

First English Mail for November.

On Friday last the Steamship Acadia arrived at Halifax in twelve and a half days from Liverpool. The Packet with the English Mail for this Island arrived this morning. The latest dates are, London and Liverpool to the 4th, and Dublin to the 2nd instant. The news is important and interesting, most of which will be found in the following extracts from the "European Times" and other papers.

IRELAND.

The Attorney General has conceded the right claimed for the issue of a writ of error in the cases of Smith O'Brien and his brother convicts, and the 13th instant is fixed for this fresh contest in the common law courts of Ireland. In the event of the Court of Queen's Bench confirming the views of the judges who sat upon the trial, which is more than probable, considering that they are almost the same parties sitting at another tribunal, there can be no doubt that the prisoners will appeal to the House of Lords, and, under any circumstances, the final decision of the points in question can scarcely be arrived at for many months to come. Reports are industriously circulated that Mr. Henn, the celebrated counsel, has intimated his opinion, that the judgment must be quashed by reason of the informality of the list of witnesses, and a copy of the jury panel not having been given to the prisoners ten days before trial; and further, that learned gentleman has added his opinion that the prisoners, in the event of their being again put upon their trial, would have a right to plead their previous conviction as a bar to a second indictment. We can scarcely conceive that absurdity can reach so far in criminal law, as that a conviction should be wrong for one purpose, yet right for another. But however it may terminate, all anxiety for the lives of the prisoners has quite vanished, and their punishment, when it does come, must entirely fail in producing any salutary terror in the minds of those who might be tempted to follow in their footsteps. The whole affair, we suppose, will be allowed to sink into oblivion, and whether the parties condemned shall be visited with a severe punishment, or shall even escape punishment altogether, seems just now, in the actual absence of all political excitement, an affair of supreme indifference. The trials being over, the wit, genius, and eloquence of the counsel on both sides having subsided into silence, after so many weeks' excitement, all interest in the mighty event, since it is no longer to be a tragical one, has ceased; and even the future historian will find it difficult to deduce a moral therefrom, or adorn his theme with any brilliant parallels between the incoherent rebellion of Ireland in 1848, and any former political convulsion in that unhappy country. The same "glorious uncertainty" of the Irish law has been exhibited in the proceedings against Mr. Gavan Duffy. Subsequent to the indictment being found against this gentleman, a letter was discovered in Mr. Smitia O'Brien's portmanteau, criminalizing Mr. Duffy in a higher degree. The Crown lawyers accordingly quashed the first indictment, with a view to proceed against him for the higher offence, and for the purpose of adducing this fresh proof of guilt. But this simple proceeding could not be done without a blunder. As the venue had to be changed, they failed to comply with the provisions of the Crown and Security Act, which requires the accused to have ten days notice of any charges which are brought against him, and the Court deciding that the objection of counsel was fatal, the trial is thrown over until the next commission, which sits early in December. These never-ending blunders on the part of the law-officers of the Crown, not only bring the administration of justice in Ireland into contempt, but they indirectly tempt reckless persons to the commission of crime, as they calculate upon many chances of escape, through the ingenuity and quibbling of the lawyers. The case of Mr. O'Doherty, part proprietor of the *Tribune*, on the charge of felony, for being concerned in the well-known articles published in that newspaper, has since occupied the Court. Two juries have disagreed respecting the guilt of Mr. O'Doherty, and the present trial having commenced on Monday, terminated on Wednesday, in the conviction of the prisoner, accompanied, however, with a recommendation by the jury to mercy on account of his youth, and of the excited state of the public feeling at the time of the publication of his treasonable writings. Tranquility throughout Ireland continues uninterrupted. The declaration of insolvency of "farmers and yeomen," in all parts of the country, swell every gazette, and indicate but too plainly the vast change of property which is silently being accomplished. There is, however, less anxiety expressed in the public journals respecting the food prospects of the people, than there were two or three months ago. The potato disease, as far as we learn, seems to be arrested in its mischievous course of destruction: no doubt a vast quantity of food has perished, which is estimated by some parties at no less than two-thirds of the entire crop; but it is allowed at all hands, that a vastly increased breadth was grown in all parts, and the portion which has been saved will go a great way towards preserving life during the winter. The comparatively small advance in prices confirms very much this view of the state of the food property at present.

