

News of the Week.

EUROPE.

Late News by the Persia at New York.

New York, Nov. 25.

The Royal Mail Steamship Persia, from Liverpool at 7 A. M. 15th inst. arrived this morning, after a passage of ten days and two hours, bringing nearly 200 passengers.

There had been no arrivals of steamers at Liverpool since the sailing of the Niagara.—Arabia, from Halifax, was spoken of on the morning of the 16th, by the Persia.

The English Money Market was decidedly more stringent, and the rates of the Bank of England had been advanced to 7 per cent.—The bullion in the Bank had decreased £67,000 and that in the Bank of France had decreased full 3,000,000 francs during the month. Consols closed 92 1-2 to 92 1-4 for money, and 92 3-4 to 92 7-8 for account.

In Manchester money is high, and the orders given out are very limited.

The weather during the past week has generally been favorable, and a finer seed time has not been known for some time past. The reports from the various markets during the week have been generally dull, with, in some instances, a fall of one or two shillings per quarter of wheat. In flour no variation in rates has taken place.

The money market has been quiet, without any great demand, but extreme rates are maintained. It seems to be considered in some quarters that the worst has been passed.

The British Parliament is further prorogued until Tuesday, Dec. 16th. The words then to meet for the despatch of business, was not included in the commission.

Death of Her Majesty's Half Brother.—Her Majesty received intelligence on Thursday evening of the death of the Prince of Leinington, son of the Duchess of Kent by her first marriage. The Prince has left two sons—one is in the English navy and the other is in the Austrian service.

The Queen has signified her pleasure that a full and free pardon should be granted, under the Great Seal of Great Britain and of Ireland, respectively, to all persons suffering under the consequences of conviction for political offences. This measure will be of the greatest consequence to many of those suffering punishment or privation for political acts, especially those like Mr Smith O'Brien, O'Doherty, &c., in Ireland, and Frost, Williams and Jones, in England, who were convicted of high treason.—They can now possess and inherit lands, and enjoy all the privileges and dignities in the state. This act of clemency does not include those who broke their parole, or incurred the additional penalty of flying from the sentence of the law.

A Liverpool paper says that at the request of Mr C. W. Field, in the interest of the Atlantic telegraph, the British Government have commissioned a war steamer to make additional soundings, according to Mr Field's direction, across and across the track surveyed by the Arctic. The steamer will commence operations as early in spring as the weather will permit.

On Wednesday the 12th, at Liverpool, it blew a gale, which occasioned considerable damage to the shipping.

The London Ministerial Journal publish in conspicuous type the announcement that the alliance between France and England, is as close and cordial as ever. That it is unbroken and has at no time been interrupted or even impaired. The opposition papers on the contrary, declare that the alliance is virtually, if not formally, at an end, and that England stands at the present moment almost alone in Europe.

Leopold Redpath, Registrar of shares in the great Northern Railway, England has proved a defaulter in the sum of £150,000. He has absconded.

Advices from Paris are less discouraging and it is reported that the Bank of France is beginning to regain specie.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the Persian troops were introduced into Herat by their co-religionist, but were soon driven out with heavy loss.

The War with Persia.—Marseilles, Nov. 13, We have news from Bombay, by the Vectis, to the 17th October. The Delhi Gazette, of the 13th, confirms the fall of Herat by famine. The Governor and his family have been put to death. The Persian army has been reinforced to the number of 100,000 men. Dos Mohammed is without supplies. His troops in Kandahar are in a state of mutiny. The East India Company will send him funds.

Progress in the West of Ireland.—A West of Ireland paper mentions, as an indication of the growing prosperity of that quarter of the kingdom, that the across sea traffic of Sligo has induced a second company to place on a steamer for the trade between that port and the great commercial emporiums of Liverpool and Glasgow. From the north, the south, and west, there is intelligence that the people are taking measures for procuring the advantages of further railway accommodation.

Lord John Russell and the Tuscan Government.—Lord John Russell is living most quietly at the Villa Capon, near Florence; but the Tuscan police is in a state of constant alarm.—His lordship is looked upon as a sort of revolutionist, and the most strict surveillance is exercised towards the persons who go and pay visits

to him. Signor Lauducci, the minister of the interior of the Grand Duke, has issued secret circulars to the agents of the police on that subject. With regard to Lord Minto, they are acting just in the same manner; the noble earl is considered as an old inquisition sinner, and the Tuscan government will never forgive him.—Turin Correspondent of the Morning post.

