What was Adam before he got acquainted with Eve? What but a poor, shiftless, helpless, insignificant creature? No more to be compared to his alterself than a millpond to the great roaring cataract of Niagara. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, there was a time, I blush to say it, when I, too, was a bachelor; and a more miserable creature you will hardly expect to find. Every day I toiled hard, and at night I came home to my comfortless garret—no carpet, no fire, no nothing. Everything was in a clutter, and in the words of the poet—

"Confusion was monarch of all he surveyed."

Here lay a pair of pants, there a dirty pair of boots, there a play bill, and here a pile of dirty clothes. What wonder that I took refuge at the gaming table table and bar-room. I found it would never do, gentlemen, and, in a lucky moment, I vowed to reform.—Scarcely had the promise passed my lips, when a knock was heard at the door, and in came Susan Simpkins after my dirty clothes.

"Mr. Spicer," said she, "I've washed for you six months, and I haven't seen the first red cent in the way of payment. Now, I'd like to know what you are going to do about it?"

I felt in my pocket-book. There was nothing in it, and I knew that well enough.

"Miss Simpkins," said I, "it's no use denying it—I haven't got the pewter; I wish for your sake I had."

"There," said she, promptly, "I don't wash another rag for you."

"Stop," said I. "Susan, I will do what I can for you. Silver and gold have I none; but if my heart and hand will do, they are at your service."

"Are you in earnest?" said she, looking a little suspicious.

"Never more so," said I.

"Then," says she, "as there seems to be no prospect of getting my pay any way, I guess I'd take up with the offer."

Enough said. We were married in a week; and what's more, we haven't repented. No more attics for me, gentlemen. I live in a good house, and have somebody to wash my clothes. When I was a poor, miserable bachelor, gentlemen, I used to be as thin as a weasel. Now I am as fat as a porker.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you want to be a poor, ragged fellow, without a coat to your back, or a shoe to your foot; if you want to grow old before your time, and as uncomfortable, generally, as a "hedgehog rolled up the wrong way," I advise you to remain a bachelor; but if you want to get married, I've got ten daughters, gentlemen—(overpowering applause)—and you may have your pick.

Mr. Spicer sat down amid long continued plaudits.—The generous proposal with which he concluded gained him five sons-in-law.

MONSIEUR Du CHAILLU AND THE GORILLA.

Monsieur P. B. Du Chaillu, the famous traveller, has been lecturing to immense audiences in this city on the subject of his exploration in Equatorial Africa. He is an undersized, delicate looking man of middle age. The sun has left its tan upon his face, which is rather serious and thoughtful, and as he wears a white necktie and black coat, he has the appearance of a returned missionary. In glancing at his slender body, which bears the scars of poisoned arrows, and which has been often prostrated by fatigue and fever and exposure among savages in an inhospitable climate, one would not be impressed with the idea of great endurance, and perseverance that scorns obstacles, and physical courage, which faces danger with a soul of fire and nerves of steel.

Yet that small, quiet, modest man, with scarcely strength enough to hold a musket at arm's length, has spent eight years among the untutored natives of Africa and penetrated regions which no other white man has ventured to visit. Under a tropical sun—in malarious districts—he has waded swamps, climbed mountains, threaded jungles and woods, crossed deserts, sometimes unattended, sometimes accompanied by savages, and always exposed to the dangers incident to the journey he made. This brave and intelligent explorer ran the risk of sickness, starvation, and death, that he might gratify a laudable ambition and add something to the stock of scientific discovery. We are indebted to him for the discovery of the "man ape" or the "gorilla," as it is most generally called.

Like all lion-hearted men, who have courage to strike out a path for themselves, our traveller met with opposition when he announced the result of his tour in Africa. There were wiseacres who said he was a "humbug; there were no such animals as apes of such gigantic stature. He had seen orrang outangs through the magnifying spectacles of fancy." Some learned men and naturalists disputed his reports, and reviewers took up the question until his book was impaled with criticism, so he carried the war into Africa a second time, and now returns in triumph to vindicate his former account of his wonderful discoveries.

What is this curious creature about which he writes and speaks with so much unction and interest. Is it half-human and half-brute? Is it a deteriorated savage waiting for the missionary and the light of civilization to bring it up to a higher standard? Has it a head to think, a heart to feel, a hand to execute, a tongue to explain, a soul to save—a grand destiny to achieve?

