

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday evening.

Her Majesty's loyal subjects take great interest in the delicate state of her health.

The failure of a couple of large commercial houses, the one at London and the other at Liverpool, is announced. The London house, Messrs. Evans, Foster & Langton, were engaged in the Ceylon trade. The Liverpool house, Messrs. Gordon & Greenall, were engaged in the trade of the river Plate.

The Society of Friends are taking up subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in the manufacturing districts.

The condition of the linen weavers in Ulster, is said to be very discouraging; and the farmers in the same province of Ireland say that in consequence of the low price of produce, a reduction of rents is absolutely necessary to enable them to live.

A dreadful explosion took place at Middlebrook, near Stockton, on the 25th of October. About half past 9 o'clock, the steam boiler belonging to the iron factory of Messrs. Bullock and Co., exploded, blowing up the roof of the building, and the principal part of it fell on the men at work, where they had just arrived from breakfast. About one hundred men were employed in the factory; but the precise number present at that moment is not known. Fourteen bodies were taken out, most sadly mutilated and pained, of course quite dead.

THE 71st REGIMENT.—A circumstance lately occurred in Chichester, which will probably be read with interest by every advocate of religious liberty. The reserve battalion of this regiment soon after their arrival at Chichester barracks, expressed their unwillingness, as Presbyterians, to be marched on Sabbath-days to the Episcopal Church. As there is no Kirk in the city, they chose to worship at an Independent chapel, where the services differ scarcely in any point from their own. The Rev. J. Benson, A. M. Independent minister, engaged to perform an extra service for them on Sunday afternoon, as they (being about 400 strong) could not be accommodated at the morning or evening services. After they had attended the first Sabbath, certain opinions were expressed by the ecclesiastical authorities on the point at issue, which induced Col. England, who has lately been appointed to the regiment, to order the men back again to the Established Church on the following Sunday. True it is these descendants of the Covenanters were marched to St. Paul's Church, but on halting at the gates they refused to enter. "This is no place of worship," they coolly remarked. They were told, if they did not go in, they must be marched back again to their barracks. About a hundred were induced to go in; the remainder were marched back again. Sunday after the clergyman began to read his sermon, those who had gone in, not liking the doctrine, or perhaps regretting that they had retreated from their comrades, made a simultaneous movement, and all quietly walked out of the church. On Monday morning the Rev. J. Benson visited upon the Colonel to expostulate with him on what he deemed a violation of liberty of conscience, and also of the rights of soldiers in the British Army. In the course of the week a letter was received from the Major-General, Commanding the district, authorizing the Rev. J. Benson to preach to the Presbyterians troops during their stay at Chichester, and ordering men to be marched down to the Independent Chapel by the Captain on duty for the day. The letter was read by order of the Colonel; and on the following Sunday the gallant Highlanders returned to what they termed "their ain place of worship." The band (without instruments) conducted the singing. The Scotch version of the Psalms was used on Sunday afternoons, and a Sergeant acted as precursor, giving out every two lines. Their devout attention, and the general rustling of the leaves of the Bibles seemed to imply that like their Presbyterian fathers of old, they were accustomed to submit the merits of a sermon to the law and to the testimony. About a month ago, Lieut. Peel, nephew of the Premier, and Major Lord A. Lennox, M. P. for Chichester, voluntarily accompanied the Capt. on duty to the afternoon service at the Independent Chapel. His Lordship expressed his cordial approbation of the religious predilections of the men, and his readiness, if necessary, to express the same opinion in the House of Commons. The battalion are now on the Atlantic, or their passage to Canada.

FRANCE.

The French are exulting over the victories recently gained in Africa, enabling them to maintain their power in that country.

They are disposed to resent the claims advanced by England to the right of search. Lord Aberdeen has written to the Lords of the Admiralty relative to the search practised by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. The French insist that such search is in violation of the law of nations. Lord Aberdeen does not hesitate to show that certain acts of the cruisers have been unwarranted by the government, and calls upon the Lords of the Admiralty to put an end to them.

The crops, now just about being gathered, are uncommonly abundant in some sections, and will come in excellent order. In some instances the vintage has been injured by destructive storms of rain and hail.

The Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Angoulême reached Brest on the 15th ult., and were received at the gates of the city by the civil and military authorities. The prince was to hold a review of the National Guards and the troops of the line.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin Gazette publishes the following details of the fire which lately raged in that city dated Cassen 9th Sept.—Two trifling fires, which occurred in the latter end of August, were merely the precursors of the

dreadful catastrophe which befell this city on the 5th of September. At ten o'clock, on the morning of that day the fire was seen rising from the Town-house. The wind being high at the time, the flames spread quickly through the town. In the course of 12 hours, 1,300 houses, 9 churches, and one convent had fallen a prey to the flames. The very pavement of the streets, being of wood, became ignited, all access became impracticable. Of the vast magazines, filled with merchandise, but four warehouses were saved. The scientific establishments suffered considerably. The observatory is but a heap of ashes, as it was with difficulty that the astronomical instruments were preserved. On the 6th and 7th the fire again appeared in certain quarters. There appears no doubt but that this calamity was the work of an incendiary. The damage is estimated at 15,000,000 roubles banco, of which 800,000 silver roubles are insured.

THE EAST.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 15th inst., states that on the 25th ult. The representatives of the five Powers had a conference at Constantinople, which lasted several hours, and at which the affairs of Syria and of Syria were discussed. The charge of government in Syria having taken place without the consent of any European power, and being merely a result of the European spirit of 1873, the five Powers, and five representatives, resolved that they would defend Prince Michel's rights before the Divan, and oppose by all the means in their power Wiczak's party.

RECOVERY OF AN INFANT AFTER BEING LOST ELEVEN MONTHS.—Eleven months ago, a nurse girl was playing in Chester street, Hulme, with a child in her arms about nine months old, when a woman came to her, and promised her a penny if she would go on errand for her to a shop and in the meantime she offered to hold the baby. The girl gave the child to the woman, and went into the shop; but, on her return, both woman and child disappeared. Of course the parents of the child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shore, shopkeepers, Flomere street, Hulme, made every inquiry, and offered rewards, but without being able to learn anything of their lost child, which, however, was found again on Friday morning last, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Shore has some relations in Manchester, and they are acquainted with a young woman who is an inmate of the Carlisle Union Workhouse, in Stretford Road. This woman was at Stockport a few days ago, and while drinking tea with Shore's relations, she mentioned that she was employed in the workhouse to take care of a child rather more than a year and a half old, who was called Mary Penny from the circumstances that she had been sold for a penny. This caused the curiosity of the hearers, and on further inquiry they were led to believe that the child might probably be that of Mr. Shore. One of the parties accordingly came over to Manchester, and mentioned the circumstance to him, and application was made at the workhouse for information relative to the child. At first this application was unsuccessful. Mr. Scott said, that the story was altogether improbable, and he found no entry of any such child in the books, but the parents were not to be thus satisfied; and, on a third application, the woman who had care of the child was called and examined by Mr. Scott. She produced the child, and told what she knew of its having been brought in the workhouse, and although there was no entry in the workhouse book, there could be no question that the child was Mr. Shore's, a fact which was placed beyond doubt by a mark on its left arm, and the production of the clothes in which it was brought to the house. The person who brought the child to the workhouse stated that it had been left with a girl in Levenson street, by a woman who gave her a penny to hold it, while she went to a shop to make some purchases. The girl waited two hours in the street; but the woman never returned, and she then took it home and was scolded by her mother for taking charge of it. The most extraordinary part of the affair is, that the child should have been for eleven months not more than 400 yards from its home, without its parents being discovered. —*Manchester Guardian.*

THE IMPREMENT QUESTION.—We inserted, a week or two since, the letters on this subject which passed between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State. The London Times, in publishing these documents, states that the views of the American Government on the subject had given rise to very absurd inferences on the Continent. The Times remarks:—

"The question, however, loses much of its difficulty, when it is directed at all the exaggeration which national prejudices and former alliances have attached to it. The practice of impressment ever within the jurisdiction of the Crown of England is no regular or inflexible part of the law or constitution of this country; it is an extraordinary power, exercised by virtue of impress warrants from the Admiralty, under a commission which the Crown is, by long established custom, empowered by the annual Mutiny Act to grant. It rests entirely with the executive government for the time being, to exert or to leave dormant that power; for although the law, and ancient custom still more than law, have given a colour of right to this exercise of force on the personal services of a portion of the Queen's subjects, it cannot be doubted that nothing but the most imperative necessity would induce the Admiralty to revive a practice so adverse to the general principles of British liberty. The condition of seamen has been greatly improved, and the encouragement held out to them to enlist has been increased by the act passed in the fifth year of the last reign; and nothing but actual experience will convince us that the

nary cannot be adequately manned by voluntary engagements, assisted by suitable bounties. It, however, is to be found that in case of a war the mercantile shipping of this country could not, or would not, transfer a sufficient number of seamen to the Queen's service, it would then be possible to introduce some system of maritime conscription, more humane and far than the brutal and indiscriminate clutch of the press-gang.

