From the Liverpool Journal, Nov. 13.

THE EMPIRE IN FRANCE.

France is matchless for her dissolving views. The magic lantern never was worked with such astonishing rapidity and effect! Louis Napoleon already stands within the portals of the empire! Next week he will be the elected sovereign of France! And, in a few more weeks, his Holiness Pope Pius IX. will consecrate his investiture, and place on his head the imperial crown!

These are not scenes ideal from the dream of an opium eater. They are realities. The restoration of 1814, where is it? Banished—forgotten! The Citizen-kingship of 1830? Dead—dishonoured—plundered! The grand republic—social, democratic, and universal—of 1848, where is it? Trampled in the dust, impaled in cross roads, flung like offal by butchers to butchers' dogs, execrated or despised! The social republic was succeeded by a short but sanguinary dictatorship under General Cavaignac, who retired to make way for the musket-and-bayonet regime under the new President, M. Louis Napoleon, who speedily cleared the national assembly of their magnificent orators, put out their lights, pulled down their house in a single night, burnt their blue books, records, motions, and voting papers, and sent the members, some of them to gaol, and others either into hiding-places or beyond the seas!

These are the leading events of only a few years in France, which is still called a great nation, and a civilised people. But the last act, which we have narrated first, is now absorbing general attention. Who is Napoleon the Third? The nephew, some say, of the first Napoleon, commonly called in this country, at least officially, General Bonaparte. Bonaparte, when defeated at Waterloo in 1815, in order to save his life, which he had forfeited as a rebel and a destroyer of mankind, fled from France, and sought the protection of the Prince Regent and the British government. In mercy that life was spared, and he died a prisoner at St. Helena.

But what claim had the present Napoleon upon the affections, the historical recollections, or the justice of France? None whatever. He had no merits of his own to distinguish him—no weather-beaten, powder-blackened ensign to exhibit, which he had borne gallantly in many a glorious field—no soldier's clasp, no hacked sword, no order or mark of honor, no testimonial of official or diplomatic service, no place, no corner, in the avenues of art or science—and yet this man is elected, they say, by the universal voice of France, first, to something like a perpetual presidentship, and secondly, in a few months after, to be Emperor of France—hereditary emperor, too, in the male line of his own descent, or failing that, to his *adopted* heir male in the Bonapartean line.

We shall not inquire into the truth of the asserted or assumed popularity of Louis Napoleon. At the present time it is impossible to ascertain, with any approach to accuracy, the real opinions of a large majority of the French people. Where there is no liberty of the press—where public opinion is under ban and bar—where a police constable can enter any house he pleases, at all hours of the day or night, open desks, break locks, ransack every hole and nook of one's dwelling, inspect and carry off what books, papers, letters, or anything else he pleases, without let, hindrance, explanation, or the slightest chance of redress—it is an absolute mockery to tell us that, where this is done, the people can, with any shade of decency or justice, be called a *free* people, or have any mental or social privileges superior to those of Cuban or Brazilian slaves. We, consequently, pass by, as inadmissible, either for or against our argument, the allegation of independent action, or free choice, on the part of the French people, in regard to the imperial election.

But supposing that this free choice is proved—what then? The conclusion is obviously this. Be it madness—be it a prelude of judgment—be it a momentary and delusive dream of dawning glory—an imaginary realization of a long-hoped-for European ascendancy—still, we can come to no other decision than this, that Louis Napoleon is chosen for his NAME! The man who first bore the name was the scourge of Europe for fourteen or fifteen years. He was the bitter, unrelenting enemy of England. He failed in his formidable attempt to invade us, plunder London, and devastate our fair fields, as he had done those of the Netherlands, of Spain, of Italy, part of Russia, and all Germany. He threatened to assail our Eastern possessions, and was repulsed, and all but destroyed, in Egypt. He hurled against us his merciless, but impotent, Berlin decrees. He had influence enough in the height of his power, apparently; but actually, on his march to Russia and ruin, to foment the differences which existed between the cabinets of London and Washington, and before the flames of Moscow lured in that fatal November sky, he flattered himself that universal empire was within his grasp. He was crushed in 1814.

