ORIGINAL IS TORN



## [illegible] FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

[illegible] Times, of the 1st instant, says,—Instructions [illegible] by the mail of last day (Dec. 1) to the Commander-in-chief of the naval station at Jamaica to establish a blockade of the ports of New Granada on the Atlantic Main, in consequence of the refusal of the Government of that country to carry into effect, after being repeatedly called on to do so, an agreement formally concluded with a British subject, Mr. James Macintosh. [illegible], it is known, has been carried to its utmost [illegible], not only by our present Foreign Secretary, but by his predecessors in office, in their dealings with this and the other Central and South American Republics, owing to the allowance made for their immaturity and the peculiar circumstances of their position. But, with the exception of Chili, which has pursued an honourable course, such as to cause its securities to take a leading rank in the European money markets, they have almost all sunk to a depth in which every reliance upon their good faith has been extinguished. Each act of spoliation submitted to has merely been the precursor of something worse, until, relying upon their weakness and the indisposition of the British Government to use coercion, their treatment of British claimants has been such as to cause the sufferers constantly to contrast their own position with that of citizens of the United States under similar circumstances. It may be hoped that the course now adopted in the case of New Granada will exercise a wholesome influence, especially on Venezuela and Mexico.

The Future Residence of the Princess Royal.—The *Illustrated News* gives a sketch of the future residence of Prince Frederick William of Prussia and his intended royal bride, and its correspondent writes from Berlin:—"The journey of Prince Frederick William to England to celebrate the English Princess Royal's birthday is the most interesting subject of conversation here at present, especially among the ladies, and pleases national taste, which is to observe such anniversaries strictly; and no little French girl on her fête-day looks out more sharply for her *souvenirs* than does the German fraulein for her intended's congratulations, and offerings on that day. Everything connected with this English alliance interests deeply, and is most popular. Their Royal highnesses' portraits and busts are side by side in the shops, and English ladies become positive lionesses if they can give any description of the princess or answer the multiplicity of questions about her in at all a satisfactory manner. To speak English is the fashion; and the number of articles which are named as British in the shops is quite alarming, particularly as they are the rubbish and things that have hung sale hitherto which are thus made to go off rapidly. The Kronprinzen Residenz—a pretty, quaint edifice, half cottage, half palace—is being enlarged and beautified for the future habitation of the young couple; and by the size of the scaffolding and briskness of the workmen, it seems as if great things would be accomplished in a short time. It is situated in the best part of Berlin, just opposite the Armoury, and close to the classical and statued bridge across the Spree; while immediately beyond rises the dome which crowns the magnificent residence of the Kings of Prussia."

The Dead Alive.—An upholsterer, in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam, having received orders a few days since to make a coffin, proceeded to the house to take the measure of the body. The deceased had been a friend of his, and the man was naturally affected when he entered the room. Having removed the sheet with which the corpse was covered, he saw the man with his eyes wide open looking at him with astonishment and curiosity. In a minute after the supposed corpse sat upright, and said, "John, what on earth are you doing here?" The man, when a little recovered from his alarm, replied, "I came to inquire after your health." The man, it appeared, had fallen into a lethargy, from which he fortunately awoke in time to save himself from premature interment.

A letter from Amsterdam mentions the arrest in that city of a bill broker, who had endeavoured, through one of the clerks of the Netherlands Bank, to get a forged bill for 12,000 florins discounted. It is added that he had other bills of the same spurious kind in his possession to the amount of 50,000 florins.

At the recent Schiller festival, at Leipsic, an oration was delivered by Dr. Prutz, a professor of Halle, which was so ardent and enthusiastic that it seemed to recall the sentiments of 1848. The police of Saxony were alarmed, and an intimation has been given that the Society will be dissolved if any more such speech-[illegible]

The [illegible] of the eminent engineer, Robt. Stephenson, M.P., [illegible] health has been for some time past so precarious as to render it doubtful whether he must not, [illegible], leave England for a more genial climate.

[illegible] Kossuth lectured in Edinburgh on the 28th ult. [illegible] audience is said to have been very enthusiastic, but not so large as might have been expected.

