town, with its unrivalled harbor, opened by free trade to the shipping of the world.

BELGIUM.—A government measure has been brought forward, abridging the freedom of the Press.

GERMANY.—Hamburg and Netherlands have concluded a treaty for mutual extradition of offenders, not political.

ITALY.—At Rome military executions on an extended scale continue to work out the decrees of the sacred consular tribunal. Arrests for political motives in the whole of the southern district, which used to be notorious for its attachment to the Papal Government, go on unceasingly. Not a town or village but has to deplore the imprisonment of some of its principal inhabitants. Fourteen individuals, belonging to the most respectable families in Albano, have just been arrested; in consequence, it is said, of clandestine circulars having been discovered in the town.

Letters of the 31st ult. from Rome state that the sentence on Mr Murray has been commuted to hard labour for life.

A letter has been received by way of Malta which states that there was lately executed at Sinigaglia a sentence of death by musketry against twenty four persons at a time.

RUSSIA.—The Czar has selected to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington three officers of most distinguished service and high rank, namely, General of Infantry, Prince Gortzakow; Major-General Count Benkendorf, and a Colonel.

Advices from St. Petersburg, to the 30th ult., state the frost to have somewhat abated, but not sufficiently so for the extrication of the lighters; and, in fact, some of the correspondence received reports that the vessels at Cronstadt were in considerable danger. In any event, however, the quantity to be got away would be limited.

TURKEY.—The correspondent of the *Debats* writes from Constantinople, on the 25th ult., that the situation remained without change. The Government was making extraordinary efforts to find money for remittances to Paris and London, and it was said that 15,000,000 had been raised for this purpose since October 16, when the resolution to refuse the loan was adopted.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says "The other day the good city of Teheran was thrown into a violent tumult by the appearance of a large red flag hoisted over the Turkish embassy, with the words thereon, 'God is God, Mahomed is His Prophet, Aboubekr, Osman, and Oman are the Caliphs of God.' This open and flagrant display of Sunnite heresy was considered the greatest insult and abuse of hospitality that the Turkish ambassador could possibly offer to the Persians. Had Cardinal Wiseman attempted to perform high mass in St. Paul's he could not have excited greater indignation amongst a Protestant population in a Protestant capital than did this banner amongst the strict followers of the Martyr Ali in the stronghold of their faith."

A fire at Galatz had destroyed between 500 and 600 houses.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The Charlotte Jane brings Adelaide papers to the 26th July. There is confirmation of the local discovery of gold. The price of gold had fallen to 68s. per ounce. The Barbara Gordon Henry Tanner, and Anna had arrived from England.

DREADFUL STORM IN GREECE.—A terrible storm, such as has not been seen at Athens within the memory of man, or perhaps for thousands of years, occurred on the 26th ult. The violence of it may be judged of from the single fact that one of the col-

umns of Jupiter Olympus, which every traveller has admitted, near the Adrian Gate, was overthrown. Private correspondence from Marseilles states that most of the ships broke from their moorings, and that much damage was done. The storm lasted five hours. Several houses in Athens were thrown to the ground.

The accounts received from the Baltic report the continuance of severe frost and the increase of ice, which threatens to entirely block up the navigation for the season.

SYRIA.—Serious disturbances have once more broken out in Syria, and a large Turkish army has been marched to the spot.—The Turkish Ambassador in Persia has given deep offence by hoisting his flag at his hotel, with an inscription insulting to the Persian religion. The Persian Ambassador at the Porte has retaliated, and a very serious religious dispute has been raised between the two countries.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A sailing vessel has brought further advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 11th of Sept., but they add very little to the previous accounts. The late expedition across the Kei concluded so abruptly mainly for the want of forage. We were satisfied that some such insuperable difficulty caused the general to retire his forces. The war seems to be at a stand-still. There is a rumour of a meditated attack upon the Waterkloof, which, if successful, may not be productive of better results than the former attacks upon this formidable fortress. Perhaps the booty gained by the burgers, in the last foray across the Kei, may induce them to join our forces to commit fresh ravages; but these predatory incursions into the enemy's territory cannot lay the foundation of any lasting peace with the natives, who still seem supplied with plenty of arms and ammunition from the traitors in our camp.

Lying in state of the Duke of Wellington.—The admission to-day was by ticket, and a great number of the higher classes attended.

One of the first propositions to parliament, after voting the address to the Queen will be to ask a vote of £100,000 for defraying the expenses of the Duke's funeral.

A fire at Konigsberg, Prussia, had destroyed several large warehouses. The damage was estimated at £75,000.

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.—A meeting was held this morning. Several bishops were present, and the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The *Globe* says, 'The proceedings were conducted with closed doors,' but it understands that a very warm, if not an angry discussion took place, and that it required all the influence of the Primate to keep order.'