This was the man whose NAME has given a second emperor to France. There *is* something in a name, let small wits say what they please. But let us follow the first Bonaparte a few steps further. His crimes against the human race were pardoned in 1814, for reasons which we have no desire to scrutinise. He was consigned to the little island of Elba, as a sort of toy or nursery fortress in which he might amuse himself after the manner of *Uncle Toby* and *Corporal Trim*. But engagements, no matter how solemnly made, could not bind the man with the NAME. He broke loose on the 26th Feb. 1815, and entered Paris, amid an outburst of treason, perfidy, glory, and dishonor, on the 20th of March. The proclamations of the rebel were full of the most pacific intentions. He all at once became susceptible of religious impressions. He was active in recruiting his military armaments, and unremitting in his attendance at mass, particularly when any holidays furnished an opportunity for sacerdotal and populous display. He declared that in Europe henceforth, "No other rivalry should be known than that of *promoting the blessings of peace*—no other contention than the *sacred one of advancing the felicity of mankind.*" These professions were made in letters addressed to all the allied sovereigns by Napoleon under his own hand and seal, as private, confiding, and confidential disclosures of a heart sighing for repose. They had not the desired effect on the congressional sovereigns. The letter to the British government, to show their contempt for the man and his NAME, was returned *unopened*, and the other European monarchs assembled in Congress at Vienna, published a manifesto of a still more emphatic and deliberate character. We reprint it here, to show how truly the most earnest protestations of the usurper were understood and distrusted, and, as time proved—justly distrusted. It is in these memorable words—memorable—never-to-be-forgotten words:—

"The powers who have signed the Treaty of Paris, assembled in Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity and the interest of social order, to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them.

"By thus breaking the convention which established him in the Island of Elba, Bonaparte destroys *the only legal title on which his* EXISTENCE DEPENDED; by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe, that there can be neither peace nor truce with him. The powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself *without the pale of civil and social relations*, and that as an enemy and disturber of the tranquility of the world, he has rendered himself liable to PUBLIC VENGEANCE!

"They declare, at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain entire the Treaty of Paris, of 30th of May, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts, that the general peace—the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours—*may not again be troubled*, and to guarantee against every attempt which shall threaten to re-plunge the world into the disorders and miseries of revolutions.

"And although entirely persuaded that all France, rallying round its legitimate sovereign, will immediately annihilate this attempt of a *criminal and impotent delirium*, all the sovereigns of Europe, animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same principles, declare that if, contrary to all calculations, there should result from these events any real danger, they will be ready to give to the King of France and to the French nation, or to any other government that shall be attacked, as soon as they shall be called upon, all the assistance necessary to restore public tranquility, and to make a common cause against all those who should undertake to compromise it.

"The present declaration, inserted in the register of the Congress assembled at Vienna, on the 13th of March, 1815, shall be made public.

"Done and attested by the plenipotentiaries of the high powers who signed the Treaty of Paris."

What renders the above document one of the most singular that perhaps ever appeared in Europe is the number of signatures attached to it. These represent the sovereigns and courts of Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. It is an extraordinary fact, too, that Bonaparte had no real strength in the heart or affections of France herself. He escaped, as we have said, from Elba, on the 26th of February. On the 6th of March, when the intelligence of this event reached Paris, both chambers were hastily convoked, and, after due consideration, they declared the ex-emperor to be a "rebel and a traitor." The industrious people of France generally execrated him. His very name recalled visions of spoil, treachery, suffering, terror and death. On the army alone Bonaparte relied—his old guards hardly recovered from their wounds—on veterans, whose only trade was war, and whose delight was in bloodshed and plunder. These flocked to him in thousands. He was eighteen days in travelling from Cannes to the capital, during which time he was active in collecting his forces, bribing the common soldiers, intoxicating his generals with the assurances of additional acquisitions and more honorable rewards; so that, when we examine all the evidence, we are astonished to find that France, which now appears to take so deep an interest in his name, did not then either generally or cordially sympathise in his insane enterprise.

The declaration proves that all the sovereigns, powers, and governments of Europe were determined that the name of Bonaparte should no longer, on any terms whatever, be allowed to disturb the public peace. They knew the MAN. They said, "He has nothing to offer, by way of guarantee, but his word," and that was worthless. He had been guilty of "double treason" and the "blackest treachery," and, therefore, as no oath could bind him, no faith could be placed in him.

Now, without touching too tenderly upon affinities, or coming to any hasty conclusions, we would respectfully ask what guarantees have the governments of Europe received from the imperial nephew, which were not offered by the imperial uncle? The first Napoleon, while he was sharpening his sword for Waterloo—arming with all his might, and bidding defiance to Europe *on their own soil*—solemnized the commencement of his murderous campaign by a grand religious masque. It is thus described in the journals of the day:—

"Mass was performed by an archbishop, accompanied, not by 'the swelling organ,' but the thunder of artillery; and the remainder of the scene was divided between acclamations and prayers. In the centre was placed an altar, surmounted with a canopy, *and encircled with seats for the priests*, musicians, and others. Napoleon is described, however, as paying but little attention to the celebration of mass, being more occupied with viewing the assembly through an opera glass than with his devotions. The Deputy Dubois addressed Napoleon, and he in turn harangued the crowd. Oaths were administered—*eagles introduced and distributed*—and the whole concluded by a *military spectacle*, in which 50,000 men defiled before the emperor!"

