

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—*Neapolitan Question.*—Programme of the western powers with respect to their relations with Naples is just what has been expected. As usual we get our information from the *Moniteur*, not a whisper being heard of the state of the question on this side of the channel. The article will be found in full in another column; and the pith of it is that England and France have broken off diplomatic relations with Naples; and that the two fleets, of which so much has been said and written, are not sent to the waters of Naples, so as not to offer encouragement or support to the discontented, who endeavour to upset the throne of the Two Sicilies; and only in case of the safety of the subjects of the western powers being comprised will the two fleets be united. The Bavarian minister will be charged with the protection of the French and English residents at Naples after the departure of their respective legation. No one, on the part of France, will remain at Naples but M. Soulange Bodin, the consul.

A letter from Naples, in the *Austrian Gazette*, says:—On hearing that France and England had recalled their ambassadors, the council of ministers assembled. It is affirmed that the king expressed his regret at the decision come to by the western powers, but that for his part he could not and would not give way. Nevertheless, in order to express the consideration of the king for the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria, and to prevent the supposition that he desired a diplomatic rupture with the western powers, it was decided in the council of ministers that the Neapolitan ambassadors at Paris and London should not be recalled. On the contrary, an order was sent to them to keep continued diplomatic relations with those governments, and not to quit their posts until their passports were sent to them.

The *Pays* thinks it probable that a statement that the King of Naples will shortly publish a manifesto, explaining his conduct and intentions, is correct. It also says (and this is important) that the diplomatic documents relative to the whole negotiations with the court of Naples, will in all likelihood soon be made public, and then the spirit of moderation and justice with which the western powers are animated will be made apparent. This announcement is the more interesting that the *Assemblée Nationale*, which is supposed to be in the confidence of the Neapolitan government, only a few days since called the production of these papers in a hostile spirit, and as if it felt certain that they contained matter which France and England would not think it expedient to disclose at present. The *Patrie*, while stating that it has no new information on the affairs of Naples to give its readers, says it is nevertheless asserted that despatches have been received in Paris stating that the Neapolitan cabinet asks for a few days time to consider the last official propositions made by the French government.

The statement that the Emperor of Russia has urged the King of Naples to avoid a total rupture by making some concessions, seems to be confirmed by numerous communications in the continental papers. The *Cologne Gazette* and the *Independence Belge*, two generally reliable journals, express themselves very positively on the subject. The advice of the emperor, it seems, was that King Ferdinand should change some of his ministry, and place Prince Satriano at its head. While warning him against the ill-will of England, the Emperor is further represented as having recommended to the king to trust in the moderation of the Emperor of the French, and to accept him as a mediator.

IRELAND.—*The Irish Crimean Banquet.*—This long expected national tribute to the bravery of the Crimean troops, took place in Dublin on Wednesday, and if it came late among the demonstrations with which the gallant fellows who served their country in the late war were welcomed on their return home, it has certainly repaid by its *colat* and splendour in the preparations. It is just to his excellency the Earl of Carlisle to state that the banquet was originally suggested by him; but it is also just to the citizens of Dublin to say that the suggestion of their popular viceroy was at once taken up most cordially by them and carried out in a manner that does honor to their spirited and generous hospitality.

The following is a description of the building in which the banquet took place:—The great hall measures 256 feet long by 150 broad, divided into four bays or isles by three rows of columns, supporting a handsome cast-iron roof, from the central elevations within each bay of which the light is admitted. This roof was decorated in white and blue, with yellow tie rods, imparting a light and airy effect to the entire upper portion of the building. The blue of the roof was again carried down the pillars, upon which were arranged in clusters of groups—First, the union jack, then a group of military lances; then the Turkish flag, next a group of guns; then Sardinian banners, again a group of swords; after which several French flags, and so on, through the entire range of columns in the building.

The upper end of the hall was surrounded by an elegant gallery, affording ample accommodation to close on 2,000 spectators, and so constructed as to make the uppermost seat, if any, the one most desirable, from the brilliant *coup d'oeil* which it presented.

In front of this gallery was placed the princi-

pal table upon an elevated platform. Immediately under there was an equally comfortable table, placed and assigned for the officers coming up from the country districts in charge of the men, as also for the members of the press.

