

News of the Week.

From English Papers to Oct. 24.
EUROPE.

FRANCE.—The Debats publishes a letter from the Abbe Delacourte, of Paris, protesting against the conduct of the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome with regard to the Jewish child, Mortara. He speaks of the stealing of this child as an irreligious act, and a violation of the rights of nature. The Debats believe that this is not an isolated opinion amongst the French clergy.

RUSSIA.—*St. Petersburg.*—One of the most important public works for the commercial prosperity and development of the resources of Russia has just been commenced, with the sanction of the Emperor. It is the construction of a navigable canal from Astrachan to the Caspian Sea, which will enable vessels of moderate tonnage to proceed to the former city, and thence up the Volga. Important local improvements are going on in other parts of the empire; thus, the ports of Liebau and Riga are being deepened to allow vessels drawing eighteen feet of water to unload at once, without the necessity of discharging their cargoes into lighters.

The Question of the Serfs.—A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Emperor is well pleased with the reception he met at Wilna from the nobility of the three Governments of Kowno, Wilna, and Grodno, assembled at Wilna to meet his Majesty. He expressed his satisfaction at the establishment of a museum of Selave antiquities, which has lately received several valuable presents from the inhabitants of Lithuania. The Emperor appointed his eldest son to be the protector of this establishment, as a mark of the interest he takes in it. The speeches delivered by the Emperor during his journey, have had the effect of hastening the proceedings of the committees chosen by the nobility to improve the condition of the seigniorial peasants. Several of those committees have concluded their labours.

The Russian Gazette of St. Petersburg of the 8th inst., states that the "River Amour has been ceded, or, to speak more correctly, restored to Russia."

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin.*—A political letter of Oct. 17th, says:—

The Princess of Prussia, (Princess Royal of England,) will henceforth reside permanently in Berlin. This proves that the Queen definitely gives up her place to the Princess, and that there is not the slightest chance of the King's recovery.

The anniversary of the King's birthday was celebrated at Berlin on the 15th with much solemnity. All the princes at Berlin, the principal functionaries, and the diplomatic corps were present at a special service at the cathedral.

DENMARK.—*The Duchies.*—The negotiations being carried on with Austria, relative to a joint energetic conduct in the affair of the Duchies, are nearly brought to a conclusion, and there is every chance of their being successful. It is proposed to give Denmark one chance more in the shape of an ultimatum, and then to march in an army of 50,000 men—half Prussians and half Austrians—to occupy the Duchies, and administer their revenues till Denmark comes to reason. What will England and France, and, above all, Russia say to this?

SPAIN.—According to advices just received, (18th) several vessels have left Spain with troops for the Antilles. The Espana has again been condemned to a fine of 6,000 reals, and the Esado to 4,000 reals.

PORTUGAL.—*Lisbon, Oct. 15.*—The Austro-litz and the Donauwerth continue in the l'agus. The English man-of-war, Victory, 101 guns, and the Racoon, 22, have arrived.

It is said that the Portuguese Government have proposed the mediation of a foreign power to the Marquis de Lisle de Siry, who insists on the giving up of the Charles-Georges. The Viscount de Paiva is expected at Lisbon.

It is stated that the French Government dispatches from Lisbon, which have hitherto been sent through England by way of Southampton, will hereafter come by French packets to St. Nizaire.

ITALY.—*Lombardy.*—Baron Burger, Governor of Lombardy, (says a letter of the 14th,) is now at Vienna to obtain, if possible, a confirmation of the ameliorations promised to Italy. New difficulties have arisen, and it appears likely that the reforms and decentralisation introduced will be retracted, so as to place the Italian provinces in the same situation as those of the rest of the empire. The motto of the Council of the Empire appears in fact to be "Backwards." The Archduke Maximilian has declared that he will resign the governor-generalship if the promise made him that reforms should be accomplished be not kept.

Tuscany.—A letter says:—I am sorry to notice a failure of the oil crop in Tuscany and about Lucca, owing to a sort of worm that has made its appearance just as the olive fruit was ripening. This will be a sad blow to many a Tuscan farmer, as, in those parts, an olive tree in full bearing is thought a very full dowry to give to a daughter on her espousals. What are the little olive branches to do for food?