CHOLERA.

We are gratified to state that this formidable disease makes little, or we might say, no progress in this country. Very few cases have been reported in the places where it has appeared; and at Hull, where it has been supposed to prevail to some extent, it is doubtful whether a single case of Asiatic cholera has occurred. Dr. Ayre, and Dr. Horner, of Hull, are of opinion that no case of real cholera has yet been exhibited there. We have heard that persons have spoken confidently of cholera having appeared in Liverpool. There is not the slightest truth in such rumours: not a single case of cholera has occurred in this town or in any town on the western coast.—*Liverpool Albion.*

FRANCE.

The question of the Presidency, and the canvas in favour of the several candidates, are the leading topics of discussion in France. Cavaignac, in spite of the exertions of the Government, seems to have little chance of being elected in opposition to Prince Louis Napoleon, who is by far the most popular candidate. The French, it is said, are anxious to elect Prince Louis out of respect for the Emperor Napoleon.

AUSTRIA.

During the past week the attention of all Europe has been directed towards the capital of the Austrian Empire, and, up to the moment we write, all is doubt and uncertainty respecting the fate of the contending parties, both within and around the walls of Vienna. The interrupted communications between the beleaguered city and the rest of Europe preclude us from giving anything like a correct detail of the eventful circumstances under which the inhabitants of the city seem overwhelmed. We can say little more than that the last dates from Vienna, through Berlin, were up to the 28th Oct., when every inducement having failed to induce the Viennese to surrender, Prince Windischgratz had commenced the bombardment of the city. Windischgratz and Jellachich still completely hemmed in the city and the faubourgs with their forces, which were daily increasing. The water and gas pipes which supplied Vienna had been cut off by the Imperial troops, a strong conflict having taken place before they could capture the establishment from which these conduits ran. We have renewed reports of the advance of the Hungarians up the Danube for the purpose of relieving the city, but, at each successive approach, they appear to have retired from before the fire of the Imperialists. The whole week has been passed in desultory isolated conflicts, attended with considerable slaughter, between the besieged and the besiegers; and Windischgratz seems to have sincerely wished to avoid the frightful last resource of bombardment.

INDIA.

The campaign in Moultaun has suddenly assumed a serious aspect by the desertion of Shere Singh and 4000 Sikhs, just at the moment the British troops were gaining some decided successes over Moolraj. The immediate result is the sudden abandonment of the invasion by the British Army, and its retreat to a secure position till it is reinforced. The more remote result is the prospect of a much wider field of hostility than was originally contemplated, for it now appears that the whole Punjab is in a state bordering upon revolt, and the power of England is acknowledged only in the immediate presence of her troops, or the strong places in their possession which are scattered along the frontier. Of course the most prompt measures are in preparation to quell the revolt.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening last a Fire broke out in the Casting House of the Phoenix Foundry; but assistance being promptly rendered by the Fire Companies and other inhabitants of the Town, and there being little or no wind, the Fire was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done.

Colonial and United States News.

LORD ELGIN.—Some malicious persons having circulated a report that the present Canadian Government was unpopular, and the Governor General's administration unsatisfactory and unsuccessful, a complimentary address was presented to His Excellency, by the inhabitants of St. Hilaire and Longueuil, expressive of their attachment to the Mother Country, and gratitude to Lord Elgin, for his unwearied efforts to develop the resources of the country.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT MONTREAL.—On the 27th ult., the New Gas Works building erecting in Calline-street, Montreal, fell in, killing and injuring some 12 or 14 persons.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The Barque Carmelita, Capt. Cole, of Bangor, which sailed from Fayal on the 9th Sept. for Boston, having on board a crew of nine men, and thirteen passengers, experienced a gale on the 23rd, which increased to a hurricane. The vessel suffered so much from the violence of the sea, that the pumps could not keep her free, and she broached too, and fell over upon her larboard side. One seaman and nine passengers were swept off the wreck and perished.

