

## News of the Week.

## EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 9.—Steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool, 27th ult., arrived at this port this afternoon. Her advices are one day later than those by the steamer Circassian, at St. Johns, N. F.

TURKEY.—Considerable excitement prevailed at Constantinople regarding the presence of the frigate Wabash. The Porte had protested against it, as she largely exceeded the limits.

FRANCE.—Additional marines were under orders to proceed from France to Canton.

Five Companies of Marines are about to embark from France to Canton, where, it is said, France intends establishing itself on territory formerly belonging to that Government.

Business is generally dull throughout France. There has been a slight decline in the Three per Cents.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian Chambers have unanimously acknowledged the necessity for the Regency. The Prince took the oath, when the Parliament adjourned.

A subscription is being organized in Hamburg to present to the Captains of the French and Norwegian vessels who saved the Austria's passengers, an appropriate souvenir each, for their exertions on that occasion.

PORTUGAL.—The exact amount of the indemnity which Portugal engages to pay France, in the affair of the captured slave, is not yet fixed. The London Times, in reference to the subject, says: "Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by mere superiority of physical force; never were rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trampled upon; never was the understanding—upon which the affairs of Europe have since the peace of 1815 been conducted—more entirely cast to the winds; for Portugal is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit. For Europe there remains a precedent fraught with danger." The Times thinks that one most lamentable result of the affair is that France can no longer be counted upon as among those nations who are bent upon discouraging, in every manner, the continuance of the slave trade.

The Daily News declares Portugal entitled to the sympathy of all civilized powers, and that the censure of Europe will deservedly fall on France.

The British papers raise an indignant cry against France, for coercing Portugal into the surrender of the ship Charles et Georges, and the Derby Cabinet are severely censured for not interfering to prevent.

Several of the Parliamentary elections in England have resulted in favor of Liberals.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices state that the Gwalior rebels were still at Seronge, and it was thought they would make an attempt to cross the Nerbudda.

There was 3,000 rebels engaged in a conflict on the Island in the Gogra. They were driven out of their entrenched position; 1,000 were killed, including two leaders. The British loss was trifling. Bombay was quiet.

Hong Kong dates are to the 11th of September. Lord Elgin has effected a satisfactory treaty with Japan, and returned to Shanghai.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Asia arrived this morning.

Breadstuffs at Liverpool have a declining tendency. Choice Ohio flour 22s. Wheat had declined 1d to 2d. Corn very dull. Quotations nominal. Little doing in provisions.

LONDON, Saturday, P.M.—Consols 98 1/8 to 98 1/4 for money and account. Bullion had decreased during the week £140,000. Rate of discount unchanged.

New Company for steamer Great Eastern has been organized.

Bright's Reform speech at Birmingham regarded as programme of Eastern Radicals representation.

Emigrant ship Eastern City, from Liverpool for Australia, was burned near Cape of Good Hope. Her passengers, over 200, were all saved but one.

RUSSIA.—It appears from a return just published by the Russian Government, that at the beginning of the present year the debt of Russia was \$352,467,120. This sum cannot be considered excessive, the debt of France being \$1,284,860,000; of England \$3,295,610,000; of Austria \$1,124,890,000; of Prussia \$157,630,000. Thus Russia is the least indebted of all great states but one, and she is the least of any, compared to her population. In England, for example, the debt is equal to \$143 for each inhabitant; in France 42; in Austria 33; in Prussia 11; and in Russia only 7. The sums employed by each State annually in payment of interest and in sinking funds, are \$142,750,000 in England; 102,249,000 in France; 68,640,000 in Austria; 30,000,000 in Russia; and 9,450,000 in Prussia. Russia is here again the last but one, and according to population, the lowest; in England each inhabitant paying \$1 5/9; in France \$2 3/8; in Austria \$1 5/3; in Prussia 50c.; and in Russia 15c. Finally, whilst in England the public debt absorbs 43 per cent. of the whole budget, it only takes 30 per cent. in Austria and France, in Russia 12 per cent, and in Prussia 11 per cent. According to the last annual report of the Minister of the Interior, there were 88,000 noblemen who own each 1 to 10 serfs; 57,000 with 10 to 20; 30,000 with 20 to 100; 18,000 with 100 to 500;

2,000 with 500 to 1,000; 1,400 with 1,000 to 10,000; and five with 20,000 and more serfs each. The agricultural population consists of 9,000,000 serfs who belong to the crown, and 11,780,000 who belong to individual noblemen.