Death of an Irish Giant.—One of the last of the mythical line of "Irish giants," in the person of "Shawn [illegible]," died at Connemara on the 28th ult.. He owed his nickname to his unusual stature, being seven feet in height, and weighing over 29 stone. His family, the "Joyces," have been, for many years, one of the chiefs of Connemara, about whom tourists have "spun the yarn" as the representatives of the "giants of the [illegible]." He died at the age of 70, and has left four stalwart sons.—*Mayo Constitution.*

[illegible] at Herat.—Letters from Teheran of October [illegible] in the *Presse d'Orient*, reduce to very small [illegible] the check experienced by the besiegers, and [illegible] nothing short of a miracle could save the city from [illegible]. The Persians expected with great delight the approaching hour of their success. The *Globe*, in an article vindicating the Anglo-Indian expedition against Herat, says—"The plain facts are that in 1853 the Shah undertook not to send any expedition to Herat, unless it were an expedition to succour it from foreign foes; and that he has broken his word, and sent an expedition which has laid siege to the town. The next fact is that it is our interest to keep the Persians out of Herat, because Herat is the half-way house to the best road to the East; and that Herat is less likely to be used against us if it remain in the hands of the Herattees than if it fall into Persian or Afghan. There is a Power working by all processes—craft, and force, and menace—in Central Asia; creeping gradually up to the frontiers of British India by these agencies, avowedly with the purpose of applying conclusions with British arms at a convenient season. Are we to sit still and take no measures of precaution, because the public cannot foresee the precise object of our interference? It is all very well to talk of letting the tribes that wander over the regions between the Indus and the Caucasus fight out their quarrels without let or hindrance. We may adopt that policy: but there is another power in Asia that will not. We have a huge empire: its frontiers touch on the frontiers of our empire. Russia has a huge empire held under the [illegible] conditions. There are only two Powers in Central Asia. Every step of Russian gain is British loss. Some such steps we can do nothing to prevent; there are others more or less which, to a certain extent, we can control, if not wholly. The question of who shall hold Herat is one; and our business now is to settle that question as solidly as it is given unto mortals to settle mundane things."

Speech of a Circumnavigator.—At a demonstration in Banff, in honor of the Earl of Fife, the following speech was delivered by Captain M'Donald: "It is now the eleventh hour with me. I am now seventy-five years of age, and the oldest man in the room. I have sailed four times round the globe.—I have been in all the climates of the known world. And I may tell my young friends here, that for fifty-five years I have drunk nothing strong-er than tea or coffee, and I always stood the cold better than any man in my crew. I have made nine voyages round Cape Horn—and I always stood the cold better than any of my seamen; so you will see that it's only the truth courage that drink gives."

A New Species of Steamer.—Some time since a company was established in Glasgow, under the recently [illegible] Limited Liability Act, for the purpose of introducing to the waters of the Clyde a steamer of a new manner of build, and this vessel has just been launched from the building yard of Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, at Govanhill Partick. She is from the design of Mr. George Mills, and is altogether of a novel and ingenious construction. She is not a twin, although composed of two distinct bodies, but is what her inventor calls a divided vessel—resembling, in short, an ordinary steamer sawed down the middle longitudinally, with a simple power-[illegible] placed between. The object of Mr. Mills is to [illegible] placed a little paddle-wheel, the floats of which stand vertically to the passing water, so as not to obstruct the progress of the steamer. This is called the "manœuvrer," and serves an important purpose—that of turning or manœuvring the vessel while going alongside or leaving a pier, and thus rendering unnecessary the use of poles or ropes. It is the aim of the designer to give the advantages already spoken of without any loss of speed.

Last week a man who was tramping about the country took shelter at night among some straw on the premises of a farmer at Great Casterton, Rutlandshire. Next day machine threshing, which had been going on for some days in the stackyard, was resumed, and several tons of straw were added to that where the poor fellow had found a bed. Two days and two nights he remained there, and he must inevitably have died had not his groans attracted attention and led to his release. Nourishing food was given to him, and soon afterwards he was able to proceed on his journey.

Parliament has been prorogued until Tuesday, the 3d of February, when it is to meet for the despatch of public business.

Judge Halliburton, author of "Sam Slick," has engaged to deliver an address on the 16th instant, to the members of the Manchester Athenæum. This address is to be followed by subsequent ones during the winter from Lord Lyttleton, Sir Robt. Peel, and Lord Stanley.

The Russian Dead at Sebastopol.—A letter from St. Petersburg, published in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, states that the subscription opened in Russia for erecting a monument to the Russian officers and soldiers killed at Sebastopol has produced a sum of 60,000 silver roubles. The monument is to consist of a vast funeral chapel, which will be constructed at the end of the cemetery. The names of the officers killed, and those of the corps and regiments who took part in the struggle, will be inscribed on tablets of black marble.