The captain and eleven others succeeded in lashing themselves to the mizen rigging until the gale abated, when the vessel righted.—On the 29th, they were taken off by the British barque Castries, Capt. Hinds, from Saint Lucia for Dublin.—*Newbrunswick.*

WEST INDIES.

A very severe storm of wind was experienced here on Saturday last. It commenced blowing on Friday evening, but at eight o'clock on the following day it arose to what we call 'a complete hurricane.' Several large boats were lost on the North Shore, and, at Carbonear, the Malante (late from New York to this port) went on shore near Towel's Brook, where she still remains, fast in the sand. The wind blew from the N. E. by N.

Colonel Reid, Governor of Barbadoes, had left that Colony, and received on his departure, thro' the Speaker of the Assembly, a string of complimentary Resolutions at a Public Meeting of the inhabitants.

Sir William Colebrook, the new Governor, arrived at the Seat of Government on the 7th Sept. and was received in a complimentary manner by all. Addresses from the Clergy and other inhabitants, were presented to him.

There have been heavy rains at Barbadoes. The whole Island, says the Mercury, is under the finest state of Agricultural prosperity. The canes, which had suffered severely from the effects of drought, are changed, and the shoots which were put out, and ought to have been matured last month, are now giving some promise of a bountiful yield. Although their maturity has been greatly impeded, the loss may be quickly repaired, should the same genial weather continue to exist.

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Returns from seventeen States had been received, and the majorities are so large and decided that there is not the shadow of a doubt that old 'Rough and Ready,' General Taylor, is President of the United States, and Millard Fillmore, Vice President. Bennett's New York *Herald* of the 8th inst. says:

The great contest is over. The die is cast, and, if we can place reliance on the returns which have been received by telegraph from seventeen different States, General Zachary Taylor is elected President by an overwhelming majority. Indeed, it would appear that a hurricane, similar to that which carried Gen. Harrison into the White House in 1840, has swept the country, and made General Taylor our next President by a majority fully as great, if not greater, than that which any President has received in a greater number of years, not even excepting that given to General Harrison.

Flour, Western brands, is quoted at \$5 25c. \$5 37½c. Genesee, best brands, \$5 37c. \$5 44c.—Corn Meal \$3 25c.

The Editor of the *Herald* says: 'The aggregate shipments of breadstuffs, for the week, were 42,537 barrels of flour, 109,460 bushels of Indian corn, and 5,712 bushels of wheat; of which there were shipped to Great Britain and Ireland, 38,438 barrels of flour, 98,348 bushels of corn, and 5,712 bushels of wheat. Even with these large shipments of breadstuffs, the aggregate value of weekly exports is by no means large, and in the event of the demand for our agricultural exports to Great Britain falling off, without a corresponding reduction in the imports, there must soon be a great increase in our exportation of specie.'

RAILROAD DISASTER.—An awful collision took place on the Railway between Salem and Marblehead, on the 2nd inst., between two trains which unexpectedly met near Castle Hill. The shock was fearful, breaking the Marblehead engine and tender, and the first passenger car into a thousand pieces. Six of the passengers in the Marblehead train were killed, and several others much injured.

From Mexico, we learn that a *pronunciamento* has been issued in Tampico, proclaiming not only the independence of that State, but its annexation to the republic.

A Mr. Wilkinson has written to a western (American) paper informing the public that he thinks the newspaper record of his death is incorrect. He says, to the best of his knowledge, he is alive, and would be kicking if he could find the author of the report.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, before the Coroner of this County, on view of the body of William Fogarty, a man in the employ of Francis Hughes, of "Keppoch" Farm. From the evidence taken before the Coroner, it appears that they had a ploughing frolic on Saturday, and had adjourned to the Farm House for the purpose of closing the evening with a dance; that the unfortunate deceased drank Liquor to excess, became sick, and in reaching, ruptured a blood vessel, and died at eleven o'clock the same evening. Verdict accordingly.

Rev. Sydney Smith, in speaking of the prosy nature of some sermons, said—"They are written as if sin were to be taken out of a man like Eve out of Adam, by putting him to sleep."

Voltaire, speaking of law, said, 'I never was but twice in my life completely on the verge of ruin; first, when I lost a law suit; and secondly, when I gained one.'