How oracular! The man of 1814 is *Napoleonised* in 1852! We had the same religious masque, but with additional pomp and splendor, at Notre Dame recently. We had the same reviews, even to the distribution of the *eagles*—the same princely pageants in the provinces—the same sacred appeals to the Goddess of Peace—*L'empire c'est le paix*! done dramatically!

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

The English Mail, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, did not reach this city until a late hour on Saturday night—upwards of *forty hours* behind time.—Its detention was doubtless partly caused by the very bad state of the roads at present. We learn from the *New Brunswicker* that the Postmaster General has notified the present contractors of the Eastern mail route, that their contract will terminate on the 5th of January next, in consequence of the habitual lateness of the arrival of the mails from that quarter, which has caused much disarrangement in the mails in every other direction, and very general inconvenience.

A summary of news by the mail will be found in the first page. We subjoin some additional intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—On Thursday last, the first sessiou of the present parliament was opened by the Queen in person, with the usual ceremonies. We have no recollection of any speech from the throne so remarkable as the one before us, The terseness of its diction, the frankness of its tone, and the comprehensiveness of its naturally compressed details, show it to be the production of one mind which has no antagonisms to conceal, no convictions to qualify, and no provocations to fear or defend. Take the following passage for instance:—

"It gives me pleasure to be enabled by the blessings of Providence to congratulate you on the generally improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legislation in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has, at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected."

Can any thing be more reasonable? "If you should be of opinion, &c., that free trade has done much good to certain classes, and considerable injury to others, it will be your duty to "mitigate that injury, if possible, by more equitable legislation."

If, on the other hand, parliament should be of opinion that free trade has mainly or exclusively contributed to the present prosperous state of the country, then, you, "my lords and gentlemen," will be pleased to take into your serious consideration the recognized expediency of extending, by more practicable illustrations, the free-trade system. Nothing can be fairer than this.—*Journal.*

Her Majesty came from Windsor to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, and held a Court and Privy Council, at which the Royal Speech was arranged and agreed upon. On Thursday she opened parliament in person, and afterwards went to the lying in state of the remains of Arthur Duke of Wellington, at Chelsea Hospital. The Queen was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice.

Tuesday being the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he completed his 11th year, merry peals were rung from the bells of St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Margaret's, Westminster, and other churches, and flags hoisted in honour of the day.

The Duchess of Orleans has taken Kitley House and grounds, near Plymouth, for twelve months, and arrived there with some members of the ex-royal family of France on Friday last. Kitley is beautifully situated in Yealmpton, on the banks of Yeolm, about seven miles from Plymouth.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—In reply to Mr. Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that negotiations were going on in a most satisfactory spirit with the Government of the United States respecting the Fisheries.—They had every reason to believe they would, when concluded, prove perfectly satisfactory.

The London *Times* has a column and a half of advertisements relating to the letting of seats for a view of the Duke's Funeral procession. One mild individual advertises the loan of his drawing-room, with fires, and etceteras for £50 sterling the day—attendance if required!

One of the first propositions to Parliament, after voting the address to the Queen, will be to ask a vote of £100,000, for defraying the expenses of the Duke's funeral.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—STROMNESS, Nov. 6.—The Isabel, Captain Inglefield, R. N., has put in here from the Arctic Regions. Captain Inglefield reports that he proceeded up Jones' Sound, as far as lat. 73 N., and saw open water to the northward, and the land tending to the N. W. He also entered Smith's Sound, and reached lat. 78 28 21 N., and found the great Polar Basin, extending through seven points of the compass, with a vast sea cumbered with loose ice, but was blown out of the sound by a gale from the northward that lasted 36 hours. Whale Sound was also examined, and found tolerably open. In fact Captain Inglefield has reached within 11 1-2 degrees of the North Pole, 100 miles further north than any former navigator in Baffin's Bay. No traces whatever was found of the missing expedition. Captain Inglefield communicated with Sir Edward Belcher's expedition.

Out of the property bequeathed by Mr. Nield to the Queen, amounting to about £250,000, Her Majesty has made an ample provision for the two domestics of this gentleman whose interests were wholly disregarded by him in his will.

A most extraordinary but successful surgical operation was performed, at Haverfordwest, on a child four months old; tapping the brain, and removing therefrom more than a pint of water. The child is in a fair way of recovery.