At right angles from these tables ran down the extreme length of the hall the tables at which the guests were seated. Facing the chairs on which the principal guests were was another gallery, in which was placed the band, which played at intervals during the banquet; and at each corner of this gallery, also facing the gallery of the spectators, were raised two immense military trophies, commencing with burnished brass 12-pounders, surrounded by drums, balls, muskets, &c., upon which rested the star of the Order of the Bath, made up in stained glass, and brilliantly illuminated from behind with gas, and surmounted by the royal standards of England, France, and Turkey; upon the corresponding trophies was an equally brilliant cross of the Legion of Honour.

Upon the surrounding walls were placed trophies of arms, intermixed with the names of the heroes who distinguished themselves, taken from the many hundreds of men deserving of distinction in the ranks of privates and non-commissioned officers, wherein the British soldiers most distinguished themselves, as well as some few of the General officers; whilst at the head of the room, and immediately behind the municipal table, upon a black ground, painted in white letters, were the names of Lord Raglan and his brave fellow-in-arms, Marshal St. Arnaud, both of whom should have lived to see the fruit of the work which they had so nobly and unselfishly commenced.

The total number of guests at the banquet, all of them decorated with Crimean medals, were 3,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, 50 petty officers, sailors and marines, 50 enrolled pensioners, 20 Peninsular and Indian veterans, 50 constabulary, 25 coastguard, 5 metropolitan police, 1 land transport service.—The troops took their places at a quarter-past one o'clock, the bands stationed in the gallery striking up during the time "The Roast Beef of Old England."

At the head of the table, besides his excellency and the lord mayor, were the lord chancellor, the commander of the forces, the admirals in command of the naval stations in Ireland, peers who were members of the committee, the chief secretary for Ireland, the under secretary for Ireland, the French consul, &c.

The lord mayor and company being seated, silence was proclaimed by a flourish of trumpets from six trumpeters placed behind the chair, and grace was said.

His excellency the lord-lieutenant was cheered enthusiastically on presiding. He said that in the Queen's name he welcomed her fine troops. He was proud to see before him the men who breasted the steep slopes of Alma, dashed along the fatal field of Balaklava, and held the blood-red heights of Inkermann. He was proud to see the men who had dared and survived so much, and who were all ready to die on the field of battle. The Irish people that day welcomed them with true Irish hospitality. English, Scotch, and Irish, he all equally welcomed to that board. In conclusion he would say—may God bless them all.

The usual loyal toasts were then given and received enthusiastically, and all passed off satisfactorily.

The following is the bill of fare:—175 ribs, rounds, and sirloins of roast beef, 175 legs of mutton roast, 175 hams, 200 geese, 200 turkeys, 100 venison pasties, 350 meat pies, 260 plum puddings, 3,500 lbs. of bread, 7,000 lbs. of potatoes, 3,500 pint bottles of port, 3,500 quart bottles of Dublin porter.

CHINA.—*The Chinese Rebellion.*—Since our last issue the news from the interior has become more and more alarming to the imperialists, whose armies are retiring before the rebels in the direction of Soo-chow. Last week the position of the imperial forces was reported to be that the General-in-chief Heang-yung occupied Tang-yang, while his advanced guard under Chang-khow-leang was at Kou-yang. This week Heang-yung is reported to have fallen back on Chang-chow, and Chang-khow-leang to have retired to Tan-yang; leaving the former position of the imperialists at Kew-hwa-sang, where Keih fell into the hands of the rebels, and the whole of the ground between Chin-keang and Nankin, open to them. In the western part of Keang-soo the cities of Keu-yung, Leih-yang, and Leih-shway are certainly occupied by the rebels, while the mandarins in those places are either decapitated or fled. To these may be added E-hing, which has been taken by the rebels, who are said to be spreading themselves over the Tachoo, and Tung-ting-san, but lately the resort of European tourists. Since penning the above the news has just reached us that the rebels took possession of Tan-yang on Sunday the 6th of July. This brings them into closer proximity to Soo-chow, and the chances are that in a short time the contending parties will be engaged in a deadly struggle for that capital of the province, and the outlet of commerce for Shanghai. Heang-yung has already retired to Weo-seib, which is only about thirty miles from Soo-chow. The richer inhabitants of Soo-chow had previously removed to Tung-ting-san, while they are likely to fall directly into the hands of the insurgents. We understand that the Canton people about Shanghai are enlisting volunteers to go to assist in the war, but which side they will take is uncertain. One thing is certain, that the movers in the business have no warrant from the go-

vernment, and from the character of the parties engaged the chances are that they will rather aid than repress insurrection. We have also heard that the fleet of forty sail of junks which some time ago went up the Yangtze-kiang, under the Chinese Nelson, threatening to take everything, is now cooped up, between Chin-keang and Nankin, unable to pass the batteries at either place, without powder and without provisions.