Can science and culture and physical training sculpture it into a better shape, and bring it to a nearer approximation to an accountable and responsible being. The natives seem to be impressed with the idea that it is a beast animated with a human soul. It runs on all fours like a beast, it stands erect and fights like a man in self-defence. It is gallant, sleeping as a guard at the foot of a tree while its "wife and child," that is the language of the discoverer, sleep in the branches. It is gregarious often, going in companies of six or ten pairs. It is a vegetarian, eating berries, plaintains, and the various fruits of the tropics. The Africans use as an argument why they should get drunk on palm and other wines, that the "gorilla drinks water." We may add here that this vegetarian and water-drinker affords a strong argument in favor of vegetable diet. Although it has canine teeth, it never uses them in tearing or masticating flesh, and its great physical strength shows that animal food is not absolutely necessary to great strength of body. This animal can bend a gun-barrel with its hands as though it were a piece of wire. It can knock down an ox with a blow of its fist. It is more than a match for a score of unarmed men. An adult gorilla has never been captured alive. This powerful creature sometimes attains the height of six feet, and a girth of six feet around the chest. It is an immense hairy monster, whose face and hands are intensely black, and when alarmed it beats its breast with its hand, so that it sounds like a drum, while it barks, growls, and roars as it approaches its assailant. Its eyes are of a grayish color and deeply sunken, and it looks you squarely in the face; its lips are sharply cut; its ears are smaller than those of a man, its nose is rather flat, although it has the beginning of a nose bone.

The gorilla differs from man in the following particulars: In the length of its arms, and the shortness of its legs; it moves on all fours, standing erect only when defending itself; man has twelve pair of ribs, the gorilla has thirteen; man has five lumbar vertebræ the gorilla has three; man has five sacral vertebræ, the gorilla has six; the arms of a man reach to the middle of the thighs, the arms of the gorilla reach nearly to the knee; the shape and size of the head also differ from that of a man.

It is undoubtedly a mere animal, and incapable of intellectual improvement beyond that shown by the monkey in its imitation of the creatures about it. It is a dumb animal, incapable of speech, and the shape of its skull shows that it is not susceptible of mental growth and expansion.

Will some of our scientific men account for the facts, that notwithstanding its canine teeth it never eats animal food; or will they give up the argument, that canine teeth indicate a design on the part of the Creator that man should eat animal food?

Will those who oppose vegetarian diet account for the fact that the gorilla has such great muscular power? *Exchange.*

A Washington despatch of the 22nd states that the Navy Department had received intelligence that the cholera had broken out in the receiving-ship *Potomac*, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and that five deaths had occurred from the disease in four days.

A SUICIDE'S PHILOSOPHY.

Judge Buckner, who lately committed suicide in Kentucky, left, as an apology for the act, the following extraordinary letter:—

"I have no country, no family, no home, no money, no hope, no health. I am old and feeble, almost a stranger to my kindred. If I had the physical strength requisite to maintain myself, I might desire to live; but my spirits have been so broken down that I could do nothing useful. I should, if I lived longer, be a burden upon my friends and relatives. This has been becoming more evident every year since the agonizing strain upon my constitution, caused by the death of my little wife—Jane—and afterwards by the loss of the liberties of my country. I see nothing in the Book of God which forbids us from putting an end to our lives when we can no longer do; but, if we live, must inevitably become hurtful to others. I have most earnestly prayed my God to take me away, or, if it was not His good pleasure to do so, (as I had the physical power to do so) to give me the right in my will and action in this matter that I might not do anything inconsistent with His holy will. And, under all these circumstances, I felt impelled by an irresistible impulse to quit this lonely scene of sorrow and suffering, and join my dear little wife and all my departed friends and relatives in the spirit land."

The Law of Libel and the Rights of the Press.—In a libel suit brought against Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, Judge Barnard, of the supreme Court of New York, decided that to hold that the proprietor of a newspaper can be sued by every one who may imagine he has been damaged by a publication common to a court, would be to prevent its usefulness as a journal. To hold that such an action would lie, would offer and hold out a premium for individuals to commence suits for that which they might think damaging, but which no one else would. The object of a journal is information; that only can be obtained by publishing such items of fact as may be of general notoriety, or such public proceedings as may have transpired before a body having authority to act.