There has beee latterly a very steady improvement in the trade between Dublin and Liverpool. The exports to Liverpool have largely augmented, while the imports from Liverpool to Dublin have considerably increased.

The funeral cavalcade of the late Duke of Wellington will, it is said, exceed three miles in length.

In consequence of the death of the Duke of Wellington, the customary Lord Mayor's procession and dinner was dispensed with on the 9th of November.

At the London Auction Mart, on Monday, the great gold nugget, weighing 330 oz. 15 dwts., imported from Melbourne, was offered for sale, and was bought in at the price of £1,500.

The revenue of 100 millions of East Indians is rather short of 20,000,000*l.* a year. In the last year of the last Indian charter, the Indian debt was 35,463,483*l.*, bearing an interest of 1,754,545*l.* On the 30th April, 1850, or in ten years' time, the debt had accumulated to 46,908,064*l.*, and the interest to 2,236,140*l.*

Very large policies of insurance are being effected in London, on the life of the President of the French Republic.

Miss Sarah Hardwick, the daughter of a citizen of London, died in the 73d year of her age, on the 25th of last July, bequeathing to the charitable institutions of the city of London a sum of money exceeding 20,000*l.*

The Lake of Haarlem, in Holland, is now dry. An English company is about to purchase the reclaimed land.

The *Law Times* says that the Government intends to bring in a measure for the entire reform—if not for the abolition—of the Ecclesiastical Courts, so far as respects all their jurisdiction that is not strictly ecclesiastical.

The Assemblee confirms the news of the conversion to Romanism of the Princess Caroline Wasa; and adds, that her conversion is spontaneous, and wholly unconnected with political considerations.

During the recent tour of the King of Naples in the provinces he has liberated more than 1500 prisoners. In the province of Catanzaro upwards of 1000 Constitutionalists have been sent to their homes.

Intelligence has been received from the Cape to the 11th June, which states that no decisive battle far had occurred. A slight skirmish had taken place to the disadvantage of the enemy. The rebels continued their marauding practices, though not always with sucess. An attack upon the Water-Kloof was contemplated by the Governor General.

The *Parma Gazette* of the 21st, contains a decree forbidding all civil functionaries to wear beards or moustaches, unless they belong to an order of Knighthood. They are also forbidden to wear their hair too long.

The government of Russia are about to make a railway from Charkoff to Odessa.

A penny subscription testimonial is being got up for presentation to Mrs. Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Tidings of the Steamer Great Britain.—Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co., have received, per the Dutch ship Bella Marina, advices that the Great Britain (s-s) had put in at St. Helena, all well, on the 23d September. Captain Mathews having for several days contended against a southeasterly gale, with a strong current to the northward, preventing him making his southern course, determined, on the morning of the 18th, (lat. 24 43 S., long. 10 16 E., gale continuing to increase, with every appearance of its lasting,) being fearful lest his coals should run short before he could, under these circumstances, make the Cape, to bear up to St. Helena to replenish his coals. He arrived there on the 23d, and was actively engaged in sending on board fuel, and expected to leave in three or four days. No accident had happened either to ship or machinery during the passage. The master of the Dutch vessel went on board the Great Britain, and states that the passengers appeared highly pleased with the conduct of Captain Mathews and his officers, and with the whole arrangements of the vessel. We perceive, from the St. Helena papers, that there was a great scarcity of coal in the Island, but there was plenty of timber.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday morning, 9th inst., between four and five o'clock, a sudden and alarming trembling of the earth awoke many from their sleep, and caused no little sensation and affright in this town and neighbourhood. This was succeeded by its inevitable results on the dwellings of the inhabitants, many of whom have expressed to us their feelings on the occurrence, and all agree substantially in the general effects produced by the concussion. In some of the docks a few who slept on board vessels state that they distinctly felt the convulsion, whilst numerous others were totally unconscious of it. At Aigburth, Woolton, Childwall, Seaforth, Waterloo, Crosby, Bootle, Sephton, Oxton, Claughton, and Southport, as well as at other places, the shock was as distinctly felt as at Liverpool. In North Wales, also, the vibration of the earth was palpable beyond doubt. After the last shock in March, 1843, accounts were received from the West Indies, announcing that a severe earthquake had taken place there about the same time, and that a great number of lives had been sacrificed. Many are inclined to think that there has again been another fearful earthquake in one of those countries most liable to such visitations, whilst others feel disposed to attribute the present phenomenon to the great series of eruptions lately going on in Etna.—*Gore's Advertiser.*