TURKEY AND THE EAST.—*Serbia.*—Fresh complications have occurred in this agitated province. After a violent debate it has been decided that the ministers have no right to sit in the senate, unless when called upon by the

vote of a majority. The senate, exulting in its victory on this question, has thrown out the bill relative to elections for the National Assembly, and the ministry has resigned.—This event may have serious consequences in the present exasperated state of the Servian population.

AUSTRALIA.

The electric telegraph from Adelaide to Melbourne is in full work. The line northward, from the latter capital to Sydney, is in a state of forwardness, the work being in progress on each side of the border, the junction to be at Albany. When all is completed, the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia will have the benefit of rapid communication to the extent of nearly a thousand miles.

A new gold-field has been discovered in the north of this colony, which is said to be the seat of a rich auriferous deposit. It is in the Port Curtis district, about thirty miles from Rockhampton, and seven from the Fitzroy river.—The diggers, who are as yet only "surfacing," are well satisfied with their earnings. What are called the old gold-fields, though so long and diligently worked, exhibit no falling off in the produce.

We have lately heard of serious outrages committed by the aborigines on the borders of the settled districts, who have murdered some of the whites, and committed felonious assaults on females. For a long time previously the natives had been peaceable towards the settlers.

Mr Roberts, Civil Engineer of Sydney, who has been for several months engaged in surveying the squatting district of the Barwan, lately fell in with a party of the "hairless savages," whose existence has recently been made known. They comprised a family of six, a man and his wife, and four children, all totally destitute of hair. Their complexion is of a copper colour, less dark than that of the North American Indians, and partaking more of the Mexican tint. It is supposed that this family is the produce of an intermixture of the Malays and the north-western black tribes of Australia, driven from the interior by continuous and incessant drought, or that they are the remnant of some extinct race.

The winter, now on the eve of giving place to our Australian spring, has been unusually severe this year. Snow has fallen in some places, to the vast admiration of many a colonist under twenty years of age; and the creeks in various parts have been covered with numerous flocks of swans, ducks, teal, widgeons, and other wild fowl. Nevertheless, an extensive drought has prevailed in the southern district, causing great destruction among the cattle from the want of food and water. The price of meat is consequently high in the Victoria markets.

UNITED STATES.

About fifty men are at work clearing away the ruins of the Crystal Palace, N. Y., and a sale will be made of the old iron plate in November. This will bring in between \$30,000 and \$40,000, which with the \$50,000 insurance and the \$25,000 at which the iron railing around the grounds is valued, will bring the assets up to \$120,000, as much as will discharge the claims of the bond holders.

We learn from the Boston Traveller, that the Sunday Schools in Massachusetts are attended by the following number of scholars:—

"Orthodox Congregational, including Presbyterian, 73,000. Baptist, 34,000. Methodist 31,000. Episcopal, 6,000. Unitarians, 1,600. Universalist, 11,000. Swedenborgians, 514.—Christian, 4,000. Free will Baptist, 1,600.—Friends, 1,500. Roman Catholics, 27,000.—All others, 3,000. Total 210,000."—*St. John Globe.*

Salt Lake City.—Advices are to Sept. 25th. The territory is in a quiet state. A suit had been brought against Brigham Young by a Mr McNeil, for false imprisonment, damages laid at \$25,000. Business was brisk in the city. Good feeling existed between the Mormons and Gentiles.

Yellow Fever.—The Howard Association of New Orleans closed their labors on the 1st inst. the fever being no longer epidemic. The deaths at Charleston, from fever, during the week ended 30th, were 24. The deaths in Savannah, 31st ult., were 7, of which 4 were from fever.

The Gouldy Butchery.—On Sunday, the condition of the Goulding family was more favorable. Mr Goulding was conscious, and there was a marked improvement, but his physicians do not consider that the critical period in his case has yet arrived. Mrs Goulding is fast recovering. The boy Nathaniel is doing well, and the symptoms of erysipelas have entirely disappeared. Charley is improving rapidly.—The servant girls are both much better. In several of the New York churches, the clergymen made appropriate reference to this shocking tragedy.