"Mr. Webster is certainly right in contending that the evils of the system of impressment, as practised by this country in former wars, are greatly enhanced, when it is attempted to enforce its operations beyond the natural limits of the territory and jurisdiction of England and her dependencies. Except as a belligerent right, nothing can be said in defence of it, and even as a belligerent right, it is altogether different from the practice of visiting neutral ships in search of the enemy's property. That right is a part of the law of nations; it is a necessary part of maritime warfare; and in some of our recent contests against it, it has been asserted and exercised by all great maritime states, and by none more than the French themselves in the best days of their naval renown. But although a neutral exposes himself to risk by taking the enemy's goods on board, and becomes *præteritus* in an enemy, the circumstance of the right of presence of certain English ships on board of an American merchant ship is a very questionable ground for exercising a quasi-military power in that vessel. For the principal law of England what it may, in relation to a neutral vessel, a British officer has no claim to exercise under any other law than that which is recognized by the world, or conceded by special treaty.

"There is, we believe, a very strong probability that, in the event of a war, no instructions for the impressment of British seamen found in American merchant vessels, will be issued to our cruisers. The right is doubtful, the expediency of such a practice certain; nor can it be necessary for the British navy to recruit its force by such means. It might, therefore, be possible to accede to a declaration to this effect, and to renounce a practice which it is not intended to revive.

"But, as we have already said, the evils of impressment are not confined to this particular application of it; and it can scarcely be doubted that the most fitting and dignified mode of removing the apprehensions entertained on the subject by certain foreign powers, would be to adopt some general measure for the entire abolition of arbitrary impressment both at home and abroad. Such a measure has, if we mistake not, been at various times contemplated and discussed by men whose experience and zeal in the service qualified them to promote it. A peace which has already lasted for more than a quarter of a century, has paralyzed the influence of that ancient custom by which public opinion was led to tolerate the practice; and we are persuaded that it would conduce to the dignity of the country, the security of a large and useful class of men, as well as to the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign countries, if it was distinctly intimated that the levies of seamen for Her Majesty's ships would ever hereafter be conducted on settled principles, and not assisted by violence or fraud."

UNITED STATES.

CASE OF JOHN C. COLE.—An application to the Chancellor, by the counsel of this unhappy man, for the allowance of a writ of error, has been denied; as a similar application had previously been by the Circuit Judge and the Supreme Court. The alleged errors were that the afternoon had no right to sit as Judges of the Court of Over and Terminer, and that the Circuit Judge erred in his decision relative to the empanelling of the jury, and also erred in excluding testimony of the good character of Caroline Henshaw; and in admitting testimony tending to show that Adams might have been killed by a pistol shot. It was also contended that the Court of Errors were bound to weigh the evidence in the case and decide whether it was sufficient to sustain the verdict.

The Chancellor held that there was nothing in either of these exceptions, and refused to allow the writ. The case, therefore, cannot go before the Court of Errors, and on the 18th of this month Colt must die, unless the Executive shall think it crime a proper one, for commutation of punishment or pardon—of the latter of which, at least, we think there is no probability. —*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

MANHATTAN HILL.—"The *Harvard Times*" says, there is now being exhibited, in the rear of the Hartford Hotel, a hog of two years old, raised and fattened by Mr. Francis of that country, whose weight it is 1350 lbs. The first idea that would strike a calculating Yankee, on seeing the greasy monster, would be, how much "lard" it would take to seventeen such a morsel.

CANNONS.—The *Kennebec Journal* says that Elsie Hall of that town, raised eight bushels of carrots on half a rod of land, which is at the rate of 2,560 bushels to the acre.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—Col. Taylor has given notice to the Seminoles, who have taken possession of a portion of the Cherokee country, that they must remove by the 1st inst. Alligator, who is at the head of that band of Seminoles, has avowed his determination to remain where he is. He says there are not U. S. soldiers enough in the country to force him off, and he will not leave. It is therefore probable that the war with the Seminoles will be renewed on our Western frontier. [Louisville Journal.]