Interesting Scientific Expedition.—The *Malta Times*, of the 18th ult., says:—"The Gorgon, steam frigate, lately arrived here from England, on her way to the Levant, has, we understand, been expressly sent out by the Admiralty on a scientific expedition to the Island of Cos. It would appear that the British vice-consul of that island has discovered the remains of what is considered to be an ancient Greek city; and that he applied to the home government for the means of prosecuting researches, which promise to be very interesting. The Gorgon has on board implements for excavating, and scientific instruments to facilitate the work. A good camera obscura and photographic chemicals have also been supplied, so that any inscription or statuary which may be brought to light will be photographed on the spot. The work will, we are informed, be carried on under the superintendence of the vice-consul. The expedition, if it realise the expectations formed concerning it, will probably throw considerable light on some portion of the history of ancient Greece. Cos is one of the islands of the Archipelago, situated at no great distance from the coast of Asia Minor. The Gorgon left on the 13th for Smyrna."

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Foreign wheat was in little request, at 2s lower. Flour 6d to 1s cheaper.

The rate of discount has been further reduced by the Bank of England from 6½ to 6 per cent.

The agitation against the unequal and oppressive income-tax continues to gain ground.

War was formerly declared against Persia by the Governor-General of India on the 1st of November. Persia has violated the treaty respecting the independence of Herat made with Britain in the beginning of the year 1853, and to this unprovoked aggression the Indian Government replies by the only arguments Eastern potentates can understand. Persia, in her turn, has issued a declaration of war against Britain. The expeditionary army had captured two islands in the Persian Gulf.

One of the principal collector of the rates of the London Parochial Union, was on Wednesday evening, discovered to have defrauded the Board of many thousands of pounds. Discrepancies, amounting to between £12,000 and £13,000, have been discovered, and the investigation of the books and accounts is still going on. It is hinted that more than one person is implicated, and that extraordinary revelations may be expected as the result of the inquiry. Nothing ought to surprise us after the experience of the past few months.

It is strongly reported in political circles that, prior to the assembling of Parliament, the Earl of Harrowby will resign his appointment as Lord Privy Seal; and it is stated that in all probability Lord John Russell will occupy the vacancy in the Cabinet.

One of the most interesting events of the week, in fact of the year, was the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to the Resolute at Portsmouth on Tuesday. Considering the compliment which the American Government paid to the Sovereign and to the people of this country, in first purchasing, and then restoring, the disabled ship to her original state such a visit was an act of duty. Nothing can be conceived more touchingly beautiful than the events connected with this vessel. In the history of maritime competition amongst rival nations we know no parallel to it, and whatever may have been the defects of President Pierce and his administration, this closing act of his public life redounds greatly to his credit. To complete the picture, it was only necessary for Capt Hartstein, who was deputed by the American Government to present the ship to the Queen of these realms, to have executed his delicate task in the manner which he did. The few sentences which he uttered on this occasion were so terse and so effective that they rise to the highest order of eloquence. Captain Hartstein dined with the Queen subsequently, and his officers were also invited to Osborne, where they partook of its hospitalities. As long as courtesies like these are reciprocated between England and America, the days of dissentions ought to be far distant.

The famous English steam ship Great Britain has again undergone at Liverpool important alterations for increasing her capacity and efficiency. She has had a new iron stern-post, forged at the Mersey Foundry, which is said to be "the most ponderous piece of wrought iron ever put together for any purpose." She is to have a new figure-head of life size,—her masts have been moved forward, and alterations made in her rig to enable her to carry a fourth more canvass,—with other important alterations by which she will have accommodations for nearly 600 passengers, with room for 200 tons of cargo, and 100 tons coal, besides stores and wares for a voyage to Australia.

The new Conferences at Paris are on the eve of taking place. In fact, the 20th of last month has been mentioned as the date of the first sitting. A letter from Turin states that Count Cavour has written to Count Stackelberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, in which he declares in favor of the British and Austrian interpretations of the Treaty of Peace as regards Bolgrad; but he adds that the Sardinian Minister will examine with impartiality and independence all the arguments which may be adduced at the Conference.