Piracy by Malays.—Accounts have been received at Amsterdam, detailing the seizure of the ship *Twente*, from Rotterdam to Batavia, by a portion of the crew. The vessel had been picked up and taken into Rio Janeiro by the *Talisman*, a French ship. The crew were in a most lamentable condition, but had received every attention. She was fallen in with on the 12th August, about twenty leagues from Madeira, on fire. The *Talisman* took off the master, his wife, and nine hands, four of them (the master, mate, and two sailors) severely wounded. Her crew originally consisted of thirty-three of whom twenty-three were Malays. When off Madeira the latter revolted, overcame the Dutch crew, fastened them in the cabin, set fire to the vessel, and escaped in two of the boats, taking with them water, provisions, and clothes.

It will be remembered that we reported the arrival of a boat, with twenty-three Malays on board, as having arrived at Madeira under very suspicious circumstances, and that the local authorities had placed the whole in confinement. The whole affair is now explained, and it is to be hoped that these diabolical wretches will meet with their deserts for their committal, in intention, of one of the most revolting murders on record.

Later by the *Europa* at New-York.

The European news by the steamship *Europa*, at New-York, is varied.

The Principalities.—The matter of Principalities has assumed prominence over other topics. The French government Journals assert definitely and explicitly that the Porte has demanded, in due form, that the Austrians shall evacuate the Principalities, and the British, the Black Sea, but that they, by a secret mutual understanding, refuse to leave. The English journals, under the immediate inspiration of the government, deny, on the contrary, that any such demand has been made by the Porte.

Great Counter-Alliances.—The papers generally—British, French, and German—speak in undisguised terms of the progress towards completion of an alliance between England and Austria, and between France and Russia.

It is now stated that Russia has, as a compromise, proposed to refer the questions of the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrad to Constantinople for settlement.

Russia.—The Russian Railroad Concessions cover 2,500 miles, and require £40,000,000.—The *London Times* recommends English capitalists not to invest, and Napoleon has forbidden the *Credit Mobilier* not to take shares.

France.—Numerous arrests of discontented workmen continue to be made in Paris.

The position of the Bank of France is slightly better.

The Emperor and Court are still at Compeigne.

Sweden.—The Swedish chambers were opened by a speech from the King, promising liberal measures.

The Porte.—The Turkish Ministry yet hold office, the Sultan having refused to accept their resignation.

Asia.—News from Bombay of Oct. 3rd, says the expedition against Persia, was still in preparation, but had not sailed.

Inundations and cholera had ravaged the Punjab and Seinde.

China.—From Shanghai dates are to Sept. 14th. The season's supply of tea was expected to be short.

Further successes of the insurgents are reported.

Latest.—(By telegraph from London to Liverpool.)

London, Saturday, Nov. 1.—Russia has definitely excused Persia from the payment of the indemnity for the year of 1827.

Marseilles, Oct. 21.—Intelligence from Constantinople of the 26th states that in reply to a demand by Baron Boutemeff, the Russian Ambassador, Lord Lyons has stated that the English squadron will remain in the Euxine till the stipulations of the treaty of Paris are fully carried out.

The concession of this Turkish railways has been granted to the houses of Stieglitz & Hope, Periere & Hottinguer & Son, and other German bankers.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Opening of the New Hall of the Mechanics Institute.—All our readers are perfectly aware that during the present year, the Directors of the Institute finding their Hall entirely too small to give the requisite amount of accommodation, have enlarged it, by adding forty feet to its length. This new Hall is said to be capable of seating 1200 persons, with standing room for 200 more, and it was opened for the first time last Thursday evening, by the St. John Harmonic Society, with an admirable volunteer Concert, the proceeds to be given to the institute in aid of the large expenses incurred in adding to the building, and rendering it better suited for the various public purposes to which it is appointed. On this occasion, the Harmonic Society inaugurated the new Organ, built specially for them in New-

York, which they have set up in the new Hall, at an expense of £500. Its tones were greatly admired; and it was excellently well handled with much taste and skill, by the Society's organist, Mr Card.