STATE EXPENDITURE.—It appears by public documents from the Treasurer's office, already made public, that the income of the State will exceed its expenditures by more than \$27,000 by besides liquidating nearly

one hundred thousand dollars of our public debt!! And notwithstanding we have had an extra session of the legislature, the expenses of the State administration are less than for several former years. —*Mercantile Journal.*

FORGERY.—On Saturday (says the New York Express) a great ferment was caused among certain brokers of our city, by the discovery that a milkman, belonging to Greenwich, Conn., who was doing a large stroke of business, and was generally esteemed a man of great wealth, had swindled them to the tune of some \$15,000 or \$20,000, perhaps more, with forged notes which they had shaved and discounted for him.

Delaware Election took place on Tuesday. The result is not known; and the majority, either way, will be small. It is thought the Wings have the best chance in this State.

TEXAS.—The schooner Santa Anna, Capt. Burns, arrived at New Orleans on the 29th October from Galveston. She brings advices four days later, but the papers received containing nothing of interest. The people were moving in preparations to oppose the Mexicans, should they land on their shores, and all seemed sanguine of success.

On the 14th October, 800 Texans were at San Antonio, and Gen. Rusk was expected the next day with 500 more. By the 20th, it was anticipated 2000 men would be ready to take up the line of march for the Rio Grande.

HALIFAX, November 9.—Post Office Department.—Savings No. 1.—We are happy to learn that the Revenue arising from Postages on letters sent by the Royal Mail Steamers, has been surrendered by the Home Government, and that it will in future be paid into the Provincial Treasury, instead of into the Military chest. The amount thus saved to our Province will be about £1500 per annum—and of course will increase the growth of the country. This is saving No. 1. We hope soon to hear that the Newspaper perquisite has also been surrendered. We understand that a reduction in the expenses of the establishment is contemplated; it is certainly desirable, for the public are no better served with half dozen clerks, than when, but a couple of pair of hands performed the work. The Post Office Department demands the attention of the Legislature—and the return of postages received at the different Post Offices throughout the Province, with the routes of mails and the cost of carriage, separately, would be information worth ascertaining. A return might show, that the letter postages on some routes, very little more than pay the cost of carriage, and that others do not yield that—and that the chief part of the mails are made up of newspapers for the transmission of which the Province does not receive a fraction, although the people pay the Tax. —*Nov.*

NEW INVENTIONS.—The editor of the Halifax Herald mentions having seen a new air pump, the invention of the Rev. Mr. McIntosh Professor in Dalhousie College. It has only one cylinder, and is much more simple in construction than the air pumps now in use. An *Indian Shot.*—The Cape Breton Spirit of the Times says.—An Indian named Brazil, while out gunning a few days since, in the neighbourhood of the Forks, was accidentally shot by his brother. The deceased was kneeling at the time, in the bow of the canoe, propelling it up the stream with a paddle. His brother who sat in the stern, had taken aim with his musket at a flock of wild ducks immediately in advance of the right bow of the canoe. At that moment the position of the canoe was completely changed by a sudden movement of the current, so that the ducks were brought in the direction of the left bow. While the Indian was bringing the musket to bear upon them, it exploded, and the contents fatally took effect upon his brother, entering below the shoulder blade and passing out at the breast. The unfortunate man expired in a short time.

STRABISMUS.—Drs. Joseph and James Farish performed the delicate operation for the cure of strabismus, or squinting, on Wednesday last, on a lad apparently about 14 years of age, from St. Mary's Bay. We saw him a few minutes after the operation, and the eye which had been deformed was perfectly straight, and of a natural motion. We could not have perceived that it had ever been otherwise—so immediate and effectual was the cure. —*Yarmouth Herald.*

The steamer *Peckham*, arrived at Quebec on the 30th ult. in eight days from Pictou. She has been purchased by William Stephenson, Esq., of Quebec, who intends to employ her between that port and the lower provinces.

His Excellency the Governor of Prince Edward Island, has appointed William Walter Irving, of Bonshaw, Esquire, to be provisionally a member of the Legislative Council of that Island.

His Excellency has also been pleased to nominate Thomas Owen, Esquire, to be Postmaster of Charlotte Town.

LAST SIGHT.—Our readers will remember a letter which appeared in the Novascotian some months since over the signature of "James Fenwick Taylor," Captain of an English merchantman, reflecting on the character of Judge Savers. Mr. Savers fancying himself to have been libelled, has instituted a suit against us on a plea of trespass, claiming damages in the sum of one thousand pounds. As the case will not be tried this court, we need offer no comment on it at this time, suffice it, that our friends throughout the Province may rest assured, we shall take care the character of our Press shall be as firmly maintained, as our person and our principles have heretofore been defended. —*Novascotian.*

EMIGRATIONS.—Up to the 29th ult. of the present year, 44,580 passengers arrived at Quebec, being an increase of 15,595 over the number last year.