The misunderstanding between Prussia and Switzerland has now arrived at such a point that the first-named Power is said to be determined to march her troops into the Federal Republic. The French official organ laments the obstinacy of Switzerland. "On one side," it states, "France has met with a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question; on the other side, an obstinacy which is to be regretted—an exaggerated susceptibility, and a complete indifference to her councils." The Prussian monarch seems to be goaded to this step by the determination of the Swiss to try the prisoners, and the Neufchatel question may lead to results the importance of which cannot be over estimated. It is evident that everything has been done by Louis Napoleon to prevent a collision, but hitherto without effect. Frederick William, so difficult to move in bringing Russia to her senses, is, after all, a very fiery gentleman, who will not hesitate to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" when his personal feelings are moved. The *Gazette de France* states one important fact, if true, namely, that the policy of the English Government on the Swiss question is not in harmony with France. Prussia will do all the fighting herself, and will not ask the Germanic Confederation to assist her in the work of bringing the little Republic to its senses.

Milano, who attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, has been hanged.—He appears to have been a brave and determined fellow, and on the scaffold shouted for his country and liberty. When asked how long he contemplated the act, his reply was withering—"Ever since the King perjured himself." It would appear that the insurrection in Sicily was a much more serious affair than [illegible]. A great number of captives [illegible] the different States for permission to march [illegible]. It is said that the authors will [illegible]

Persia.—A letter from Constantinople, in the *Pays*, contains the following intelligence:—"Letters which have arrived at the various embassies give us some details relative to the taking of Herat. It was on the 26th of October that the town fell into the hands of the Persians. Some days before a considerable breach had been made at the foot of one of the numerous towers which flank the walls of the town; but in order to reach that spot it was necessary to carry a work in front of the place, which had been raised by English officers. The attacking columns, composed of picked troops, rushed to the assault with great intrepidity, and the Afghans, though resisting the first shock, were soon obliged to give way. Then, Esa Khan, who commanded the besieged, seeing that further resistance was quite impossible, submitted to Moorad Meerza, commander-in-chief of the Persian army. Esa Khan was to be sent to Teheran. The capture of Herat will not facilitate an arrangement of the difference which has arisen between England and Persia. Redschid Pacha is trying to settle the affair, and Ferukh Khan had on Sunday last an interview with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, which did not last less than three hours.

The accounts which have come to hand respecting the fall of Herat show the defence to have been bravely sustained as long as there was a chance of success, and that the city was only given up to the besiegers when all hopes of defending it successfully had disappeared. In England a strong feeling is getting up inimical to a war with Persia, arising out of this siege; and it is possible that the Parliamentary opposition may make political capital out of the circumstance during the ensuing session.

Capture of Herat.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 8th, says:—"The information received by the Persian Ambassador about the taking of Herat has since been confirmed from other sources. The town surrendered for want of provisions. When the news of the taking of Herat arrived at Teheran, it was celebrated by festivals, which were to have lasted three days, but which were prematurely interrupted by the death of the eldest prince and heir of the Shah, a child six years of age, who had been ailing for some time. All the details of the surrender are from Persian sources, and according to these, everything passed in the most perfect order, and no excesses of any kind were committed."

### FRANCE.

A letter received from the Indian Seas, dated the 15th of September, give some details relative to the treaty concluded between M. de Montigny, the representative of France, and the King of Siam. The treaty was signed on the 15th of August at Bangkok, the capital of the country. It is composed of 24 articles, and it is to be executed both in the kingdom of Siam properly so called, and likewise in the Siamese Laos, the Siamese Cambodia, and the Siamese Malacca, important countries which are subject to the same government. It confers very important commercial advantages on French subjects. It admits religious liberty under certain conditions, and defines the limits. It likewise secures special protection for any scientific traveller who may visit those countries. It appears that M. de Montigny was received at Siam with the greatest respect. The King reminded him that the country which he governs had always been the faithful ally of France, and that he regarded it as a great honour to be the ally of Napoleon. The present Sovereign has thrown off the Chinese domination. The national religion is Buddhism, aggravated by the most eccentric practices. The people adore white elephants, which are found in the forests of the south. One of these animals, regarded as the representative of Buddht on earth, is lodged in a splendid palace at Bangkok, to which is attached a temple. The French embassy were admitted by special favour to visit this mysterious residence, the high priest doing the honours. The Siamese, although naturally of a humane disposition, are cruel when their religious fanaticism is roused. The sacred elephant having died in the summer of 1853, this calamity was attributed to the neglect of the high priest, and the people assembled in great numbers before the palace, and demanded that he should be put to death. There is a French Catholic mission at Bangkok; its progress is as yet but slow. M. de Montigny quitted the kingdom of Siam at the commencement of the month of Sept. to proceed to Cochin-China, where he arrived in safety.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that "a new and gigantic railroad scheme has just been proposed to the Emperor. The road is to commence at Honfleur, near Boulogne, and Marseilles, traversing diagonally through the whole extent of France. It is proposed to call it the Imperial Railway. It is alleged that it will not require the construction of any important work of art, its course being carried almost constantly along the courses of rivers. At the head of this project are the Duke de Padone, the Prince of Wagram, the Duke of St Simon, and the Duke de Tarente.