PLEASURES AND PROFITS OF EARLY RISING.—It is not long since that, walking through one of the most crowded thoroughfares of London, we picked up a sovereign; but our good fortune was nothing to that of a Captain Nutting, of the Artillery, who being an early riser, was in the habit of taking long walks before breakfast. On one of those occasions, while on the highroad to Dover, over Shooter's-hill, his attention was drawn to a crumpled piece of white paper on the ground, and, on opening it, he found it to be a bank note for a thousand pounds. Extending his search, he found another of the same value; and, afterwards, four more. He gave notice to the Bank of England of the circumstance; but, trange to say, the property was never claimed.—*Gateshead Observer.*

A VETERAN.—Died, at his residence, No. 44, Kirk-street, Calton, on Thursday, October 21, John Campbell, late of the 42nd Regiment of Foot, at the advanced age of 91 years. John enlisted at Glasgow in the year 1793. In 1794 he commenced his first campaign, under the command of the Duke of York, in Holland. He served in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and, after the French abandoned that country, he joined the army in the Peninsula; was at the retreat from Corunna, and was within ten yards of Sir John Moore when he fell from his horse. Under the Duke of Wellington, he was present at the battles of Salamanca, Pyrenees, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, was wounded at the battle of Toulouse, and received his discharge in 1814, with 1s. per day pension.—*Glasgow paper.*

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—The fate of Cleopatra's Needle has at length been decided through the exertions of the Crystal Palace Company. A letter from Lord Derby permits the removal of the column, and its erection in the Sydenham grounds, upon the condition that the government may hereafter reclaim it on payment of all expenses incurred in the transit. Steps have been already taken to effect the removal of the column. It is understood that his Highness the Pasha will afford the directors every facility on his side of the Mediterranean, and that other interesting works of antiquity from Luxor and Karnak will accompany Cleopatra's Needle from the Egyptian shores.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the Senate for the re-establishment of the empire; also the *senatus consultum.* The Imperial dignity is re-established—Louis Napoleon, Emperor, under the name of Napoleon III. The Imperial dignity hereditary in the descent of the Emperor; legitimate issue wanting—adoption of the legitimate children of Napoleon I. The adoption is interdicted to Louis Napoleon's succession. Louis Napoleon regulates the order of succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family; his heirs wanting, *senatus consultum* to appoint the Emperor. A *senatus consultum* regulates the succession of the members of Louis Napoleon's family. They cannot marry without the authorization of the Emperor. The Constitution of 1852 is maintained in all that is not contrary to the present *senatus consultum.* The *senatus consultum* has been adopted by 86 out of 87 senators. Four absent.

The President, in reply to the senators, said:—"Messieurs the Senators,—I thank the senate for the eagerness with which it has responded to the wishes of the country, in deliberating on the re-establishment of the Empire, and in drawing up the *senatus consultum* which is to be submitted to the acceptance of the people. When, forty-eight years since, in this same palace, in this same room, and under analogous circumstances, the senate came to offer the crown to the chief of my family, the Emperor replied by these memorable words—'My spirit will no longer be with my posterity from the day when it shall cease to merit the love and the confidence of this great nation'—what now most affects my heart is the thought that the spirit of the Emperor is with me—that his ideas guide me—that his shade protects me, since by a solemn proceeding you come in the name of the French people to prove to me that I have merited the confidence of the country. It is not necessary for me to tell you that my constant pre-occupation will be to labour with you to promote the grandeur and prosperity of France."

The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes decrees convoking the Electorial Colleges, to adopt or reject the *plebiscite*, on the 21st and 22d instant, and the Legislative Body for the 25th instant, in order to examine the regularity of the votes, and to declare the result. In the new organisation of the government the presidency of the Senate will belong to the Emperor himself. This circumstance has determined Prince Jerome to resign his functions as President of the Senate into the hands of Prince Louis Napoleon. Several distinguished personages paid visits of congratulation on Monday to the Chief of the State, upon his anticipated election to the Throne, who addressed him by the title of "your Majestyr."

And thus *la belle* FRANCE, after flirting with Freedom under a half dozen names for many years, and in as many different forms, has at length returned, like a jaded *belle*, to her only true passion, the pomp of a throne and the absolute sway of a despotic monarch. After running a round of [illegible] democracy to the harshest and severest despotism:—alternately courting, fondling, loathing, and abandoning each—ever invoking the sacred name of Liberty, she has invariably proved insensible to its charms as soon as it was won, and with more than maiden coyness, has precipitately fled from its embrace almost in the same moment that she has successfully coaxed it to become her own.