The Earthquake in Malta.—Advices from Malta are to the 31 of Oct. According to the Smyrna Impartial, the shock of the earthquake so generally felt at and to the eastward of Malta on the morning of the 12th of Oct., seems to have been more violent at Caria than at any other place, upwards of five hundred persons having been buried in the ruins, principally in the villages. In the island of Rhodes mountains have fallen down into the plains below, entire villages destroyed, and not a house in town has escaped damage. The loss of life is said to amount to 1000 souls. On the island of Halki, Casos and Scarpeno, the damage was very considerable, and the victims amount to 150, Marmarizzo, Daliani, and neighbouring villages likewise suffered; but at Aidin (where its duration was fifty seconds), and at Mytelene the damage was trifling, while at Beyrout the shock was very slight. Letters from Trebizond do not make mention of it at all.

England and her Colonies.—At the present day, England and her Colonies possess the beau ideal of an alliance—a community of defence against foreign countries, with the freest intercourse, uninterrupted by passports or vexatious interference of any kind whatsoever. It does not amount to a federation, because the Colonies have no share in the general government, and do not indeed share some of those advantages which might render the alliance more complete. Our North American Provinces have often expressed a desire for a more positive connexion of the government with the people—with the English nation in that part of the world. In a South Australian paper, we see a strong desire expressed that exploration towards the North and North-west, should be aided by the government; and as an incentive towards such enterprise, a writer in the paper proposes grants of land for the discoverer, and a distribution of honours. He suggests, in fact, an order of knighthood for South Australia, resembling the Maltese order of St. Michael and St. George; certain persons being ex-officio members of the order, such as the Governor for the time being, members of the Executive council, the President of the Upper House, and the Speaker of the Assembly; the rank of Knight or Companion being given likewise to those who are distinguished for assisting in the colony, development, exploration, or administration. Similar proposals have been thrown out before now in England; here they came to us from a colony; and there is no question that every step which increases and marks the family connexion between the colonists and society at home, adds another screw in binding together that most important congeries of states in the whole world.—London Spectator.

The Anglo-French Alliance.—As for all the croakings and moanings on the one hand, and exultations on the other, that the Anglo-French alliance is broken up, they are not worth one fiftieth part of the attention that they excite. Beyond doubt, the cordiality of feeling is relaxed on one side at least. Such is the natural result of the termination of the war. Fighting done, the two nations go their ways; and there may be, as there have been, many and many changes in their relations to each other, without the smallest chance of their seriously falling out. It is doing very scant justice to the sagacity of Louis Napoleon, to suppose him fool enough to quarrel with his best ally at the instigation of his worst, though smooth spoken enemy—whom we thus designate, because the position of the Emperor of the French is a constant reproach to the system of ruling by divine right. Louis Napoleon has of course, his own objects to gain; but these do not necessarily imply any hostile intentions towards England. To say nothing of other promptings—such is the curious organization of the Parisians and such his dependence upon them, that to procure a visit from the Czar in person might become a matter of state policy.—We do not, therefore, concern ourselves greatly about all these Anglo-French difficulties. We wish we could report an amended state of financial affairs in Paris; but that they are so worse, is the utmost that can be said. The exigencies of the Treasury have indeed caused the suspension of certain decorative works at the Louvre; but the prodigality of expenditure at Compeigne on the luxuries of the Court, forbids the belief that embarrassment prevails throughout.—New York Tribune, Nov. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme court has continued in session, during the week, listening to arguments. Disposing of business in this way is necessarily a slow process. Of the large number of cases upon the docket for argument, comparatively few will be disposed of by the end of the Term, on Monday next.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against Izat, for Murder; Small and McIntyre, for larceny; and against twelve of the Railway Labourers for rioting. They will all be defended.

The following are among the imports from P. E. Island to Halifax, from 1st to 27th Nov.—Potatoes, 34,999 bushels; Oats, 47,879 bushels; Barley, 9,981 bushels; Turnips, 1,166 bushels.—Acadian Recorder.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by recent arrivals from Britain and the United States,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,

which, with the Stock on hand they now offer for sale at a small advance over cost, consisting in part of:—

BROAD CLOTH, in Black, Blue and Invisible Colors
Mohair Cloth, in Black, Blue and Drab,
Pilots, Whiteys, Beaver, and Hungarian Cloths,
Ladies' Cape Cloth, in Black and Drab,
Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c.,
Plain and Printed Moleskins,
Drills, Denim, and Bed Ticks,
Striped and Regatta Shirting,
Linen, Casbans, and Silicias,
Hollands, Oenaburgs, and Towellings,
Grey and White Cottons,
White, Scarlet, Blue, Green and Yellow Flannels,
Salisbury and Swansdown do.,
A few pieces extra heavy Serge,
Rose, Point and Medium Blankets,
Madder, Lilac, Buff and Mourning Prints,
Black and Colored Orleans, Coburgs & Circassians,
Delanes, Cashmeres and Napier Cloths,
Brocades, Lusters and Figured Coburgs,
Saxony, Gala and Tartan Plaids,
Hungarians, Dorrays, and Gingham,
Figured Lusters and Cotton Aprons,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets,
do do Cotton do,
Jaconett, Swiss, Mulls, Striped & Checked Muslins,
Persians and Tarltons,
Fancy Nets, Laces, Eggings and Blonds,
Ladies' Dress Caps, Wreathes and Flowers,
Hair-nets and Head-dresses,
Push Bonnets and Feathers,
Polka Jackets and Berlin Wool Sleeves,
Reas, Muffs and Cuffs,
Dress Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes,
Sewed Chimesets, Habits and Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves and Trimmings,
Childrens' Hoods and Booties,
Squares and Long Wool Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
Indian Silk and Wool Tissue do.,
Delane Shawls and Hdkfs. in variety,
Knitting Cotton, Threads and Small Ware,
Druggets and Carpeting, &c.,