### RUSSIA.

A private letter from St. Petersburg, of the 10th inst., states that the expedition sent by the Russian government to the extremity of Asia has been completely successful. The Russian troops drove away the tribes living at the mouth of the river Amoor; and established themselves solidly on the borders of the Sea of Baikal, and in the town of Irkutsk, where they had collected a store of provisions and ammunition. The Russians were preparing to construct a flotilla for the navigation of the sea of Baikal, of which the Russian engineers had surveyed the coast.

The relations between Russia and China had become more easy and more important. Russian produce may be conveyed by the sea of Baikal to Kiatchka, and bartered with the Chinese for caravan tea.

*Le Nord* publishes an article to prove that the greatest political interest of Russia is to maintain peace, and that in place of encouraging Persia in her attack on Herat, the Russian government has used all her influence with the court of Teheran to induce it to renounce the expedition. The *Nord* observes:—"Peace is as necessary for the development of the internal prosperity of Russia as it is her interest to avoid conflicts with England, which she has no reason to seek. It is moreover necessary even for the progress of her political and commercial influence in provinces yet half civilised, for it is not on the force of her arms or on conquest that its influence can be supported, but on the ascendant of superior civilisation, and of a higher moral and material development, favoured by a closer contact." The *Nord* goes on to say that the traditional policy of the Russian cabinet is to maintain peace in Persia and Central Asia. That even during the late war all its efforts were exerted to induce Persia to remain neutral. It succeeded—although the temptation was great for Persia to take advantage of the events passing in her neighbourhood. It asserts that since the commencement of the conflict between Great Britain and Persia, excited by the question of Herat, the attitude and language of the Russian government were directed by the same principles. Russia never ceased to impress the Shah with the disastrous consequence which might ensue from a collision with Great Britain, and used all its influence to induce him to abandon the expedition against Herat, and to re-establish friendly relations with the British government.

Seizure of Turkish Boats by the Russians.—The *Journal de Constantinople*, of the 8th December says that the Russian General who re-took Soujuk-Caleh, on the following day captured a Turkish brig and eighteen boats under pretence that their papers were not regular. Some other boats escaped into Trebizond, where the Consuls drew up a report of the affair. The seizure of the Turkish barges and goods at Sudjuk Kaleh is likely to lead to some complication. The Russian General declared to the Turks that justice should be done them and for that purpose he sent all the boats to Kertch, with an escort of soldiers more numerous than the sailors belonging to them, in order that the Governor of that town should examine into the affair. The boats stopped at Anapa, where it is said, the Turks were badly treated, and even imprisoned until their departure. On leaving Anapa for Kertch, the Turks appear to have overpowered their escort, for instead of going to Kertch, they reached Trebizond without the merchandise, but bringing the Russian soldiers with them. The Ambassadors have taken up the question.

Warlike Preparations of Prussia.—*Berlin Dec.* 16—Nothing is talked of but the preparations going on and the orders given to put a large part of the army on a war footing, in order to move towards Switzerland. At the War Office the needful instructions are ready to be sent off at a moment's notice. Considerably more than the two army corps at first intended will be mobilised for immediate service.

It is understood that Switzerland will eventually be made to pay for the expense caused by the demonstration or campaign, whichever it proves. Prussia has already [illegible]

The State of Naples.—A letter from Naples, dated the 6th instant, announces that the greatest part of the Sicilian insurgents have been arrested. Their chiefs were five in number, among whom were Baron Bentivenga de Ceralone (who was to act at Taormina), and Luigi Laperta (who had been implicated with Bentivenga in order to raise the whole province. The movement of Cefalu was made by Francesco Guesso, who, after having assembled a certain number of persons, liberated one of his fellow-prisoners, named Sferrigo, broke into houses to search for arms, and destroyed the telegraph. A frigate conveyed the troops from Palermo, who soon defeated the insurgents; at night the town was illuminated and decked out with flags, which were suspended from all the windows.

A battalion of troops also occupied Mezzojuso. On every side the insurgents were dispersed and arrested. Several presented themselves voluntarily to the authorities, and submitted. Naples, the letter adds, is perfectly tranquil, as also the provinces.