A girl, only eleven months old, named Eliza Liddell, was recently found dead in bed in London, and a post mortem examination showed that, notwithstanding her infancy, she had died of ossification of the valves of the heart.

*Uncle Tom's Cabin* is greedily purchased by the Viennese. It has already gone through three different translations, and is soon to be dramatised.

A line of large and powerful vessels belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company is about to commence running between England and Port Philip and Sydney.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—An electric telegraphic despatch from Trieste has just been received in town, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, from which we learn that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Adria* arrived at Trieste yesterday afternoon, with advices from Rangoon to the 26th of September.

The 1st brigade of the advanced force had just left Rangoon for Prome. It consisted of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and the 35th Madras Infantry, with eight guns, and detachments of Sappers and Miners. It was accompanied by General Godwin, the Admiral, and almost all the heads of departments. The 2nd Brigade was to follow shortly, and it was expected, on its arrival at Prome, the Pegu would be ceded and annexed, and the war closed.

The other news by this overland arrival is comparatively insignificant; but some despatches from China, which had come to hand, represent the insurrection against the Emperor as continuing to gain additional strength.

Latest from Paris.—Private letters received this afternoon say that all the Electoral Colleges are now convoked and the legislative body is summoned for the 25th, so that before the end of the month we may expect the whole of the scenes in the farce of the *plebiscitum* to be played out, and nothing left to do but send for the Pope and have the Imperial diadem placed on the brow of Louis Napoleon.

And thus *la belle France*, after flirting with Freedom under half a dozen names

for many years, and in as many different forms, has at length returned, like a jaded *belle*, to her only true passion, the pomp of a throne and the absolute sway of a despotic monarch. The Republic of 1848 has become the Empire of 1852, and Louis Napoleon is Emperor of France! Yes, of that same France for whom, a few years since, no form of Republicanism was sufficiently free, and to the gratification of whose appetite for unlimited liberty no sacrifice was thought to be too great. After running a round of giddy revolutions, from the wildest and fiercest democracy to the harshest and severest despotism;—alternately courting, fondling, loathing, and abandoning each—ever invoking the sacred name of Liberty, she has invariably proved insensible to its charms as soon as it was won, and with more than maiden coyness, has precipitately fled from its embrace almost in the same moment that she has successfully coaxed it to become her own.

Already the time-serving Judges and Perfects are at their odious tasks of filling the gaols with parties who are suspected even of opposition to the tyrant and usurper. The slightest pretexts are made use of for arrests, and, once in durance, the very name of *Republique* is sufficient to produce for the unhappy utterer an indefinite incarceration.

France may remain tranquil; but Europe scarcely can, and already the eagle, the symbolical bird of carnage, is preparing to denote the advent of his antitype.

TRADE.—The following flattering account of the state of Trade is copied from *Willmer & Smith's European Times*:—

The very decided declaration made by Ministers, in the royal speech yesterday, notwithstanding the flourish about "unrestricted competition," that the existing free-trade system has been found to work so satisfactory for all classes in this country,—excepting, indeed, the poor agriculturist, for whose relief a hollow promise of "revision of taxation" is held out, that any disturbance of, or interference with the present commercial law, is pronounced both inexpedient and impolitical, has come upon the mercantile world with all the freshness of novelty, although the main facts of the cabinet composition have been published at any time for this fortnight past. The effect of this official seal being placed by royalty on the abdication deed 'Protection' has been to inspire confidence in all the circles and places "where merchants most do congregate;" and operation in the Stocks, in the various descriptions of Share property, in Coin, Cotton, Colonial product, and domestic manufactures, have each and all been of a firmer and healthier character, since the fiat was pronounced that there is not to be a reversal of the fiscal policy of the late Sir Robert Peel. The Board of Trade returns, published this week, have also served to strengthen the hands of the Free-trade party. They show a remarkable increase in the consumption of the several articles of Produce, and a continued extension in the demand for British manufactured Goods. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, these returns show an increase in the value of our exports to the amount of £1,025,298; and on a comparison with the year 1850 we find an improvement of £4,105,636.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords, November 11.—The first session of the new Parliament was opened this day by Her Majesty in person. The morning was dull and gloomy, and a torrent of rain fell during the progress of the royal cortege. Owing to this cause there was not the usual crowd of spectators upon the line of route. Within the house two or three causes contributed to render the scene one of more than ordinary interest. The first public sitting of a new Parliament would of itself be sufficient to account for a fuller attendance, than usual. Public curiosity, however, was besides stimulated by the absence of that forestallment of the Queen's speech, which is usually read with so much avidity on the morning of its intended delivery. Add to this the general desire to hear from the lips of Majesty itself the regretful allusion which it was well understood would be made to the loss of the great man who formed, when living, a pillar of the throne, and whose death the whole country is now deploring, and sufficient has been indicated to show the almost absorbing interest which attached to the present ceremonial.

