

sumed a considerable degree of activity. There is a considerable quantity of fire, or rather the reflection thereof, visible at Catania, but the detonations have not been audible for the last few days.

Oct. 25.—The lava is again in movement and reached the road to Zappinelli, distant six miles from Zoffarana. Beautiful columns of dark smoke, mixed with pulverized earth, have risen from the mouth of the crater, and loud detonations have followed.

Oct. 26.—The eruption has the same energy as yesterday, the lava extending towards Zappinelli, but feeble murmurs alone are heard.

Oct. 28.—Last night a vivid flame rose from the crater. The lava, which at various distances progressed towards Catania, has become dead.

Oct. 31.—Small in size and of brief duration are the rivulets of fire issuing from the crater; often renewed, the lava accumulates upon the first streams. The smoke is of very thick, but the detonations are very loud and continuous. The echo circulates around the vast concavity, and the earth itself quakes!

Nov. 1. Nine a.m.—Nothing new as to the course of the lava. Explosions similar in tone to large thunder-claps continue. Sometimes they are like the firing of cannon; sometimes for a few hours they cease, and are succeeded by a dull sound, produced by the continual eruptions from the volcano.—Extracts from a private letter and translation from the *Gornale di Catania*, a Government paper.

Louis Napoleon has assumed the title of "Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French."

The civil list of the new emperor will, it is calculated, be about 30,000,000 francs, everything included. The ex-king Jerome will probably have a dotation of 2,000,000, and his son 1,000,000, as members of the imperial family.

The *Lloyd* of Vienna states that the Emperor of Russia will in a few weeks have concentrated on his western frontier an army of 240,000 men, composed of the troops in Russian Poland and Lithuania.

SPAIN.—Madrid letters state that General Narvaez had a long interview with the Queen. It is thought he will be called to power, and maintain the Constitution.

The wife of the Grand Duke of Tuscany has given birth to a son, who has been named the Archduke Giovanni Neapomuceno Maria Annunziata Giuseppe Giovannattista Ferdinando Baldassaro Luigi Gonzaga Pietro Alessandro Zanobi Antonino.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Washington*, which left Southampton on the 8th inst. for New York, and put back in consequence of being struck by a heavy sea, was promptly repaired at Southampton, and left that port again for New York, on the morning of the 13th inst.

The British and North American royal mail steamship *Asia* reached the Mersey from New York at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 12th inst.

The opposition throughout England to the budget of the Ministry was on the increase, and there was no doubt that if the government did not withdraw it for amendment and reconsideration, they would be beaten in the House of Commons, and a resignation would necessarily follow.

Great activity characterized the manufacturing districts.

Further arrivals of gold from Australia are reported.

AUSTRIA.—VIENNA, Dec. 6.—The *Journal du Constantinople* of the 24th ult., contains an official communication of great importance for the travelling public:—"In future none but Turkish steamers hoisting the national flag, will be permitted to convey passengers in the Bosphorus—(*dans le Bosphore*)."

This resolution, which is made known in an article occupying three folio columns of the above named journal, will be a severe blow for the Austrian *Lloyd*.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 6th inst.

Immediately after the receipt of the telegraph despatch, announcing that Louis Napoleon had been proclaimed Emperor of the French, the Ministers held a council, at which they decided, in conjunction with Queen Isabella, that Spain should immediately recognise the Prince as Emperor of the French. An extraordinary courier was accordingly to be despatched that day to the Marquis de Valdegamas, with his new credentials as Minister of Spain to the Imperial Court.

Much alarm is at present caused among sailors by the efforts of the shipowners to get rid of "the manning clause" of the Navigation Act, which compels them to employ three-fourths of their crews of British subjects. In a memorial to the Government, the seamen of the Eastern ports of England say "the unrestricted employment of foreign seamen will reduce, by a competition—the lowest in the world—the condition of British seamen and their families, and strike a fatal blow at their very existence; that thus they will be driven to seek employment in another State, speaking the same language and possessing similar laws, where seamen's interests and seamen's rights are carefully attended to, and where thousands of British seamen have already found protection, so weakening her Majesty's empire, and giving additional strength to an already great maritime competitor. That this is no idle threat is evinced by the numbers of seamen who go out as passengers from Liverpool to the United States ports.