CLOTHING.

Black Broad Cloth, Pilot, Whitney, Mohair and Canada Overcoats,
Pilot, Beaver, Whitney & Mohair Reefing Jackets,
Black Cloth Dress Coats, Jackets, Paletots and Shooting Coats,
Doeskins, Tweed and Satinett do,
Fancy Satin, Silk and Blue Cloth, Doeskin and Satinett Vests,
Black Cloth, Pilot, Beaver, Satinett, Moleskin, Tweed and Homespun Pants,
Fancy Seal and Fur Coats,
India Rubber and Oil Clothing,
Guernsey, Frecks, and Denim Overalls,
Flannel Shirts and Drawers,
Lamb's Wool Shirts and Pants,
Black, Drab and Brown Wool and Fur Hats, (newest style),
Fancy Regatts and Striped Shirts,
Black and Coloured Silk Hdkfs., and Neck-ties,
Wool-Mustars, Scarfs and Fancy Cravats,
Umbrellas, Trunks, and Travelling Bags,
Buffalo Robes,
A Splendid assortment Fur, Plush, and Storm Caps.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

100 Pairs Mens' Domestic Manufactured Boots,
100 do. do., American do. do.,
200 do. Boys' and Mens' Brogans,
400 do. Childrens' assorted Boots and Shoes,
100 do Womens' Calf Boots,
200 do Womens' and Girls' Jenny Lind's,
100 do do do., Grained Buskins,
100 do Womens' Slippers,
50 do do., Felt Boots,
100 do Ladies' and Misses Prunella and Cloth Boots,
200 do Mens' assorted Rubbers,
12 do Ladies' Long Rubber Boots,
A few pair Gents' Over Socks,
70 Sides New York and Domestic Sole Leather.

GROCERIES, &c.

30 Chests Tea; 20 half do.,
200 Boxes do., 20lb., 10lb., and 6lb each,
2 hds. Brown Sugar, 4 bbls. Crushed do.,
20 Pouches, 20 hds., and 20 bbls. Muscovado Molasses,
30 Boxes assorted Confections,
24 do Tobacco, 10 M assorted Cigars,
50 do No. 1 Family Soap 50 do, Candles,
40 do assorted Window Glass,
40 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
30 doz. do Brooms,
20 do do. Buckets,
60 Gross Matches,
250 bbls. Flour,
150 do Corn Meal,
10 do Oat Meal,
40 do Rye Flour,
30 do Labrador Herring,
100 Quintals Codfish,
6 Barrels Crackers,
5 do Onions,
2 do Dried Apples,

Pork, Butter, Barley, Rice, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Cassia, Nutmegs, Pepper, Starch, Saleratus, Raisins, Currants, Indigo, Caster Oil, Salts, Senna, Pain Killer, Mustard, Room Paper, Whips, Sleigh Bells, Door Mats, Sofas, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Earthen and Glass ware, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Cotton Wool and Baiting, Holland's Gin, Rum, Syrup, Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Champagne Wine, White Wine Vinegar, Rum Coloring, Turpentine, &c., with various other Goods.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Chatham and Newcastle, December 4, 1856.
Pork, Butter, Domestic Homespun, Socks, Mittens, will be taken in exchange.

WEIGHING HAY, &c.

Mr CHARLES C. WATT has the charge of my HAY SCALES, and is prepared to Weigh any Loads that may offer, at the lowest rate charged
JOHN HEA.
Chatham, December 2, 1856.

LOOK HERE.

The Subscriber has on hand the following articles which he will dispose of on reasonable terms:

60 Barrels Potatoes,
60 do Yellow Turnips,
10 do Fresh Ground Oatmeal,
6 do do do Fine Flour,
4 Tons good Timothy Hay,
10 do Wheat and Oat Straw,
7 do Meadow Hay, in bartibog,
1 pair Fanners, 1 new Bob Sled,
1 Scow, well suited for Fishing purposes,
1 Large Kedge Anchor,
A quantity of Plank and Scantling,
600 good Fire Brick,
1 Sleigh, with two Buffalo Robes,
1 8-day Clock, (a good article)

If the above articles are not disposed of before Monday, the 29th day of December inst., they will be offered by Public Auction at 12 o'clock on that day, at his house, Lower Newcastle, of which due notice will be given.