The condition of those serfs who do not belong to a large estate is by far the worst. They have to work all their lifetime for masters whom their own poverty renders cruel; seeking a living in the larger cities as mechanics or servants, they have to pay their owners yearly a body rent, which very often exceeds their ability, and regularly leaves them nothing but the means of scanty subsistence. Skill and ability to work does not improve their condition, but only increases their burdens. The first attempt at emancipation was made in 1803 by Alexander I. By transforming the serfs of the crown domains into personal free farmers, he reduced the number of serfs from fifty to thirty millions; but the noblemen were not disturbed in their ownership. He soon stopped in his reforms, and Nicholas had to think of other things in the first years of his Government than of the peasants. These lost at last their patience, which had been tested so long. Already, under Alexander, they had perceived who it was who had opposed the emancipation.—When Nicholas also failed in conquering the nobility, horrible scenes were enacted in some parts of the Empire. Ever since 1842, insurrections of serfs formed a standing item of the events of the year—even the Ministerial reports did not dare to deny that every year sixty or seventy noblemen were killed by their peasants.

BRITAIN.—The Government has decided upon constructing a harbour at Galway, capable of accommodating the Trans-atlantic traffic which is being developed by the new line of steamers between that port and of America.

The Duke of Devonshire is going to dispose of his extensive estates in the south of Ireland, reserving only the Lismore and Bandon properties.

Limerick Line of Packets.—The committee held a numerous meeting at Limerick on Thursday, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the Mayor, and Messrs. Spaight and Russell, M. P.'s should proceed at once to London to have an interview, by appointment, on Saturday, with Mr. Cunard, on the subject of the Transatlantic Packet.

The leading estates for sale in the ensuing month are those of the Earls of Arran, Portarlington, and Kenmare, and the Meath estates of Mr Charles P. Leslie, M. P., for Monaghan.—A petition for sale was lodged last week by the Rev. Mr Newenham, son-in-law of the Earl of Mountcashel. The rental of the property amounts to 4,000 per annum. There will be for sale in November upwards of 500 lots, producing a net rental of £35,000 a year, which, upon a rough calculation, may be expected to realize £80,000.

Tipperary as it is.—At the annual dinner of the Tipperary Union Farming Society, the chairman, Major Massey, in proposing the toast of "The Lord-Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland," thus spoke: "It is certain that we have been going a-head during the past few years; and, though as a free people we do not yet occupy the position we are entitled to, we are treading the path steadily towards it.—What an instance of this can be adduced in this very locality! I remember the time, not many years ago, when, in this Union we were supporting 2,600 paupers in the poor-house; and now that vast number has dwindled down to something less than 400."

The Church of Scotland has it in contemplation to establish a permanent service in Paris.

The Cable Celebration.—The London Times of Oct. 27 has a long and humorous leader, in which it proves, or tries to prove, that the Yankee cable celebration was only a joke after all. The article concludes thus:—Let us ask the N. Y. Courier, did not the more sober people in New York smile long before we laughed? And now, that a little time has gone by, do not the actors in this odd demonstration laugh at their own folly betwixt whiles of their wiser and sadder labor of building up their City Hall? Let us assure our two sensitive kinsmen that we only mirror the sentiment of the English people when we treat in a fair spirit both their country and their institutions; and that, if we scold their errors, withstand their encroachments, and laugh at their extravagances, we can yet respect their power, honour their good qualities, and put high value on their friendship.

The projectors of the Galway line have purchased the screw steamer Circassian. She takes the place of the Prince Albert, from Galway 26th. The correspondence between Lever and Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a subsidy for the Galway line, and the renewal of Cunard's contract, is published. The latter says the extension of the Cunard contract was assented to in March last, before the Galway line was mooted, but there is nothing in it to interfere with arrangements for postal service via Galway. He says Cunard has undertaken increased services and submitted to additional conditions.

A deputation had proceeded from Limerick to London to see Cunard on the subject of a transatlantic packet station on the Shannon.

It has been finally agreed with the consent of four-fifths of the shareholders of the Great Eastern, that the original company should be dissolved, and a new one formed; and that the cost of building and launching the ship (£640,000) should, in the new company, be reduced one-half.