At a meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held at London, it was mentioned by Sir C. Fox, that he, with his partners, had signed a contract for the

construction of a ship canal through the Isthmus of Darien. The canal is to be 200 feet deep at low tide; 140 broad locks, to be 200 feet from metre to metre, and ninety feet wide between the gate quoins. He considered that it would be equal to the trade of the world.

UNITED STATES.

We mentioned in our last issue the concentration of a large British naval force on the coast of Cuba, gathered there under the impression that Spain was committing at the infringement of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. That impression has been very painfully confirmed by recent news from the Island. The details will be found elsewhere; but the facts may be briefly summed up. A vessel is built in a U. S. port expressly for the slave-trade; she is carried out to Cuba by an American Captain and crew; transferred to Spanish owners; ships a notorious slave-trading commander and a picked crew of seventy; is furnished with munitions of war; and towed out to sea, clear of the British cruisers, by a steamer—all being done under the immediate eye of the Cuban authorities, and in some respects by their direct aid. The British Consul General at the Havana, cognizant of those scandalous facts caused the arrest of the American officers of the slave; but by the latest accounts, it appears that they have been released.

Now this outrageous violation of a treaty will undoubtedly create great sensation in England. It will be deemed disgraceful and insulting, that she should annually expend so large a sum in honest endeavours to suppress the traffic in slaves, whilst Spain or a Spanish official flagrantly encourage it. What course will be taken, or what the consequence will be, it is not easy to foretell.—*New York Albion*.

FAILURE OF INFIDELITY.—A western paper makes the following statement:—"Abner Kneeland and his associates went to Iowa with the fixed purpose of taking possession of the State, and wholly excluding the Bible. They did all they could to enlist infidels in the enterprise, and labored with their might to bring all around them under the power of unbelief; but disappointment awaited them. Missionaries entered the field, and preached Christ and Him crucified; every school-house became a chapel, and every valley vocal with songs of salvation; many of those who went thither as infidels were converted to God, and one of them devoted himself to the Christian ministry; and, at present, scarcely any thing like avowed infidelity is to be found in the State."

Dr. Kane, of the U. States Navy, announced at a lecture in New York last week, that the Sir John Franklin Expedition, now organizing under his supervision, will proceed to the Arctic regions via Greenland. Mr. Henry Grinnell has placed a vessel under his orders, and the Secretary of the Navy has approved of the Expedition.

CALORIC SHIP ERICSSON.—The engines of the caloric ship *Ericsson* were worked during ten hours yesterday, making nearly six and one half revolutions per minute. This work was performed upon 420 pounds of coal, carefully measured, and supplied to the furnaces every hour. During the whole time the machinery was in operation, the furnaces being worked upon a checked draft, the fires continually augmented. Such a result exhibits in a remarkable degree, the economy of this wonderful machinery.—When the engines shall have been worked sufficiently to put them in perfect working order, the trial trip, we understand, will be made.

THE ERICSSON.—The Caloric Engine on board was put in motion again at 5 o'clock last evening, and worked even better than before. The movement on Wednesday was forward, and the motion yesterday was the reverse. But a small portion of the power of the engine was used, and the wheels made six or seven revolutions.—*N. Y. Cour.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Thursday last a Public Meeting took place at the Court House in this City, in compliance with a requisition to the High Sheriff, for the purpose of taking into consideration what steps should be taken on the subject of the negotiations now pending between the British and American Governments, relative to a participation by the people of the United States in the Fisheries of the North American Colonies. The meeting was by no means so numerous as the importance of the subject would have led us to expect. The meeting was organized by the High Sheriff taking the Chair, and the appointment of D. B. Stevens, Esq. as Secretary.

The Hon. John Robertson, the Hon. Charles Simonds and F. A. Wiggins, William Jack, and G. G. Gilbert, Jr. Esquires, and Messrs. A. Coughlan and B. O'Brien, severally addressed the meeting. All the speakers agreed as to the value and importance of the Fisheries to the people of this province.—Messrs. Robertson, Wiggins and Jack supported the resolution first introduced, and the other speakers were in favor of those brought forward, in amendment, by Mr. Simonds, the others, in their opinion, not being strong enough.