The King and Royal family are still at Naples; the day of their departure for Caserta is not known. Cabinet councils are frequently held. Forty political convicts have been amnestied within the last few months.

### IRELAND.

The Income-Tax. The movement against the war ninepence is spreading in Ireland, and probably will become general before the meeting of Parliament.

Monument to Moore the Poet.—The general committee of the national monument, to be erected in Dublin to the memory of the poet Moore, have finally, after several references and inquiries, selected as a site for the statue the end of College Street, opposite the eastern front of the Bank of Ireland.

The Late Father Mathew.—The Apostle of Temperance died on Monday last, at his residence, Queenstown, Cork. Although latterly he has had very feeble health, no other Catholic clergyman in Ireland has ever exercised so wide an influence. With so much power in his hand, it is no slight praise to affirm that he has never exerted it save for good. Of private and public esteem he earned a large measure. Statesmen of the highest rank acknowledged the value of his services to the cause of humanity, and even royalty itself awarded him the meed of its praise.

Theobald Mathew was born at Thomastown, October 10th, 1790. His father was named James. Being early left an orphan, he was brought up by the late Major-General Mathew, of Thomastown. His mother was the daughter of George Whyte, of Cappwhyte, county Tipperary, whose wife was a niece of the celebrated General Mathew, of whom honorable mention is made by Sheridan in his Life of Swift. Theobald lost his parents while yet a child, and was adopted by Lady Elizabeth Matthew, who placed him under the tuition of the late Rev. Denis O'Donnell, at that time parish priest of Tallagh, county Waterford. At the age of 13 he was sent to the lay academy of Kilkenny, and seven years later removed to St Patrick's College, Maynooth, to study for the priesthood. After spending some time there he returned to Kilkenny, with the intention of becoming a Capuchin friar, and remained there until sent on the mission to Cork. By a rescript from the late Pope Gregory XVI he received the degree of doctor, with a dispensation from all episcopal jurisdiction, which permitted him to possess property and receive an annuity. At Easter, 1814, he was ordained priest in Dublin by the late Archbishop Murray.

The funeral took place at Cork, on the 12th, and was, perhaps, the most remarkable one ever witnessed in that city. The *cortege* was more than three miles long, and took an hour and a half to pass any particular point. It was attended by the Corporation and City officers, in mourning, by several dignitaries and Clergymen of the Established Church, as well as by a vast number of the Roman Catholic clergy, with their bishop at their head, and by all the Roman Catholic and a great many of the Protestant gentry of the surrounding country. It was estimated that not fewer than 50,000 people were assembled in and around the cemetry on the occasion; and the deepest sympathy was expressed by the greater number of those present, many of them shedding tears. The Roman Catholic Bishop and seventy priests officiated at the obsequies in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

A patent has passed, granting her Majesty's most gracious pardon, and exonerating and discharging from all pains, penalties, and forfeitures, the following persons:—W. Smith O'Brien, John Martin, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, William Doyle, Edward Sheehy, John Donohue, Luke Lennan, John Walsh, Edmund Tobin, Thomas Donovan, Richard Bryan, James Casey, James Crotty, Thomas Wall, James Lyons, Matthew Joy, John Lennan, James Ryan, and Thomas Ryan—in all nineteen persons, to whom her Majesty has extended a free pardon.

### UNITED STATES.

Order for the Arrest of Gen. Walker and Others.—*New York Dec.* 21.—The President of the United States has issued an order for the arrest of Cornelius K. Garrison, Charles Morgan, and Gen. Wm. Walker, to answer the Accessory Transit Company in a plea for trespass, for converting and disposing of the goods and chattels of the Company, to the value of $1,000,000 damages for interrupting their business.

Precarious Condition of the Lower Part of San Francisco—Fall of a Block of Buildings.—On the evening of the 16th ult., several men were sitting in a frame building on Clay, near East Street, when they felt the walls shaking, and they rushed into the street. The next moment the piles which supported the house gave way, and the building fell with a crash into the bay beneath. Within a few minutes afterwards the adjoining buildings, extending from Clay to Commercial streets, to the extent of about two hundred feet square, also gave way and fell in, together with their contents, creating a general wreck. Several men who were in these houses were precipitated into the bay, and received severe contusions, but in no case did the injuries received prove fatal to life. The stores were all occupied by produce dealers. The total loss, including the buildings on Commercial street, and others on Clay street, was about $15,000. The cause of this catastrophe was attributed to the famous boring worms, which have for so long a time been eating away and destroying the foundations of the lower part of the City.