The Hero of Kars.—A large number of the citizens of Portland waited upon General Sir W. F. Williams, the hero of Kars, at the United States Hotel in that city, on Monday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Caruthers addressed him briefly, principally in acknowledgment of his effective services in aid of the American missionaries in Persia. General Williams, in reply, spoke very warmly of the American missionaries whom he had known. The General left the same evening for St. John, N. B.

Important from Mexico.—Excitement against Foreigners.—New York, Oct. 23.—The Times

Mexico correspondent states that on the 14th September the Mexican Government made discovery of a pretended plot to assassinate the President, his Ministers, and many prominent citizens, and to give the city up to plunder.—The foreigners were openly accused of having concocted this scheme, and government was taking every means to exasperate the people against them. Our minister, Mr Forsyth, was threatened with an attack on his house, the object being the seizure of foreigners harboured there.

Important from Japan.—*The New Treaty.*—New York, Oct. 28.—Later advices at San Francisco from Hakodadi state, that an important treaty had been concluded with the Japanese Government by Mr Harris, U. S. Consul at Jeddo. A new port, lying in the Bay of Jeddo, five miles from the city, is to be opened to Americans.—A son of Com. Tatnall, had left for Washington, via China with the treaty. It was also stated that a Japanese Prince, with fourteen attendants, was to depart immediately for Washington, via California. U. S. steamer frigate Mississippi was at Hakodadi at the last date. The Powhattan was daily expected from China.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Bolivia continues in a disturbed state. An attempt was made at La Paz to assassinate the President. He escaped, but Gen. Prudencio and another gentleman who stood beside him were shot dead.

The assassins had previously proclaimed General Belzu, and had attacked the barracks. Tranquility was finally restored through the promptness and firmness of President Livaes.

Peru again threatens war against Ecuador, and has sent two war vessels to that country with a Commissioner to demand satisfaction for the recent insults to their Minister by that Republic.

Ex-President Echagüe is said to be in Bolivia, occupied in fomenting revolution against Castilla's Government.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Cape Breton News of the 30th ult., in noticing the storm of the 23rd and 24th, says that it is probable that several marine disasters have occurred on the eastern coast of the Island. The vessel reported in our last as wrecked at Cow Bay, is the ship Peerless, 1000 tons, Capt. Boyd, of and from Quebec, for Great Britain, with a cargo of timber. The News says:—

"This ship got embayed between Cape North and Scatarie, on Monday last, and, in working off the shore became dismasted, struck on Flint Island, was bilged, and lost her rudder. She subsequently drifted off the Island, into Mire Bay; when both anchors were let go, about two miles from the shore. At last accounts, (on Thursday) she was riding out the gale, with some probability of success. The Carpenter had been swept overboard and drowned. Three seamen, who after the ship had anchored, left in a boat for the shore, contrary to the wish and direction of the Master, are reported to have perished in the attempt. Communication between the shore and the ship was kept up during part of Thursday; and several of the crew, and all the passengers—31 persons in all—have landed. It is hoped and expected that if the ship weathered the gale, she may be yet brought into port by means of a steamer. The vessel and cargo are reported to have been of the value of £12,000.

The gale, it is feared, has been disastrous to the net fishing on the coast, in sweeping away such of the nets as were set out. Should such be the result, a dreadful scarcity amongst the hardy, but unfortunate class who depend on that source for their winter's support, is certain to follow the failure of a catch of Fall mackerel and herring.

Fears are entertained for the safety of H. M. S. Sappho, 12, brig sloop, Commander F. Morsely, which vessel left the Cape of Good Hope for Australia on the 8th of January last, and has never since been heard of.

Union of the Colonies.—It has already been announced that Lord Bury was a passenger in the Galway steamer Pacific, which touched at St. John's Newfoundland, last week, and proceeded from thence directly to New York. A statement has been going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Lord Bury visits British North America upon business connected with the proposed union of these Provinces.—We have good authority for stating this is an entire mistake. His Lordship visits America solely on the business of the great inter-colonial railway from Halifax to Quebec, of which he has been, from the outset, one of the most zealous promoters. He has no mission from H. M.'s Government, and represents only the Directors and promoters of the railway, whose preliminary business in these Colonies his Lordship has kindly consented to manage.

In order to arrange matters properly, Lord Bury will probably visit Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, before his return to England, and we trust that no local or party feelings will be allowed to mar his reception in this Province.