We subjoin all the resolutions brought forward as furnished by the Secretary to the Meeting:—

Moved by the Hon. John Robertson, seconded by F. A. Wiggins, Esq.—

Resolved.—That this Meeting consider the Coast Fisheries of the North American Colonies the natural right and property of the Inhabitants thereof, and that they should not be alienated, conceded, or affected, without their consent, in any negotiation with the United States Government, or any other Foreign power, without their consent—inasmuch as the value of the Fish-

eries to the British Provinces with an increased and increasing population, cannot be estimated aright at the present time.

Resolved.—That the Meeting view with deep anxiety and concern the announcement in Her Majesty's Speech to the Imperial Parliament, that negotiations are now pending between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States relative to the Fisheries of the North American Provinces; and also the recommendation of the President of the United States in the official Message to Congress to negotiate a Treaty for a participation by the Citizens of the United States in the said Fisheries, irrespective of any question of Reciprocal Inter-course between the United States and the North American Colonies.

Resolved.—That a Committee be now appointed to prepare a humble Address, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse to entertain any proposition from the United States Government, for any modification or alteration of the Treaty of 1818, unless such a proposition embraces the full and entire question of Reciprocal Inter-course in commerce and Navigation, upon terms that will be just and reasonable, inasmuch as the value of a participation in our Fisheries by the Citizens of the United States would greatly exceed any concessions that the United States Government, an offer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies, and that before any Treaty affecting the Fisheries is agreed upon, Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to afford Her Majesty's Loyal and Faithful Subjects in the Provinces an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Terms proposed in said Treaty, and of laying their case at the foot of the Throne.

HON. MR. SIMONDS' AMENDMENT.

The following is Mr. Simonds' amendment which was put and lost—47 to 43:—

Whereas, it has been recently announced from the throne that negotiations are pending between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States for the Regulation of trade and the settlement of what is termed the Fishery Question, about which no question ought to be raised; and whereas it is to be feared that in the progress of those negotiations, Colonial interests will be lost sight of, and Imperial interests alone regarded; And whereas it is manifest that the North American Colonies cannot receive by any commercial regulations any equivalent for the cession of their invaluable inshore Fisheries.

Therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that considerations of Free Trade or Reciprocal Trade, ought not in any way to interfere with the all important rights of the Colonists to the Fisheries on their coasts, which Fisheries being a great branch of Colonial industry, and not of trade, are, with our increasing population, daily becoming more important and essential to our prosperity; and this meeting believing that if those rights are conceded, they will never under any circumstances, be restored, therefore protest against any such concession as one which the Imperial Government, or Parliament, have no right to make.

Resolved.—That Free Trade or Reciprocal Trade, between the British subjects, at home or abroad, and the citizens of the United States, will be as advantageous to the citizens of those States as to British subjects, and probably more so; therefore, to obtain this Free Trade, or Reciprocity, no sacrifice of Colonial rights unconnected therewith ought to be made; and further, this meeting are of opinion that high considerations of national policy call loudly upon the imperial Government to preserve to British subjects inviolate all the rights to the Fisheries on the coasts of British North America which they now possess; and if any doubts existed upon this part of the subject, they will be dispelled by reference to a negotiation which was pending between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in the year 1845. At this time the American Minister in London urged as a reason to British statesmen why they should concede the right of fishing on all coasts and bays of British North America, to the citizens of the United States, that if this right was conceded to them, it would greatly facilitate their means of increasing the mercantile and public marine, the truth of which is obvious to all who think upon the subject, and should have opened the eyes of Her Majesty's Government to the vast magnitude of the concession sought for, which if made, would assuredly at no distant period enable the great Republic to become the first naval power, and Great Britain, of consequence, only the second, if not still lower.

And further Resolved.—That if the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America are conceded to the Americans for the supposed advantages of Free or Reciprocal Trade, it will be another instance, added to many more within the past two hundred years, in which Colonial interests have been sacrificed to benefit the manufacturers and merchants of England.

Moved by Dr. Botsford, seconded by R. Bayard, Esq.—

Resolved.—That the Chairman, the Hon. John Robertson, John Wishart, Wm. Jack, and F. A. Wiggins Esquires, be a Committee to prepare the Address to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for transmission through the regular official channel.

The Chairman on motion left the Chair, and the Hon. John Robertson was called thereto, whereupon—

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting are due and be tendered to Charles Johnston, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

D. B. STEPHENS, Secretary.