Correspondence from Mexico, so far published, is to the 20th ult. The returns of the election from the interior indicate the success of the Juarez ticket. Coronna and Escobedo had declared their preference for Juarez. The election in the capital passed off quietly. No disturbance has as yet been reported in any part of the country. Guzman, the candidate for Vice President, on the Diaz ticket, refused to publish an order for an election in his State, and had been ordered to the capital to take his trial for disobedience. Admiral Tegethoff was still in the city. The body of Maximilian was being re-embalmed.

The "sick man" of Turkey is giving signs of vitality which is very gratifying to the enemies of the extension of Russian domination in the East. That the Sultan is really in earnest in the projects of reform with which he returned to his capital, is proved by the mission with which he has instructed his Grand Vizier. The amnesty which he has granted to the insurgents of Crete, as well as to the foreigners who took part with them, was a proper prelude to it. This example of clemency comes well from a Power which has hitherto been regarded as semi-barbarous. It followed up by the admission of Christians to public offices in portions of the Empire where their numbers predominate, or by the concession of their right to a fair representation where they are in the minority, it will go far to reconcile them to a Government which, whatever may be charged against it, is not wantonly cruel and oppressive. An entire change of Ministry is spoken of as probable in Turkey.

A delegation of New York financial men arrived lately at Washington to urge the removal of Secretary McCulloch, and to secure the appointment in his place of Leegrand Lockwood, a New York banker.

A gigantic work is on the tapis. It is nothing less than the drying up of a great part of the Zuyder Zee. The extent of the land proposed to be reclaimed is 380,000 acres, and the cost of the work is set down at £20,650,000. Of course English capital and enterprize are to accomplish the work for the Dutchmen.

The most curious psycological point in the recent elections is their effects on the minds of certain Congressmen as regards the impeachment question. The number of gentlemen who have found it necessary to state that they "are not now and never have been" committed in favor of impeachment is something marvellous. The curious point is that, until recently, these gentlemen were quite willing to have uncontradicted assertions made just the other way. They have now discovered that it is wrong to let the public longer be deceived by careless reporters.—*N. Y. Times.*

Col. Francis Pyme Harding, C. B., 22nd Regt. has been appointed Governor of New BrunsNick.

The late fire in Woodstock, N. B., destroyed property to the value of $40,000. In consequence of the heavy losses the Insurance offices have increased their rates of premium in that city.

From appearances, it seems probable that the fishermen on our coasts will suffer great distress this winter. The fisheries during the summer have been very unproductive; and the fall mackerel fishery, on which they mostly depend for their winter supplies, has proved a total failure.—*N. S. Paper.*

It is stated that His Holiness Pope Pius is in possession of the much-talked of correspondence between Napoleon and the late Emperor Maximilian. This correspondence, which commences before the departure of the Imperial victim to Mexico, is supposed to contain the letter in which Napoleon promised to stand by Maximilian come what might.

We learn from an Ottawa despatch that L. Carvell, Esq., late of this city, a gentleman who has had much experience in the management of the European and North American Railway, has been appointed to report upon the railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It is reported that England has another little war before her. The Foudheli Arabs have long troubled the British settlement at Aden, and it is now found necessary to force them to deliver up a son of the chief as a hostage. To compel this concession, a small force of European and native troops will be formed, and despatched against the Foudheli Arabs. The expedition will proceed to Aden, and from thence to the scene of war on the Arabian coast.

Mr. McGee has written a letter to Dr. Dawson, President of the Teachers' Association, in favor of evening schools, for adults, during the winter months.

The sum of $300 will, it is said, be the sessional allowance of members of the Legislature of Quebec. This is quite sufficient to compensate them for the expense to which they may be put in attending Parliament.

Hon. R. McHeffy, has, we understand, been called upon by the Lieut. Governor to form a government.—*Hx. Paper.*

It is estimated that during the recent civil war in China, nearly four millions of human lives were sacrificed—neither age nor sex being spared by Imperialists or Rebels. Truly a frightful mortality.

Swearing in Gen. Doyle.—His Excellency Major Gen. C. Hastings Doyle, was sworn in Lieutenant Governor of this Province, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His Excellency was received at the entrance by a guard of honor from H. M. 4th regt., and a company from the same regt. lined the hall and stairway leading to the Chamber. The usual salute was fired from the saluting platform on the citadel. The several oaths of office were administered by His Honor Chief Justice Young.—*Hx. Reporter.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 6, 1867.