PROVINCIAL.

The Executive Council, which met on Wednesday, have adjourned without coming to any decision as to a new election, and probably will not meet again till early in December. It is not probable therefore, that the constituency of this country will be called to exercise a choice in the representation under the present law, until after the next session of the General Assembly. —*Sentinel.*

THE FREDERICTON CHORAL SOCIETY.—This association has recently been formed in this community; and of the extent and progress of which we had no conception, until we witnessed its practice and efficiency on Wednesday evening. We understand it is not quite two months, since the date of its formation, and it at present numbers forty boys, fifty choruses, twenty solos, eight tenors, and eleven instrumental performers. The females who have kindly come forward, to create and improve a taste for the delightful science of music, number we believe upwards of seventy.

The Society holds its meetings in Messrs. Beckwith's large room, which since the ceiling has been raised is well adapted for the purpose; and assembles every Wednesday evening for practice. LEMUEL A. WILSON, Esq. is Conductor and Director, JOHN SIMPSON, Esq. and Mr. WM. ESTER are Vice Presidents, Mr. GARDINER Professor, Mr. WALLACE, Leader, and PETER FISHER, Jun. Esq. is Treasurer and Secretary. —*Sentinel.*

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—We have been informed that at the late Annual meeting of the *Highland Society* in this City, Roderick Charles Macdonald, Esquire, Chief of the Highland Society of Nova Scotia attended, and produced a Commission from the Highland Society of London (of which he is a member) addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the Hon. John Robeson, authorizing the formation of a branch of the Parent Institution in this City, the objects of which are embodied in the commission viz.

"For preserving the martial spirit of language, dress, music and antiquities of the ancient Celts."

For the establishment and support of Gaelic schools in the Highlands of Scotland and other parts of the British Empire.

For relieving distressed Highlanders at a distance from their native homes; and

For promoting the improvement and general welfare of the Northern parts of the Kingdom.

And we are happy to say, that the members present unanimously concurring in the sentiments expressed; agreed to become members immediately upon its formation, and enrolled their names accordingly.

A committee was then appointed to take such measures as they might deem necessary for carrying into effect, the objects of the commission, who have at a subsequent meeting reported a Constitution and set of By-Laws for the government of the Institution, a copy which has been forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a request that he will be pleased to become Patron of the same.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—We are again called upon (to us always a pleasing duty,) to notice an article of domestic manufacture. A Seraphine, manufactured by Mr. Stephen Humbart, Junr. The article in appearance is that of a Cottage Piano-forte, the case is magnificent, beautifully finished and polished, its tone is loud, full, and sweetly harmonious, and altogether comprehends a piece of mechanical ingenuity highly creditable to the young artisan. —*Chronicle.*

MORE STEAM.—Our enterprising fellow-townsmen James Whitney, Esq. has furnished for public accommodation another new Steam Boat. The most tasty compact, and if we may judge from appearances the swiftest boat that this Port has ever yet possessed. She is now lying at the wharf where those skilled in naval Architecture may be gratified with a sight. We understand she was built by Mr. Justice Wetmore, on the Kennebecasis—she is called the "Herald." We can only wish her better fortune than has of late befallen two boats belonging to the same gentleman. Mr. Whitney's enterprise is worthy, and claims for him the patronage of the whole public. —*Herald.*

FURTHER WEST.—The Government of the United States, after scanning and unsuccessful fight, with the Sax and Fox Indians, for many years past, have at length settled the dispute, finding they could not conquer them and thereby deprived them of their lands, they have elected by stratagem what they could not by force. Jonathan always good at a trade. He has agreed to give the poor natives \$1050,000, for a territory of 12 millions of acres, all the land between the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers. The Indians are to remove to the West of the Missouri. When will the enlightened liberal Republicans cease to rob the unsophisticated native of his birth-right.

The Presbyterian Synod of Canada have appointed a deputation "to attend the next meeting of the Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to invite a deputation of that Synod to be present at the next annual Session of" the Synod of Canada.

The Montreal Gazette states that a Despatch has been received by the Governor General relating to new regulations for the Post Office Department, and that the patronage has been vested in the Colonial Government. Some changes in the regulations and rates of postage, it is said, will take place, probably in accordance with the report of the late Commissioners of Inquiry.