Before the Concert commenced, Dr. Paterson, as President of the Institute, advanced to the front of the platform, and delivered an address suited to the occasion. The worthy Doctor spoke of the first formation of the Institute in 1838, the necessity which was speedily found to exist for a Hall to accommodate so popular an Institution, of the unfortunate leasing of a lot of land instead of acquiring freehold title and of the laying of the foundation stone, in May 1840, with great ceremony, by Sir John Harvey. The Doctor then mentioned the continued progress of the Institute, and the large amount of property which it had accumulated since its formation, in the Museum of Natural History, a lending library of more than 3,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of chemical and other scientific apparatus, maps, and diagrams. All these things, as well as the building in which they were contained, had been fully paid for; and at the close of the last season, the Institute was wholly free of debt. But the directors found that it was impossible to go on satisfactorily with the limited accommodation afforded by their Hall, and they therefore determined to enlarge the building; in doing so they made their Hall forty feet longer, and finished it as the audience then saw it. The whole expense of this enlargement was £1,050, and this sum was the only debt the Institute now owes. At the close, Dr. Paterson stated, that the lecture season would commence next Monday evening, when M. H. Perley, Esq., would deliver the first of the course; subject—"The future of New-Brunswick."—*New-Brunswick.*

The St. Andrews Railroad.—We learn from the *Standard* that in a few days, the line will be alive with men. Capt. Robinson has been requested to accept the appointment of Commissioner of the company. Mr Julius Thomson is general manager, and Mr Buck is chief engineer.

Railway Commissioner.—We are informed, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has appointed James Boyd Esq., Railway Commissioner on the part of the Government, for the St Andrews Railway.—*Standard.*

The Grand Trunk Railway Celebration.—The Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto has been opened with great eclat. Delegations were present from various parts of Canada and the United States, and many distinguished men witnessed the opening of this great line of Railway. The banquet took place at Montreal on the 12th inst., which was a magnificent affair. The tables were spread in the Toronto Station House, at point St. Charles and were about a mile and a half long. Over 5000 people were seated at the tables, and many were obliged to stand, being unable to procure seats. The hall was brilliantly and appropriately decorated. During the banquet, no ladies were admitted.

The immense company were seated at about half past 7 o'clock. Grace was said by Lord Bishop Fullard of the Anglican Church.

After a suitable time had been occupied in discussing the elegant repast, the Mayor rose and said that he thought the whole company including those of all three governments, would cordially join in drinking the toast he was about to offer in honor of Her Majesty the Queen, and who, whether regarded as a sovereign, a woman, a wife, or a mother, deserved the respect of the world. He hoped that the day was not far distant when we should have the pleasure of seeing Her Majesty upon this continent, and he was sure the people of the United States would cordially welcome her.

The remarks were received with the most enthusiastic cheering; and the first regular toast, "The Queen," was received with repeated cheers—the band playing "God save the Queen"—and more than 5000 voices joining in the British National Anthem.

The Mayor then announced as the second regular toast—

"His Excellency the Governor General." This sentiment was received with cheers.—Sir Edmund W. Head rose and responded.

The immense size of the Hall made it quite impossible for those seated at a distance to hear the speaking, and accordingly there was a rush from all quarters to the platform.

The reporters were thus obliged to leave their places and take all their notes standing, in an uncomfortable position; for that reason it was impossible to do justice to the Gov. General's speech.

He had great pleasure in saying that he had obtained permission from the President of the day, before sitting down, to offer a toast expressive of the sincere respect for the people of the United States, and for the Chief Magistrate of that great Republic.

UNITED STATES.

The Baltimore Riots.—Baltimore was the scene of violent and fatal rioting during the afternoon and evening of election. Each party was provided with muskets and cannon, and the fight was kept up for over two hours. Some fifty persons were wounded including a number seriously. In the second Ward the Democrats drove off the Americans, when the fourth Ward came to the rescue, and after a prolonged and fierce fight, retook the polls driving off the Democrat. The fight lasted over an hour. There were four killed, fourteen fatally wounded, and sixty-nine wounded—some dangerously. Among the wounded are three women and four boys.