THE LOAN AND THE LAND QUESTION.

Some of our readers occasionally ask us—what has become of the Loan Bill? The Hon. Mr. Hensley is about to answer the question in the *Royal Gazette* of this week; but pending the promised correspondence of the Attorney General on the subject, we may be permitted to make a statement of the case. After the Loan Bill had received the Royal allowance, the Hon. Mr. Hensley, as Agent for the Government of this Island, immediately set to work to negotiate the Loan. In this task he succeeded even beyond his own anticipations, and so arranged the matter, that the money would be forthcoming as soon as the Proprietors could be prevailed upon, either voluntarily or involuntarily, to sell their lands. Mr. Hensley then placed himself in communication with those Proprietors in Great Britain, who still own large tracts of land in this Island, with the view of inducing them to part with the same. It is confidently expected that, before the meeting of the Legislature, many of those Proprietors will have yielded to the desires and favorable propositions of the Government. In the meantime, the Colony is relieved from the burden of paying interest upon a large uninvested loan. How satisfactory would it have been to the *Islander* had the Government, through its agent, the Hon. Mr. Hensley, negotiated the Loan immediately on his arrival in England, without first having obtained lands in which to invest it? We can well fancy the denunciations in which the proprietary organ would have indulged had the Government been guilty of so stupid an action; but the course pursued was the very best that could be adopted. If the Proprietors consent to sell upon fair terms, they can obtain the money down without injury to the trade or finances of this country; and, if they refuse to sell, the Legislature will see what can be done in the way of compulsion. The policy of the Government upon the Land Question seems to be very plainly laid down in the *Examiner* of the 21st ult. The leading article in that issue bears the impress of honesty and boldness, and the principles therein contained will, without doubt, be vigorously maintained. The writer of the article in question asks why the "feudal grief" of landlordism, which oppressed the people of the Old Country, should pursue them to this 'sland alone of all the British Colonies, and answers the question by saying—"because the Imperial Government, just 100 years ago, acting with lavish improvidence, alienated lands which should have been preserved with jealous care for the benefit of future generations! Is there no remedy for this grievance? Must it continue to be the prolific source of heart-burnings and disquietude, occasionally swelling up into open defiance of the law—perpetually absorbing the attention of our Legislature, of the Executive, and of the most thoughtful and acutest minds amongst us? Must it for all time stand in the way of our public improvements, and absorb the profits of our labor? Must proprietors' rents, in short, forever constitute a sort of preference stock, a first charge on our Colonial capital? We have always imagined, vainly, perhaps, that under the British Constitution a remedy is provided for every grievance, and that such need only be proved, when redress follows as a natural consequence." This is putting the case between the Legislature and the Landlords in its true light. If the latter prove contumacious, and refuse to part with their lands upon fair terms, the former must devise means to *compel* them to do so. They cannot be allowed to retard forever the prosperity of the country, and we look forward to the next meeting of the Legislature for some measure to effect this important object, which will meet with the sanction of the Imperial Government. The *Islander* attributes the article from which we have quoted to the pen of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, and pronounces it as "well calculated to delude the ignorant." If Mr. Haythorne (and we ask the gentleman's pardon for using his name) is the author of the article in question, he has no reason to feel ashamed of it. It does credit alike to his head and heart, nor can we perceive why he, above all men, should wish "to delude the ignorant," and raise within them false expectations with regard to their holdings. His course has been honorable and consistent throughout. He had it in his power (thanks to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill) to demand fifteen years' purchase, or 16s. 8d., an acre for his land; but in the face of that villainous measure, which betrayed the rights of the Colony, he set a noble example to other Proprietors by selling his land to his tenants at a much less figure and upon far more favorable terms. Mr. Haythorne is above being an office-seeker, and we are very sure that the desire in him (if he entertains it at all) of either leading a Government or forming a member of it, is not so strong as to induce him "to delude the ignorant" for that purpose. We have every confidence in his honesty and the tenants may rest assured that the most strenuous exertions will be made to settle finally and forever the "vexed" Land Question.