Louisville, Dec. 20.—The Russellville Herald says the insurrection excitement still exists in the neighborhood of Volney and Gordonsville. A number of negroes had been arrested; one of whom pretended to know all about the plot, but he said he would die before betraying it. He was ordered to be whipped, and received 750 lashes, when he died.

At Candiz, Trigg Co., Ky., a free negro was hung yesterday, in accordance with the sentence of a Vigilance Committee.

A number of other negroes are in jail, some of whom will be hung. The excitement runs very high, and Judge Cook had called the Court for Christmas.

There were 40 deaths from Scarlet Fever in the City of Boston last week.

### COLONIAL ITEMS.

Awful Conflagration at Halifax.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in Mr. Vass' building, in a store occupied by Mr. Donohoe, and before the engines arrived, it had gained considerable head way, and spread with awful rapidity. The flames soon reached St. Matthews Church and quickly devoured it in their angry ferocity. A steam press office was also consumed, with two valuable steam presses, one lately imported which cost about £500. The other press and machinery, cost about £800 or £900. The devouring element extended up Prince Street, along Granville and Hollis Streets; destroying all before it.

The Colonist, printing office suffered severely, the type being all in *pie* by the hurry of removal. The stone wall of Vass' building protecting it from being consumed, also the Chronicle Office, and the Royal Gazette Office; but here we must mention, that the firemen, soldiers, and many of the citizens, proved themselves not only *bricks* but *fire kings*, while many were indifferent, or thoughtless.

A gentleman by the name of Steward, who lately opened a very respectable eating house or hotel, was quickly, (but rather late) to his post, and unfortunately he suffered considerable loss, as also with many others.

Mr. Thomas Hood, an honest and deserving man has lost, in fact, every thing of which he was possessed, merely saving one bed and a coat, and we sincerely hope that a subscription will be opened for him.

Many deserving families have suffered, as well as the unfortunate typos. We have not time to write further particulars, as our stone is quite down. About 10 houses were destroyed. We [illegible]

The Legislature of the Province of New-Brunswick is summoned to meet at Fredericton, for the despatch of business, on the twelfth day of February next.

Haszard's Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1857.

The Courier with the English and Colonial mails arrived in town on Saturday night last. The *Europa* arrived at New York on the 29th, and the *Niagara* at Halifax two days later. The carriers were unable to bring all the mail bags across the Straits at one time, but those left behind arrived in town this morning and also another Colonial mail. From papers brought by the English and Colonial mails we have made numerous extracts of the most important news, which will be found in a preceding column under the usual head.

### SUPREME COURT.

The docket this term has been rather large. Several causes have been tried, and others settled or referred. On the first day there were two causes disposed of—Peake vs. Clough, absent debtor; verdict £878 6s 4d—Haviland and Brecken for Plaintiff—Paw vs. Harris and others, absent debtor; verdict £185 8s 4d—Lawson for Plaintiff. The case of James Anderson vs. Charles Dempsey, Trover, was then tried, the circumstances of which case are as follows:

Alexander M'Donald having procured the endorsement of Mr. Anderson (the Plaintiff) to a bill of exchange for the purpose of more readily negotiating it, and the bill having been refused acceptance, M'Donald, in order to secure Anderson from loss in case of non-payment, executed to him a bill of sale of certain articles of furniture. In the meantime, before the time for payment which had been given to M'Donald had expired, Mr. Caffray had obtained a judgment against M'Donald, and issued out execution thereon, and having indemnified the Sheriff—Dempsey—the defendant in the case, the goods were sold. Anderson, upon this, brought this action, and on the trial proved the execution of the bill of sale; but the witness who proved the signing and sealing, was unable to prove the delivery of a chair in the name of the whole: the court, however, overruled this objection to the validity of the bill of sale, on the ground that, as the instrument itself was under seal and in other respects duly executed, and the only question that could arise was whether it was given for a *bona fide* consideration, and without fraud; and the jury being of opinion that such was the case, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages to the full amount of the appraised value of the goods. Haviland and Brecken for Plaintiff; Attorney General, Hon E. Palmer and C. Palmer for Defendant.

This case is of importance in two respects, as having decided, first, that delivery of a chattel, when the instrument conveying it is under seal, and for a good consideration, is not essential to its validity; and secondly, that the Sheriff or other persons who chose to seize upon goods thus conveyed, must, when the instrument is substantiated in a court of justice, pay the *full value* of the articles enumerated in the bill of sale, and not the sum which they may have realized at a sale by auction.