Already the time-serving Judges and Prefects are at their odious task of filling the gaols with parties who are *suspected* even of opposition to the tyrant and usurper. The slightest pretexts are made use of for arrests, and, once in durance, the very name of *Republique* is sufficient to procure for the unhappy utterer an indefinite incarceration.

France *may* remain tranquil; but Europe scarcely can, and already the eagle, the symoolical bird of carnage, is preparing to denote the advent of his antitype.

Abd-el-Kader was to have left Paris on Tuesday, but his departure was postponed, as the Prince President had expressed a desire to see him again at St. Cloud. The ex-Amir went there and was most kindly received by the Prince, who presented him with a sword of honour, observing that he was happy in thinking that he would only use it in the service of France. Abd-el-Kader expressed his gratitude for this present, and for the confidence reposed in him, asked permission to witness the coronation, and repeated his protestations of fidelity.

TURKEY—The Sultan continues to make great exertions for sending adequate remittances to France and England, to cover the engagements contracted under the repudiated loan. All the Pachas are urged to send in contributions from the provinces, and Egypt is required to send in two years tribute to meet the exigency. The Director of the Customs at Constantinople, whose deficiencies amount to more than £800,000 sterling, has been arrested, and his property placed under sequestration. This proceeding was determined upon at an extraordinary Council, and carried into execution at once. An inquiry is expected to bring to light very grave matters against the former Ministers.

Serious disturbances have once more broken out in Syria, and a large Turkish army has been marched to the spot. The Turkish Ambassador in Persia has given deep offence, by hoisting his flag at his hotel, with an inscription insulting the Persian religion. The Persian Ambassador at the Porte has retaliated, and a very serious religious dispute has been raised between the two countries. Upwards of 500 houses have been burnt down by a conflagration at Galatz.

INDIA.—A telegraphic despatch from Trieste has just been received in town, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, from which we learn that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Adria arrived at Trieste yesterday afternoon, with advices from Rangoon to the 26th of September.

The 1st Brigade of the advanced force had just left Rangoon for Prome. It consisted of her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and 35th Madras Infantry, with eight guns, and detachments of Sappers and Miners. It was accompanied by General Goodwin, the Admiral, and almost all the heads of the departments. The 2nd Brigade was to follow shortly, and it was expected, on its arrival at Prome, that Pegu would be ceded and annexed, and the war closed.

The other news by the overland arrival is comparatively insignificant; but some despatches from China, which had come to hand, represent the insurrection against the Emperor as continuing to gain additional strength,

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By the Canada Gazette of Saturday, we find the Proclamation of His Excellency, giving effect to the Company just formed for the construction of a Railway, eastward from Quebec, under the name of the "Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada East."

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be nine Directors:—Hon. William Walker, Hon. N. F. Belleau, Sir H. J. Caldwell, Bart., Hon. Geo. Pemberton, Ed. Burstall, Esq., W. H. Tilstone, Esq., J. B. Forsyth, Esq., W. Patton, Esq., H. M. Jackson, Esq.—*Quebec Gazette, Nov. 24th.*

The weather to-day is delightful, the air soft and mild, with a clear and bright Sun, and the earth free from frost and snow. Is this the Indian Summer in reality, or something like a second edition of it? We incline to the latter opinion; for truly the weather is wonderfully mild and charming for so late a period of the year.

The Imports from the United States, at this port, during the nine months ending the 5th October, amounted in value to £230,981 sterling.

Mr. Jackson, the eminent railway contractor, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th instant, from Quebec and Halifax, and on the 11th took the oaths and his seat as a member of the House of Commons.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received by mail, from Mr. Godey, the December (double) number of this popular and interesting periodical. It has four elegant full page engravings, besides a number of smaller embellishments, and the reading matter is of the usual varied and entertaining description. This magazine is universally known and appreciated.

The United States Congress meets at Washington on Monday next. This will be a short session, and terminates on the 4th of March next, when the new President will assume the reigns of Government.

Sir Charles Lyell is lecturing at the Lowell Institute, Boston, to large and fashionable audiences.

A locomotive engine contains 5,416 pieces, all required to fit like the works of a watch—so says an American paper.

The despatch of the English news by the *America*, was received at Boston, &c., from Halifax, via Quebec, Montreal and Troy, the Maine line being out of order.

Mr. Howard, the late proprietor of the Irving House in New York, intends to open a hotel in London, on the American system, at an expense of half a million sterling.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 30th, 10 A. M.

Woodstock.—Weather very fine—Water very high.