A despatch was received on Monday, by Mr. I. C. Hall, that W. B. Dawson was tracked, *en route* for the Western States, and as it is probable that the swindler will be arrested on a charge of forgery, and brought back here under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, all his dishonesty in its fullest extent will become developed and published to the world. At present we have heard of isolated cases only, such as one gentleman, who was swindled by Dawson out of £400 worth of oil, on the very day on which he absconded. One most industrious and honest young man was defrauded out of £600 or £700, partly by book account, and partly by forged notes of hand. As to the extent of his other forgeries there is no exact knowledge as yet, but that they are extensive and widespread, the January Court will abundantly prove. Another accomplished scheme which Dawson possessed, was to obtain notes of hand for certain amounts, and afterwards charge them for larger sums. Thus, one person who had given him a note of hand for £42, was startled to learn that the Bank of P. E. Island held him responsible for £342. The figure 3, as well as the words "three hundred," were put in after the note was signed. Many a better man has been hanged for lesser crimes, and should Dawson be brought back, we would not be surprized to see him expiate his villiany upon the gallows—a warning to rascals in this community for all time to come.

The news from Rome is still exciting, but we imagine that many of the despatches to which the New York *Herald* gives currency, and which find their way into the Provincial papers, must be of a sensational character, got up to tickle the Republican palate of our neighbours and to force the sale and circulation of that paper.

Major-General Doyle has been sworn in Lieut. Governor of NovaScotia, and Col. Harding Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. Both these officers, having received their commission from the Dominion Government, are not entitled to the distinction of 'Excellency' before their names, as was the case when the Commissions emanated from Her Majesty the Queen. The local Councillors, too, both Executive and Legislative, for each Province of the Dominion, are shorn of the prefix "Honorable." Thus are the honors and profits of the Dominion reserved to the members of the General Parliament.

Notice.—Mr. Eckstadt desires to announce that he will not deliver the potatoes grown by him, and which he stated he was willing to distribute among the farmers, until spring, so as to insure their preservation. Parties will, therefore, save themselves the trouble of sending for, or asking the potatoes this fall, as they will not be delivered up until next spring.

We have received from Messrs. John Dougall & Son, 126 Great St. James Street, Montreal, the second, or November No. of "The New Dominion Monthly" Magazine. The articles contained in this No., although as varied as those of its predecessor, are not, by any means, as interesting. We see that a sketch of the life and labors of Father Mathew, from the pen of the Hon. Thomas Darcy McGee, is promised in the December No., which, otherwise, promises to be unusually interesting.

The article headed "A Clever Operator," which we copy into our fourth page from the Toronto *Globe*, although true in most particulars, is incorrect in stating that Lieutenant Governor Dundas gave "Col. Graham" letters of introduction to Hon. Mr. Cartier, and other gentlemen in Canada. "Col." Graham *was*, we understand, a Scotch gentleman, of good birth, who had served in Austria and Mexico, but an "itching palm" induced him to turn swindler. Thus do we find rogues infesting every class of society.

Hard Times.—We hope all our subscribers will strain a point to pay us this month, as we are deuced hard up to obtain supplies of paper, &c., for the winter.

The Steamship *Java*, with European mails, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and the mails for this Island may be expected here to-day.

To Correspondents.—"Manoah Rowe" will appear next week.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter DesBrisay Stewart, late of the Royal Artillery, Adjutant General of this Island, died this morning—November 1st—at Spring Park, the residence of his son in-law, Theophilus DesBrisay, Esq. The deceased gentleman was the son of Charles Stewart, Esq., formerly Her Majesty's Attorney General of this Island, and was born in Charlottetown, in 1785. In the year 1799—when but fourteen years of age—he received a Commission in Her Majesty's service, as Ensign, and in that year did duty in the old Barracks in this City. In 1807 he took part in the expedition against Copenhagen. In various parts of the world he served his country as an officer in the Artillery, and, in that service, subsequently attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Shortly after his promotion, Lieut. Colonel Stewart sold out of the service, and returned to his native Island. The deceased will be deeply regretted by all his acquaintances. His kinoly disposition rendered him a general favorite, and he never appeared more happy than when engaged in acts of kindness.—*Isl.*

The late Colonel Stewart was buried with military honors to-day. The Militia and Volunteers turned out in great force; and the Fire Companies also walked in procession. The citizens very generally paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of the gallant and venerable Colonel, by joining in his funeral procession.—*Ex.*

In consequence of Lieut. Colonel Rankin's retirement from the command of the Prince of Wales Volunteers, Lieut Longworth was, on Monday, elected Captain of the Company; and Ensign Newson, Lieut. Color Sergeant Louris was chosen Ensign. A committee, consisting of the officers and two Sergeants was appointed to prepare an address congratulating Lieut. Colonel Rankin on his promotion and regretting his resignation. The Colonel, in a few very appropriate remarks, bade the Company farewell, but not before he was elected by acclamation one of its honorary members.