The Bank of England continued to abstain

from reducing the rate of discount, notwithstanding the great ease in the money market. Loans on the Stock exchange were obtainable on government securities at 1 per cent. in the discount market the minimum rate was 2 per cent.

The Greek Christians in Bosnia, who had been committing terrible outrages on the Mussulman population, have a belief that they will be supported by France and Russia in a dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, and the formation of a Greek Constantinopolitan State.

FRANCE.—According to the Court Journal, a merry scene is said to have occurred in the vestry of the chapel of St. Cloud, after the marriage ceremony of the Duc de Malakoff. It is the custom among the country people of the Duke's native province, for the gentlemen of the bridal party to make a rush for the 'bride's kiss,' as they call it, the first kiss of the newly made bride, which entitles the happy possessor to the left hand of the bride in the procession on leaving the chapel. The struggle between the Emperor and Lucien Murat caused the greatest merriment. The Emperor was permitted, by courtesy, to proclaim himself the victor, but Prince Lucien protested against the decision most vehemently, and declared that the kiss had been rightfully conquered by him.

SWITZERLAND.—The giant undertaking of tunnelling Mount Cenis, one of the highest mountains of the Alps between Switzerland and Piedmont, progresses slowly. The difficulties of the enterprise consist not so much in the length of the subterranean communication which is to be effected, as in the impossibility of taking the work in hand at more than two points, and of the necessary supplies of air, at a distance of 10,750 feet from either end of the tunnel. All the other tunnels, which have been built, are connected with the surface by a series of shafts, which being sunk in distances of at most 1000 feet, do not only multiply the point of attack, but facilitate and insure also the necessary circulation of air and the emulation of the workmen. This expedient cannot be made use of at the Mount Cenis tunnel, for the shafts would have to be driven to a depth of 3000 feet to reach the bottom, and the auxiliary works would have to be almost more gigantic than the principal structure. Shafts of that depth have not yet been sunk in rock in any other locality—to let alone the regions of eternal snow. Under these circumstances the tunnel is only worked from the two extremities; but though augers of a new invention enable them to drill blasting beres of a quite considerable depth, in which the powder is fired by electrical sparks, it has not been possible to complete more than 25 to 30 feet per month, even under the most favorable circumstances. At this rate it will take fifty years to finish the work, even without considering that the difficulties increase with every step it advances, as the necessary supplies of air, provisions, tools, and workmen will at last have to be forwarded over a distance of 18,000 feet from the entrance.

## UNITED STATES.

The Revival and the Ministers.—The New York Observer mentions as one of the effects of the late religious revival, the unusual accessions to the Presbyterian divinity schools of the country. One hundred and sixteen students are now in the Theological Seminary at Alleghany City. This is a far larger number than has ever been in the Seminary before.—Other seminaries are also filled with young men pressing into the ministry. Princeton has more than 160, and the village has been largely called on to furnish lodgings for those who could not be accommodated within the Seminary buildings. The Union Theological Seminary in New York has 124 students.—Many young men in business, and some who had studied for other professions, have turned their attention to the ministry.

Great Excitement at Baltimore.—A Policeman Shot.—Baltimore, Nov. 5.—Henry Gambriel, one of the notorious gang of rowdies who infest the southern part of this city, and who murdered police officer Benton about a month since, one of the best officers in the city, because he was the chief witness against his brother on a charge of incendiarism, was this afternoon convicted of murder in the first degree.

This evening, police officer Rigdon, who was the principal witness in the trial against Gambriel, was also shot dead in the western part of the city by one of the same gang. The murder was committed in the police officer's house, and in the presence of his wife and children. He was an exceedingly active and faithful officer, and his death is deeply regretted. The murderer's name is Cone.

Great excitement prevails in regard to the affair, and threats are made of lynching the murderer.

Hartford, Nov. 5.—There is great rejoicing here among the Douglas Democracy. Thirty-two guns were fired on the Park this afternoon in honor of the victory in Illinois.

Health at the South.—We are at length enabled to report that the health of the Southern cities that have been so sorely afflicted with the yellow fever, is rapidly improving, and that the dread scourge may now be said to have ceased to exist as an epidemic. The aggregate number of deaths from yellow fever are not yet known, but in New Orleans alone they will probably foot up nearly 4,000. The principal cities afflicted have been Charleston, New Orleans, and Galveston.