DAVID GOODFELLOW.

Newcastle, December 4, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the Fourth day of JUNE next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of the afternoon, in front of the Registry Office in Newcastle,
All The Right, Title, Interest, Property,
Claim and Demand of

ROBERT JOHNSON, Jr., of, in and to all those STORES, WHARVES, LANDS and PREMISES, situate in the town of Chatham, presently occupied by the said Robert Johnson Jr., adjoining the Property presently occupied by George H. Russell, Esq., and particularly described in the Deed of the said Premises from George Kerr, John Thomson, and Henry B. Allison, Esqrs., to the said Robert Johnson, Jr., dated the twenty second day of December, A. D. 1854.

Also—All those parts of the Lots number Thirty and Thirty-one, situate in the said Parish of Chatham, conveyed to the said Robert Johnson, Jr., by Robert M'Calmont, Samuel Cunard, and Thomas C. Allan, by Indenture, dated the Twentieth day of August, A. D., 1853, and by George J. Parker by Indenture, dated the third day of February, A. D., 1851, and particularly described in the said Deed.

Also—All the Lower Half of the said Lot No. Thirty, bounded on the lower or easterly side by Lands owned and occupied by George Johnston, and above by the upper half of the said lot, and extending from the river to the Napan Lands— Also, the upper half of the same lot, extending from the Wellington road to the rear of the said lot, being the lands and Premises conveyed to the said Robert Johnson, Jr., by Charles Richardson, and all other, the right and title of the said Robert Johnson Jr., in and to the said lot, number thirty or any part thereof.

Also—All that piece or parcel of LAND, situate, lying and being on the southeast side of Front street, in the said town of Chatham, having a front on Front street of 109 feet and extending in rear of that north 89 feet, with the Dwelling House thereon, being the premises conveyed to the said Robert Johnson, Jr., by William Masson, by Indenture, dated thirtieth day of May, A. D., 1853, and particularly described therein.

Also, all other, the Lands, Tenements, Real Estate, Hereditaments, and Premises of the said Robert Johnson, Jr., of what nature or kind soever and whatsoever, situate in the County of Northumberland. The same having been seized by me under a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Robert Johnston, Jr., at the suit of Robert Rankin.

JAMES MITCHELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle,
26th November, 1856.

CROWN LAND NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1856.

The right of Licence to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the first day of May 1857, from Berths applied for by the following persons, in the undermentioned situations, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, on WEDNESDAY the 10th day of December next.—Sale to commence at noon.

(Not to interfere with any lots of land located, or which may have been applied for within one year previous to the date of entry of the application for Licence.)

(In all cases of competition, the purchaser must immediately pay the amount of purchase money, or else the Berth will be again offered for Sale, excluding bids from the defaulter.)

“All Berths within ten miles of the proposed Lines of Railroad will be subject to the prior right of the European and North American Railway Company to take Timber or other material for the construction of the Railway.”

Name.	Sq. Miles.	Situations.
Wm J Berton	3	Barnaby's River
Chas M'Lean	2	Young's Cove
John Hutchison	4 1/2	Gaspereaux River
William S. Smith	2	Jaquet River
Samuel Cogswell	2	Shikitihauk River
William Connell	4	Northampton
do	2	Nackawic
James Darrah	4	Sad Bank Creek
Richard Hutchison	4	S. W. Miramichi
do	2	Trout Brook
John M'Laughlin	2	New Canaan
John S. Trites	2	Pollet River
Joseph M'Donald	2 1/2	New Canaan
George Mott	2	Three Tree Creek
Charles M'Pherson	3	Nackawic
A W Raymond	2	Quisibis River
Christopher Ache	2	Pishehagan
Thomas Jones	2	Rushagonis
William M'Cann	2	Canoose River
Richard Burghes	2	Harvey Settlement
Peter Duffy	2	Turtle Creek
Enosh Lunt	2	Gaspere River
James Flewelling	2	Pleasant Brook
Michael Bryson	2	Yoho and Lyon Stream
Wm. S. Gale	2	Portage River
Hugh Bain	3 1/2	Cain's River
L. P. W. DesBrisay	3	Richibucto River
Richard Hutchison	9	Barnaby's River
John M'William	2	Christopher's Brook
Joshua Alexandre	2	Poomouche River
do	2	Carquet River
Joshua Arsinean	2	Poomouche River
James Somerville	2	do
Alfred Davis	2	Magagnadavic
L. P. W. DesBrisay	2	Koumboguais River
do	2	Trout Brook

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Sur. Gen.