From our correspondent at Pinette, we learn that the shipping business at that port is quite brisk this fall. Captain Westaway's Bark, and seven smaller vessels, were loading there with oats last week. The roads leading to the bridge are very bad. What has become with the money that should have been expended on them last spring but was not.—*Pat.*

The Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court, for Queen's County, opened on Monday last. The Record contains 5 summary suits, and 20 appeals. Louis H. Davies, Esq., was called to the Bar, on the first day of the term.—*Isl.*

The Swindling rascal, Bancroft, who represented himself as the agent of a firm in Boston, engaged in lumbering in Maryland, U. S., and whose doings in this vicinity were noticed in our last, found his way to Georgetown and Montague Bridge last week, where he was guilty of several dirty transactions. On Saturday last, he borrowed a horse and gig, under false pretences, from Mr. Kearney, of Lot 61, and cleared out with them. He drove to Summerside on Tuesday, left the horse and gig, and escaped to the Mainland on board a schooner. Mr. Kearney and his friends had been in pursuit of the rascal for several days.—*Isl.*

The Shooting Match of the Prince of Wales Volunteers came off on Monday, on the shore in front of Government Farm. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, with 5 rounds at each distance. The prizes, which will be distributed on parade, on Monday next, were awarded as follows:

1st prize, Corp'l N. McNeill,
2d " Pte. D. McKinnon,
3d " Pte. R. Fitzgerald,
4th " Lieut. F Longworth,
5th " Sergt. W Robertson,
6th Corpl. James Houston.

At the close of the regular competition a match for all comers was started, when Corporal McNeill again carried off the first, Ensign Newson the second, and Sergt. Robertson the third prize. The two former were ties at 18 points, and on firing off, scored each an outer with the first round, a centre with the second, and an outer with the third. Corporal McNeill made a bull's eye with the fourth shot, while his competitor only made a centre, and this decided the contest. For the all comers the range was 400 yards, with 5 rounds per man.—*Pat.*

The Fishing Schooner Rattler, McKenzie, owned by the Messrs. Owen; and the Adele, Patterson, belonging to the Mechanics' Fishing Company, arrived from the Gulf to-day, the former with 218 barrels, and the latter with 200 barrels mackerel.—*Pat.*

News by Telegraph.

London, Sunday 27.

News from Italy is startling. Despatches were received on Saturday, stating that Garrabaldi was marching on Rome. His command was divided in two columns, which were taking different directions. The column under Garribaldi had arrived at Monte Rotando, only a few miles from and in sight of the Holy City.

The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but contested the ground as they retreated.

Bagmora was again captured and is now held by the Garrabaldians.

Boston, Oct. 28.

The Fenian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of Grove was completed on Friday. The Jury found a verdict of not Guilty. Murgridge, who confessed he shot O'Donnell, was discharged after a short examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that he was hopelessly insane.

The trial of the Fenians now imprisoned at Dublin begins on Monday. Gen. Fariola has declined the service of Counsel and will defend himself. It is reported that a man hailing from Dungarvon has turned State's evidence.

It is said that the Royal Bank of Liverpool cannot resume business, and its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

The London *Times* editorially commends the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold,

Despatches from Constantinople state that a change has been made in the administration of the Island of Candia. Omar Pasha has been relieved of command there, and ordered to the Danube, and Hussein Pasha has been commissioned to succeed Omar Pasha as Governor of the military in the Island.

London, Oct. 28.

The French fleet of iron clad war vessels destined for service in the Roman waters left Toulon under an Imperial Order at six o'clock this morning.

The troops which were designated to operate in defence of the Holy See on the occasion of the first Garribaldian alarm, and which have been encamped near town, are again in motion, and are to embark and sail for the Papal territory immediately.

The French authorities are engaged in shipping war material on board of transport vessels with great activity.

General Garribaldi is now at the head of 4000 men.

On Saturday the soldiers of King Victor Emmanuel refused to fight against Garribaldi. The cause of national unity in the Council of the King's Government is gaining ground. It is now considered certain that a thoroughly radical ministry will be formed, whose policy will be devoted to making Rome the capital of Italy.