Lady Bury, who, it will be remembered, is a daughter of the distinguished Colonist, Sir Allan MacNab, accompanies Lord Bury on his present visit to America.—*New Brunswick.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu dates are Sept. 16. The treaty between the Hawaiian Government and France, so long under discussion, has been approved and ratified by the former. The Com-

mercial Advertiser, the American organ at Honolulu, says the treaty is universally condemned by the people, who consider it as unjust to the weaker nation. The revenue of the King would be reduced \$40,000 by the measure.—Eighteen whaling ships had arrived at the different ports of the island since July 27, bringing an aggregate of 11,905 barrels of oil. The intelligence from the Arctic Ocean whaling fleet is rather discouraging. The British Consul General had left Honolulu for Valparaiso to recruit his health. Two American whalers had been visited by an officer from a Russian steamer in Bhering's Straits, close in with the land. The Russians professed to be merely desirous of knowing the name of the ships, and the amount of oil on board.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

ARRIVAL OF CIRCASSIAN AT ST. JOHNS.

The Circassian, from Galway, 26th, arrived at St. John's, Nfld., on Friday night. Cotton market dull, with a declining tendency in prices.

Breadstuffs very dull with a decline in prices. Provision market inactive.

Consols for money 98½ to 98¾.

Submarine Cable between Dover and Calais broken—communication interrupted.

H. M. S. Gorgon arrived at Plymouth 22nd Oct. from Halifax and Fayal. Gorgon took soundings for another line of Atlantic telegraph from Banks of Newfoundland to entrance of English Channel via Fayal.

Daily News says Atlantic Steam Company, Galway line, received by City of Washington, applications from America for £50,000 stock, which added to subscriptions exceed required capital.

Portuguese Government delivers the Charles et Georges to France, declaring it ades only to threatened employment of force. Paris Patrie says Portugal yielded not from fear, but wisdom.

Prussia.—First chamber rejected by eighty to seventy six opposition to send address to King and Prince Regent.

Turkey.—Affairs in Servia looking very serious; people in arms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AXES! AXES!! AXES!!!

The Subscriber has on hand, a lot of Superior CAST STEEL AXES.

DANIEL CRIMMIN.

Chatham, November 18. 1858. 6wpd.



CROWN LAND NOTICE.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Nov. 2, 1858.

The undermentioned Lots of Crown Lands will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the seventh day of DECEMBER next, at noon, by the respective Deputies, at their Offices, agreeable to the Regulations of 30th August, 1848, and no sale on credit will be made to any person who is indebted to the Crown for previous purchases. (Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber or other Lumber under Licences applied for previous to the applications for the purchase of the Land.) (No person is allowed to hold more than one hundred acres payable by instalments.)

GLOUCESTER.

By Deputy Carruthers, at Bathurst.

100 acres, on lots 134, 135, block 37, Bathurst, John McKenna.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

By Deputy Parker, at Newcastle.

81 acres, lot 40, block 8, Glenelg. M. Harrington.

106 acres, lot 17, block 81, James Greenn.

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Nov. 2, 1858.

The Right to cut and carry away Timber and Lumber until the 1st day of May, 1859, 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 Seventeenth instant.—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.]

Name.	Sq. Mile.	Situation.
David Thomson,	2	Tabuaintao River
Robinson Crocker,	3	Little Savogla
Jesse Harding,	3	Ronous River
do.	3	Cain's River
do.	6	Catamaran Brook
Daniel Harrington,	2½	Lower New Canaan Rv.
John Coates	2½	Bustouche River
David Ritchie,	3	Barnaby's River
Richard Hutchison	6	do
do.	2	do
do.	5	Little S. W. Miramichi
do.	3	Muzzell Brook
Robinson Crocker,	4½	Barnaby's River
do.	3	Big Hole Brook
Wm. S. Smith,	4½	Jacquet River
John A. Morrison,	5	Bustouche River
L. P. W. DesBazay,	2	Bay du Vin River
do.	2	Bartibog River
George Burchill,	2	Indian Town Brook
William Muirhead,	6	Cain's River
do.	2	do
do.	2	Tabuaintao
Wm. J. Berton,	6	Barnaby's River
J. A. Beckwith,	2½	Bay du Vin River

JAMES BROWN, Sur. Gen.