Lord Derby, after paying his tribute of respect to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, said: With regard to the policy of free trade, he did not hesitate to say that, after the opinion pronounced by the country, he was prepared to bow to its decision, and, while desirous as far as possible to mitigate the injury inflicted by that policy, to adopt it, and to carry it out frankly and loyally. With regard to the measures promised in mitigation of the injury caused to certain classes by free trade, if he house would wait patiently for a fortnight, till the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement, it would see how the Government were prepared to deal with the subject. Until then he hoped the house would abstain from expressing its opinion.

House of Commons, November 11.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was the purpose of the Government to take into consideration the changes which had been effected without the necessary and corresponding

changes in our financial system, and to put before the House a policy which should place our financial system more in harmony with our commercial system. It was probable that he should be able to make his statement on Friday the 26th.

Mr Gladstone expressed his satisfaction at the exposition which the paragraph in the royal speech, on the subject of our commercial policy, had received, though the two defences of Mr Walpole and Mr Disraeli, were inconsistent.

Mr Cobden thought that no plain, fair-minded man could regard the clause of the Queen's speech as a sufficient solution of the question so long agitated. Supposing that the Cabinet had resolved the principle of unrestricted competition, it must not be mixed with other questions; the pure principle of free trade must be affirmed.

Lord Palmerston had derived great satisfaction from some parts of the Queen's speech and with respect to the questions of protection or free trade, he thought it necessary for the public interest that there should be some formal declaration on the part of the House of Commons of its permanent and decided concurrence in the sound policy of the commercial arrangements established by the legislation of late years.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The weather had been most unfavourable for the delivering of dry fish, to the great loss of most valuable time to the fishermen—to an extent, says the *Newfoundlander*, to create alarm.

## WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.—Intelligence of the dreadful ravages of the cholera at Nassau, N. P., had reached Kingston, and the Government was taking measures to send relief to the sufferers, who were represented as panic-stricken.

The vessels in the harbor were being crowded with persons fleeing from the scourge. It is feared that famine will follow.

The epidemic fever was spreading at Barbados. At Bridgetown, a whole family from St. Thomas had been cut off by it.

A terrible hurricane occurred at St. Christophers, Montserrat, &c., about the 28th; doing great damage both ashore and in the harbor.

The yellow fever had considerably abated at Martinique.

The *Kingston Colonial Standard*, in alluding to Cuba, used the following words:—

'There is a strong fleet assembled at Port Royal, and England has more than one reason for not being quite indifferent to the fate of the finest possession, one of the most faithless of her allies.'

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday last, subscriptions were made in St. Malichi's Chapel towards the proposed Cathedral to be erected in this City. We understand that the sums given on this occasion were most liberal, many present subscribing £100 each. The total amount collected is nearly £2,500, and it is expected to reach at least that sum during the present week.

ALBERT MINING COMPANY.—The Act incorporating this Company has received the Royal assent, and is published at length in the last *Gazette*. The names of the parties incorporated are Edward Allison, Jonathan C. Allison, David Allison, William Cairns, John Cairns, Alexander Wright, Nathaniel Gould and Jas. Dowie, their associates and successors. The capital of the Company is fixed at £30,000, and their right to enter upon private property is limited to a track of wilderness land of one mile square, described in a mining lease to Peter Duffy and John Duffy.

FREE LAND IN CANADA.—Before its adjournment, Parliament virtually settled the question of free grants of land in the district territories of the Crown. On motion of Mr Mackenzie, an address was voted to the Governor General to cause a survey to be made of the track. (24,000,000 acres,) bounded by the French River, Lake Nipissing, the Ottawa River, and Lakes Huron and Lincoln and the Georgian Bay, with a view to encourage emigration, by making a free gift of every alternate section of 160 acres—the recipient to be an actual settler, the head of a family, who was previously the owner of no land. The Government offers no opposition, but on the contrary, stated that they contemplated a measure of the same kind.

The River is reported to be closed as far as Oromocio. The weather here is mild, with every prospect of a scutherly storm.

BUENOS AYRES.—By the barque W. G. Lewis, Giles, from Rio Grande Bar 3d Oct., we have received the following advices, contained in a private letter:

An attempt was made at Buenos Ayres on the 11th to overthrow the Government of Urquiza, who was absent at Santa Fe. Many suppose there will be a civil war.

FAMINE IN MADIRA.—The blight in the grape crop has produced terrible distress in the island. Starvation stares the laboring population in the face, and the governor calls on the Christian world for relief.