The Plymouth Rock says the fares of the fishing vessels hardly average two-thirds of those of last year, and reports a poor sea-

son for both cod and the mackerel fishing business.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

The River was frozen yesterday down as far as Gagetown, below which it was clear of ice. Several wood boats came to this city from Long Island. The Lawrence, Col. Freeman, and other steamers, which went up on Saturday, returned on Sunday. The river steamers, we are informed, are all down. As last night was very cold, the river is in all probability entirely closed. The navigation this year has closed much earlier than usual.

Snow in Fredericton.—A telegraphic despatch to the News Item says, that about an inch of snow fell on Sunday morning. Weather cold on Sunday night. At seven o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer was at 16, wind west.

Barbadoes.—Governor Hicks, of Barbadoes, seems to have got into hot water with some of his subjects. A Correspondent, writing to one of the Canadian papers:—

"House of Assembly is to meet on the 18th, and a stormy Session is to be looked for, as the Governor and the Planters are utterly at variance with each other.—St. John Globe.

The Carleton Sentinel says that Woodstock had a narrow escape from being burned on Sunday morning last, when a fire was discovered in the rear of a building midway of Water Street, making rapid headway among some dry stove wood. The fire was in such a position as to warrant the fear that incendiary hands had set it. Had a conflagration got under way to any considerable extent in that place, the business part of the town would have almost inevitably been consumed.—Morning Herald.

Something New.—A vessel bound for St. Andrews, lying at the Market Wharf on Saturday, was taking in a cargo for Woodstock, showing that the longest way round is in this case the shortest. The freight will be landed at the depot at St. Andrews, at 1s. a barrel, and conveyed from thence by rail and waggons to Woodstock for 26 cents more—altogether about 2s. 4d. a barrel. The usual freight by the St. John River to Woodstock has been, we understand, about 4s. a barrel.

Snow fell to the depth of two inches on Sunday morning.—Morning News.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

The Prevailing Epidemic.—We regret to learn that the prevailing epidemic, sore throat, is in no way abated in virulence among the young people, more especially of this city and vicinity. There have again been several deaths among that portion of the population, and several critical cases are reported. It is scarcely necessary to say that we deeply sympathize with the many of our fellow citizens who have been bereaved of their offspring.

The Mackerel Fishery.—The Mackerel Fishery, has, so far, proved almost a total failure at St. Margaret's Bay and its vicinity this summer, and unless the fish "strike in" within the next three weeks, great destitution must be the result.

The Lady Le Marchant, (ss) formerly employed in the mail service between Pictou, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Shediac, had arrived at the former port on the 8th inst., and commenced loading for Richibucto, with goods received ex barque Major Norton, from Liverpool.

The Lady Head, (s), Capt. Davidson, arrived at Pictou 6th inst., from Quebec, being her last trip for the season. On the following evening she proceeded to Mire Bay, C. B., to tow the ship Peerless, previously reported dismantled, back to Quebec.

It is stated that nearly 4,000 bbls. of apples have been received in this city, during the present season from Annapolis, the average selling price being 12s 6d per barrel.

A New York paper is discussing the effects of the ocean telegraph. We think it died without leaving any.—Mng. Journal.

Trade with China.—At a public meeting in Liverpool, Mr Justice Haliburton said that the trade with China would be carried on mainly through the Canadas and by Vancouver's Island from the port of Liverpool—a route 2,500 miles shorter than the present one.

The weather for the last few days has assumed quite a wintry aspect. The frost on Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights was very severe for the season. The snow which fell on Sunday, and Monday nights made tolerably good sleighing. The jingling of the sleigh-bells yesterday was quite enlivening. We presume the "Indian Summer" of our friend of the Journal may be said to have passed away.

The trial of the Mutineers of the whale ship Junior is now proceeding in Boston. Startling details of cold blooded murders are being brought to light by the examination of witnesses.—Halifax Sun.

## CANADA.

The Canadian Cabinet.—With reference to the threatened fining, imprisoning, &c., of the Canadian Ministry for holding their offices, contrary to law, the Toronto Leader of a late date says:—

"The suits against certain members of the Administration, for an alleged illegal holding of their seats in Parliament, was withdrawn from the Assize Court by the Plaintiff's Attorney on Saturday, there being, we presume, no issues of fact. The question is one of law, and will be decided by the Judges.