Quebec, Oct. 28.

The ringleaders concerned in the demonstration of the ship carpenters strike were arrested to-day. A mob of roughs to the number of several hundred attempted a rescue, but were driven off by the soldiers. Bail to any amount was offered for the release of the prisoners, but was refused. The road is guarded by a strong detachment of the rifle brigade.

Toronto, Oct. 28.

The run on the Banks which has been going on here for a few days past has virtually ceased. There was but little demand for gold to-day.

Paris, Oct. 27.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says that the fleet at Toulon has been kept back at the request of the King of Italy but it has now sailed for the Italian coast because no Cabinet has been formed at Florence, and because Garribaldi is menacing the city of Rome. The action of the French Government, it declares, is not aggressive. Both Italy and France are interested in the preservation of order and the vindication of law. The *Moniteur* hopes that the *entente cordiale* between the two countries will not be disturbed.

Paris, Oct. 27

A Banquet was given yesterday by the Foreign Commissioners of the Exposition to the French Members, at which speeches were made and cordial feelings manifested. M. Rouher, Minister of Foreign Affairs was present, and made an important and significant speech. He alluded to the present crisis in the Italian peninsula, and said he hoped Italy would not, under the influence of bad passions, be led to engage in a war with France, but that she would emerge from this great national trial purified and a friend of order.

Florence, Oct 27.

Two battles have been fought between the volunteers under Garribaldi and the Papal troops. The first took place at Monti Rotondo and the second was fought further south at Torrette. In both these engagements, which were of a desperate character, the invaders were victorious, and Garribaldi has now arrived before Rome with 10,000 men under his command.

London, Oct. 28.

News has been received that a desperate battle was fought near Monti Rotonda on Friday

Garribaldi won the victory with four battalions. He put to flight and pursued the Papal forces, taking one hundred prisoners and three guns. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

At one time during the day reinforcements for the Papal troops arrived upon the field, and success seemed doubtful.

At the end of the conflict, Gen. Garribaldi, who led his brave volunteers in person, was completely successful. He immediately followed up his victory, and defeated the soldiers of the Pope, who fell back on Rome and were pursued. At last accounts from the South, Garribaldi, with all his army, estimated from 10,000 to 12,000 strong, had advanced to the outer fortifications of Rome. Great agitation prevailed within the City. The authorities are hourly expecting an attack from the Garribaldians, flushed with their recent victory.

Pope Pius IX. had retired from the Vitican, and sought refuge and protection within the Castle of St. Bugelo [Angelo.]

Dublin, Oct. 31.

At the session yesterday of the Special Commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, a motion was made by the Counsel for the defence that the accused be tried by a mixed panel composed in equal numbers of Catholic and Protestant Jurymen. The motion was denied by the Judges.—The prisoner General Warren declined the services of counsel, declaring that he was a citizen of the United Sates, and refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court in his case.—Two policemen were shot last night and instantly killed. The murders are directly charged upon the Fenians, and energetic efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators.—Fenian Colonel Riley, who was rescued at Manchester, has escaped from England.—Buckley, one of the Fenians captured at Dungarven, has turned Queen's evidence. He appeared before a special commission to-day and testified against Warren. In his evidence he gives a complete account of the expedition which ended with the landing at Dungarven.—The International Exhibition will be closed on the 3rd of November.

Paris, Oct. 31, (night.)

Semi-official evening journals say that the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal Provinces was ordered by the Italian Government without the consent of France and this action they declare, has brought about a crisis in the relations between the two countries which is dangerous to peace.

Florence, Oct. 31, eve.

The Pontifical troops have all been withdrawn from the country and are concentrated within the fortifications of Rome.—The Garribaldians have taken possession of a portion of the Railway between Rome and Civita Vecchia, and torn up the rails. The army of King Victor Emmanuel is advancing in the direction of Rome.

London, Oct. 31, midnight.

No further advices have been received from the City of Rome. The means of direct communication have been destroyed by cutting the telegraph wires and tearing up the Railroads.—Latest news from Rome comes almost exclusively by way of Florence.

London, Nov. 3.

The French troops have entered the Holy City. The Italian reserve has been called out.

It is reported on good authority that Prussia has pledged her support to Italy, in the ture of friendly relations between France. It is known that there is relations between France and Prus much uneasines and apprehensions cles.