Fredericton.—Quite a fine morning—about 5 inches snow on the ground—water rising.—The *Union* left at 4 o'clock for Woodstock.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Saint John Agricultural Society was held in the Corresponding Secretary's Office, on Thursday last. The President submitted the Treasurer's accounts, and a Report of the proceedings of the Directors during the past year. The Report was adopted, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for circulation. The following office-bearers were then elected for the next year:—

Robert Jardine, *President;*
R. P. Hazen, } *Vice-Presidents;*
Robert Bowes, }
John Duncan, *Treasurer:*
H. H. Perley, *Corresponding Secretary;*
D. B. Stevens, *Recording Secretary;*

Peter Dewar, H. Chubb, H. Blakslee, James Brown, William Hawks, Charles Drury, Thomas Trafton, John Henderson, Geo. P. Peters, Thomas Davidson, Otty Crookshank, W. J. Ritchie, Hon. John H. Gray, Robert Keltie, R. S. Armstrong, Alex. Marten, and Archibald Menzies, *Directors.*

D. B. STEVENS,
St. John, Nov. 25, 1852. *Secretary.*

NEW VESSEL.—A splendid ship, called the *Monsoon*, was launched on Thursday last from the building-yard of W. Olive, Esq., at Carleton. She measures 1084 tons. N. M. [illegible] Charles Brown, Esq., of this City, merchant, who has already been [illegible] shipowner, in the cases of the *Themis* and other fast-sailing vessels. The *Monsoon* is considered by competent judges to be a most superior ship, both as regards her fine model and strong build.—*Courier.*

On Saturday last, a fine-looking Ship, called the *Sarah*, of the burthen of 900 tons, or thereabouts, was towed into the harbour by the steamer *Maid of Erin*, from the Bend of Petitcodiac. She was built by Mr. Michael S. Harris, at the Bend, of Hackmatack, and other substantial materials, and is considered by judges to be a superior vessel of her class, in all respects.—*N. Bruns.*

STEAM ON THE RIVER.—Owing to the heavy rain-storm of last Saturday, and the mild weather since, the River St. John is again free of ice. Yesterday the steamer Union left at noon for Fredericton, with the intention of proceeding from thence to Woodstock this morning.—This is an unusually late period for navigating the St. John.—*New Bruns.*

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—We learn that a meeting of the Executive Council will take place in this City during the present week.—*Ib.*

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A child, in Fredericton, a few days ago, burned its leg against a stove. The mother immediately applied linseed oil and cotton wool, with a tight bandage over all; in a short time the screams of the child induced the mother to remove the bandage, when it was discovered that the cotton wool had taken fire, and had considerably increased the size of the burn.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

On Wednesday evening a meeting of the citizens was held in the Temperance Hall, agreeably to notice, for the purpose of discussing the purchase of "*The Grove*" from the Hon. Mr. Odell. No result was arrived at, nor is it likely that under present circumstances there will be any bargain.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

IRON WORKS.—We are pleased to learn that the York and Carleton Mining Company are about to re-commence their operations, at their works at the Upper town. The iron made at these works heretofore was too hard, and an English gentleman has undertaken to remedy the evil, which he thinks can be done by mixing an inferior description of ore with that before used. We also learn that the Company with which he is connected have agreed to take all the iron that can be made at those works, for five years, at a stated price, should the experiment to be made prove successful.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

SCENE IN CANADA.—A grand "flare up" recently took place in the Canadian Legislature, between Mr. Boulton and Dr. Rolph, which is said to have constituted a scene hardly inferior to that in which McKenzie and Rolph were exhibited as in deadly combat.

The Morning *Chronicle*, however, tells us that on the following morning, "Mr. Boulton, with tears in his eyes, expressed contrition, for the allusion made by him on the previous evening as to the conduct of the Hon. Member for Norfolk, in '38; that the Honorable member for Norfolk expressed with evident emotion his great regret for insinuating that the private character of the Hon. member for Toronto was no better than it should be, and that the two repentants thereupon affectionately embraced to each other."

BARBADOES, Oct. 22d.—Fever is on the increase, and the maglinity of the disease is so great as in the majority of cases to baffle the skill of the faculty; besides which, there is much sickness prevailing in all the islands which, in most instances, is terminating fatally. The weather is sultry, with but few showers to allay the heat. The population of the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe has been awfully thinned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Rev. Dr. Fairchild, Home Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, died suddenly on Saturday, at Charlestown, N. H. He entered the depot, complaining of palpitation of the heart, caused, as he said, by hastening to reach the cars. A fire was provided, and he lay down upon some chairs, occasionally walking the room. In a little time he was found sitting in his chair by the stove, his legs crossed, and his head reclining back, with life extinct. A book had fallen from his hand, and he presented the appearance of one in quiet slumber.