The famous case of M'Lean vs. Whelan, for libel, came off yesterday before a special jury. We have not time at present to give the particulars. The case was fairly stated for the plaintiff by Mr. C. Palmer; and Mr. Whelan—who defended himself—made a spirited defence. Mr. Justice Peters charged the jury, who, after some time spent in their room, came in with a verdict of ONE FARTHING.

[COMMUNICATED]

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of this Island, was held at the Infant School House, on Thursday evening, the 8th of January, 1857, at 7 o'clock.—the Rev. C. Lloyd, E C., in the chair. After the offering up of prayer and the singing of the 100th Psalm, the chairman opened the business of the meeting by directing the attention of those present to two principal features connected with the Society, the interests of which they were that evening met together to promote, namely, its being a church, as well as a Native Society,—church in its character and principles, and native in its aspirations and sphere of labor; a Society which not only represented the interests of the Church of England in this colony, but expended all its means within its borders; means, however, which, he regretted to say, were as yet but small, and nothing equal to the demands which were made, or even likely to be made, upon it; a Society which had the free and full disposal of its own funds, and over whose laws the Bishop of the Diocese had a controlling power. The prospects of the Society, he was glad to see, were brightening, especially if he were to take the attendance this evening, at such an inclement season, as an indication of the interest felt in its operations. The time, he was persuaded, was drawing near, when the venerable Society which had hitherto so generously sustained the cause of the church in this Island, would be obliged to withdraw its funds to younger and more destitute colonies, and therefore there was the more need, ere they were altogether thrown upon their own resources, to promote the welfare of that native Society to which they must ultimately look for the support of their ministers in this Island. And after some further observations, in which he pointed out the duty of sustaining their own church, he called on the Secretary to read the annual report.

The Report having been read, and the Treasurer's account submitted to the meeting, it was moved by the Rev. W. Meek, and seconded by Charles Palmer, Esq., that the Report now read be adopted, and printed, under the direction of the Committee.

Moved by the Rev. D. Parnther, and seconded by H. Haszard, Esq.,—That this meeting desires to return thanks to Almighty God for the many blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which he has vouchsafed to this Island during the past year.

Moved by the Rev. H. Read, and seconded by Capt. Orlebar, R.N.,—That this meeting gratefully records its sense of thankfulness to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and also to the Colonial, Church, and School Societies, for their liberal and ready help towards the members of the Church of England in this Colony, whereby they are enabled to worship God after the manner of their fathers.

Moved by the Rev. D. FitzGerald, and seconded by the Hon. the Attorney General,—That this meeting thankfully acknowledges the valuable assistance and co-operation of the Ladies' Branch of this Society.

Moved by Thos. DesBrisay, Esq., and seconded by T. B. Tremain Esq,—That whereas it is a matter of convenience to the country clergymen, and appears to be conducive to the general interest of the Society, to alter the time of holding its Annual Meeting: it is therefore resolved, that the Annual Meeting of this Society shall in future be held on the 3rd Tuesday in January, at the hour of 7 o'clock, P. M., and that the fourth Quarterly Meeting of the Committee be held on the same day, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

Moved by W. Cundall, Esq., and seconded by Thos. DesBrisay, Esq.,—That the following persons, being members of this Society, do constitute the Executive Committee for the ensuing year—namely, all the resident Clergy of the Established Church; Messrs. W. Cundall, Thos. Desbrisay, J. Orlebar, R. N., R. Hutchinson, H. Haszard, C. Palmer, Thos. DesBrisay Jr., G. Owen, J. Hensley, Attorney General, G. W. DeBlois, T. B. Tremain, J. Longworth, J. Gates, H. Cundall, A. H. Yates, G. T. Haszard, J. Hobbs, —— Kaye, M. D., J. Aldous, J. Easton, J. Hudson, T. Emery, J. Tweedie, T. Hunt, J. Haszard, W. Reid, D. Palmer, T. Haslam, J. Pidgeon, W. Cossins, R. Gidley, H. C. Green.

We were glad to see, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very good attendance of those interested in the welfare of the Society; yes, we fell persuaded that there was not one present who would not willingly have gone through greater difficulties rather than have missed the pleasure of being present, and listening to those spirit-stirring and eloquent appeals, which were delivered on the evening [illegible] hope that all [illegible]