Gen. Menebrea, Prime Ministe note justifies the advance of the Ita the Papal territory. He says the Italian Government and the violati ember Treaty by the French requ ment.

The trial of General Warren fo Fenianism is concluded. He wa treason and felony.

To the summons of the King, G by refusing to disband his army or terprise against Rome unless a ch the present reactionary Ministry, w Government of Italy in accord will.

Dublin, Nov. 1st.—Great excit caused here by the shooting of t Wednesday night. A proclamatio by the Government, offering a rew the arrest of the assassins. The and throughout the Island are searc derers. Two suspected persons h apprehended, and are now in cust amination.

London, Nov. 1.—As the last leaving Rio Janeiro, a report reac the Brazilian troops had captured —called by the natives Neembun, Paraguay. It was also reported ers and a great quantity of milit en into their hands.

Florence, Nov., 1.—The *Nazi* denies the truth of the rumor that arrived at Rome. The Italian army the Papal territory, is under comma ni. Garibaldi has retired from made no reply to the summons of ment to disarm his volunteers.

The marriage of King George of G Olga took place to-day with great pom

The Moniteur of to-day, says that th has demanded of King Victor Emman the invasion of the Roman territory by

At the last accounts from the South at Monterotonda, with a force estimat

The police have taken possession of of the National party, and the headqu ganization at Florence and elsewhere. Government.

The Provincial Correspondenze, semi-official character, says Pruss will difficulty should such action on her p serve the peace of Europe.

From Me

New York, Nov 1st.—Intelligence says at the present moment Mexi from petty internal strife than she h there being perfect quiet throughou except in the State of Guadlera, whe broils. Santa Anna's trial has been been condemned to death. Throug to be pardoned and banished, a pra upon the President to grant, decla terrible act to execute the General, good and valiant deeds he has perf brutal to carry out the sentence of deerepid man. He will probably b ed for life.

WESTMORLAN

The above Fair came off on th tised, and although there was continuous rainy day, yet it cle noon. Upwards of one thousan a very short time. Never was active operations for the time al ticles to the best advantage for Band was in attendance, but res tunity of sounding an instrument ed to excess. Mr. Henry Pal Ladyship, the proprietor of the erous gift, in the shape of pr place, after receiving all the opened the Fair in a short but e menting the exhibitors, etc. o thing of the kind introduced ou the many advantages to be der tions; hoped it would be contin would be increased by a small would enable them another ye Townships, viz: Townships N as to make the thing more gen

Cornelius Howat, Esq., and members of Parliament, quite and heartily congratulated hum met with, and promised their from the Legislature next year

The young Horse produced the Mare by Thomas Myers, Rev. Mr. Sterns and Mr. McV we have seen at this time of th Pigs were very fine, particul Mr. James Howat, and a Bo were a credit to any settlement were not quite equal to som Charlottetown; but a Potatoe Lowther, was a credit to him family are quite celebrated chines, Mowing Machines and serve the hearty thanks of th much for the articles outside ed our attention to the inside, display of Cloths of all colors and women's wear, Socks, Rugs, Table Cloths, &c., &c. many samples of Grain as m this was owing to many sup put off. The Oats weighed butter was very good; there and it was hard to distingu was very good, but not supe Hydes. The Pumpkins, T Carrots, &c., were very exc

The following is a list o viz:—

Best Horse—Cornelius Lo
" Mare—Thomas Myers
" Cow—James McVicie
" Bull—John Inman.
" Ewe—Barnabus Trow
" Ram—John Hall.
" Sow—James Howat.
" Boar—George Howat
" 5 bushels Barley—Ja
" 3 bushels Oats—Matt
" 1 bushel Peas—Georg
" 3 bushels Buckwheat—
" Tub of Butter, 20 lbs
" Cheese, 20 lbs—Geor
" 6 yds Grey Homespun and dyed near the
" Black Homespun—M
" Twilled Flannel—Mr
" Piece of women's wea
" Piece of Cotton and son.
" Hearth Rug (woollen
" Hearth Rug (rag)—
" Piece of Flannel, (co
" 3 pairs of Woollen S
" 3 pairs Stockings—M
" Table Cloth (linen)—
" Woollen Shawl—Mr
" Cart—Wm. Rogerso
" Plough—Thomas Ro
" Squash and Turnip brook.
" Bed Quilt, recomme
" Potatoe Digger,
" Apples.