MR. BRASSEY.—We give below a notice of Mr. Brassey, (Mr. Jackson's railway partner,) copied from Francis's History of English Railways:—

"On this (the Grand Junction Railway) line, the first contract was taken by one of those men whose fortunes and misfortunes, form a feature in railways; and Thomas Brassey, probably little thought when he made the agreement for a small portion of the Grand Junction Line, that it was the opening of a career, which, commencing with ten miles only, would lead to the construction of more than a thousand.

"There is something striking in the enormous undertaking of railway contractors, and a glance at those of Mr. Brassey seem enough to overwhelm one man. A thousand miles of railway is no small distance; many thousand labourers is no striking responsibility; nine millions of pounds on his own account, and nine millions more in conjunction with two others, is no small sum; yet, in fifteen years has Mr. Brassey undertaken and succeeded in these things, and at the early age of forty-five, is able to look back on a useful, laborious and (if measured by deeds) a long life spent in works which have contributed to the happiness of millions.

"A prominent exception to this gentleman's general success, was, in the fall of a viaduct built by him on the Rouen and Havre line, composed of twenty-seven arches, very nearly completed, and costing £30 000. An accident like this would have quenched the zeal of most persons; but it proved a memorable illustration of the character of Mr. B. and was a marked test of the man. He rebuilt it."

THE RAILWAY ARMY.—The firm which Mr. Jackson represents as a Railway Contractor, it is stated, has no fewer than 60,000 laborers ready for employment. On the completion of the Railway negotiations with the North American Provinces, 10,000 of these will be transported to this country, and then we may expect the work to go bravely on.

The St. Andrew's Society have determined upon celebrating St. Andrew's Day with a Ball, which will, of course, be a great affair.—*Quebec Chron.*

Madame Sontag and the Clergy.—A Dress Rehearsal given by Madame Sontag to the Clergy of Boston, 17th inst., was attended by about four hundred of all denominations. The Rev. Dr. Sharp, the oldest settled clergyman in Boston, was deputed to express to Madame Sontag the thanks of the Rev. gentlemen present. The scene is described as having been peculiarly affecting; and previous to separating it was announced to be the intention of both Protestant and Catholic Clergy to present Madame Sontag with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, in the blank leaves of which should be the autographs of the various pastors present. The *Traveller* says: "Taken altogether, a more grand or impressive scene has rarely been witnessed, and long will it be remembered by all present."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21.—We were yesterday shown a letter from a gentleman of character, formerly a resident of this city, but now in Australia, giving a glowing description of the products of the Australia mines. He states that just before his letter was written, a convoy had come in with the proceeds of a week's digging in one locality, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five thousand ounces of pure gold, being over two millions of dollars in value.—The project of importing Chinese, it seems, had been abandoned.

On Monday, last week, the County Prison at Worcester, in Massachusetts, was almost destroyed by fire. During the fire a number of prisoners and fifteen insane persons were smothered to death.

Gold has been discovered in the Island of Demerara; a quantity amounting to $485,000 had been gathered, and increasing in abundance.

QUERY.—What becomes of all the silver change? It is now scarce in all parts of this country, and also in Europe, and the authorities of the English mint are taking measures to have a large amount coined.

In New England there are 1357 Orthodox Congregational churches. The sum total of members 163,518, of whom only 49,387 are males.

The population of the state of New York, according to the census returns, 3,097,358; of which 558,062 are of foreign birth. There are 343,111 Irish, 118,398 Germans, and 47,200 British Americans.

An American says—"We are, indeed, a happy, elegant, moral, transcendent people. We have no masters, they are all principals; no shopmen, they are all assistants; no shop, they are all establishments; no servants, they are all 'helps;' no gaolers, they are all governors; nobody is flogged in bridewell, he merely receives the correction of the house; nobody is ever unable to pay his debts, he is only unable to meet his engagements; nobody is angry, he is only excited; nobody is cross, he is only nervous; lastly, nobody is drunk, the very utmost you can assert is that 'he has taken his wine.'"

MARRIED.

On Tuesday 23d inst., by the Rev. I. E. Bill, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. Robert Baxter, of Digby, N. S., to Mary Eliza, eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. McCready, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. A. Stewart, William Harvey, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Catherine Hammond, of St. John.

In St. James' Church, Lower Cove, on Monday evening, the 29th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Mr. C. McDonald, to Mary Jean, only daughter of the late J. D. Bell, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 25th inst., at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Bombardier Robert Barris, of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery, to Miss Margaret Mullen, of Saint John.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on Monday 22d inst., by the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, Mr. George F. Everett, of St. John, N. B., to Georgina Adelaide, eldest daughter of Captain George S. Fletcher, of Y