

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

Pathe Point, Oct. 2.
The North American has arrived.
Londonderry, Sept. 21.
Considerable uneasiness felt at French troops in Rome and Garibaldi's. Hopes of a serious complication, with the exception of chiefly founded on the expectation that the Pope will shortly leave Rome. The Sacred College exerting their influence to induce him to seek asylum in Spain or Austria. If the Pope departs and the French follow his example, Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

Reported that Guyon's forces will be increased to 20,000 men.
The Times says the Papal army no longer exists, for the 4000 men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned prisoners of Cialdini.

The Herald says that the Papal army is defeated, but not dishonored. Lamoriciere was evidently outnumbered, his forces ill-organized, and no match for regular army led by able commanders.

The Chronicle says the result of the recent battle is to transfer to Sardinia the whole of the Papal territory, with the exception of Rome, Viterbo, and Civita Vecchia.

Foreign journals notice prominently the struggle between the civil and military leaders of the Italian revolution, and the subject is adverted to in several morning papers.

The Herald says the fate of Italy is involved in the struggle between Count Cavour and Garibaldi.

The Times observes that both men mean the same thing, and are endeavoring to obtain the same object, but Cavour recognizes difficulties which have to be avoided, while Garibaldi believes he can ride down all obstacles under his hand.

Garibaldi's system of admirable against his own countrymen, but Cavour will be indisposed to Italy as an antagonist for France and Austria.

The submarine cable intended to connect Algiers and Tunis will be laid at Minorca to establish a communication between Algiers and Paris via Spain.

Expected Capua will capitulate to-day. Garibaldi has appointed Signor Raffi proprietor of Sicily. Baron Brenier will leave Naples on Thursday. Reported that Mazzini has arrived at Naples. Garibaldi will leave to-morrow for Capua.

Turin, Sept. 20.
After official publication of Cialdini's victory the city was *en fete*. The illuminations were general.

The Journal Armoria of Florence had been seized for publishing an article insulting to the Emperor of the French.

Lamoriciere's defeat will hasten the departure of the King of Naples from Gaeta. The Herald's Paris correspondent is informed that the Manifesto by the Pope announcing his determination to withdraw from Rome is already prepared.

The Times, quoting a Turin letter of the 8th, says if Garibaldi persists in attacking Rome while the French and Pope are there, the government of Victor Emmanuel will repulse an attack in concert with his allies no matter what may be the consequences.

The same letter also says that complete anarchy reigns in Sicily and administrative disorder at Naples.

The battle of the 18th between Lamoriciere and Cialdini lasted six hours.

After the battle of the 18th the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated. The foreign troops will return to their respective countries.

Lamoriciere, with a few horsemen, succeeded in reaching Ancona. Outside Ancona there are no single Pontifical battalions. There are vague rumors in Paris that Napoleon would attend the Imperial meeting at Warsaw.

The Times's article says:—On the news of Lamoriciere's defeat funds opened with a further fractional improvement, which was steadily upheld throughout the day. Money is exceedingly abundant. No gold bought by the Bank to-day.

The following special despatch reached Turin on the 24th.
Lamoriciere, with 11,000 men, attacked to-day the positions lately taken by Cialdini, at Castle Tidalo. The fight was short but desperate, with the following result: Junction Lamoriciere's corps with the remainder of his troops at Ancona prevented. 600 prisoners, six pieces of artillery, and a flag were taken. The enemy's wounded, among whom is Gen Piuemad, fell into the hands of Cialdini. Loss of the enemy considerable.

A column of 4000 men made a sortie from Ancona and took part in the fight, but were compelled to retire, pursued by the Sardinian troops.

The Sardinian and Neapolitan fleet opened fire against Ancona. The 600 prisoners taken at Spoleto are Irishmen. The Sardinian Government wished the British Minister to take charge of and send them home, but he declined, saying he could not regard them as British subjects.

No foreign minister, except the French, had been ordered to quit Turin. A letter had been addressed by Garibaldi to Victor Emmanuel, demanding immediate dismissal of Cavour and Farini, also demanding 20,000 Sardinian soldiers to garrison Naples. Garibaldi's letter is couched in respectful, but energetic terms. Above conditions are specified by Garibaldi as *non negotiable*. Good understanding between him and Piedmont.

The King immediately despatched a note to Garibaldi, contents not known.

Ministry will communicate to Sardinian Parliament the demands of Garibaldi and will request its approval of their conditions. This approval he withheld, Cabinet will resign.

If Garibaldi's request is granted the King will place himself at the head of his army and march on Naples.

Much agitation prevailed at Turin. Rumor current in Paris that Persigny will shortly replace Thouvenot for Foreign Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

St. John's, Nfld, Oct. 2.
The Royal Mail Steamship Canada from Liverpool on Saturday, left on the 22nd via Queenstown on the 23rd, and passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock on Monday night, en route to Halifax and Boston.

The Canada was boarded by the News Yacht and a summary of her news obtained. The steamship Prince Albert from New York, via St. John's, Newfoundland, arrived at Galway on the 2nd.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd.
New York, Oct. 3.
Italian affairs were unchanged. The Papal army was virtually disbanded. Ancona was besieged and blockaded. Garibaldi was preparing to march against Capua. He had again said that he would only proclaim the Kingdom of Italy from Rome.

The Paris Bourse had advanced a half per cent.
Vague rumors existed in England of unsatisfactory China news via Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.
The Queen and Prince Albert were embarking at Gravesend for Antwerp on the day the Canada left Liverpool.

The weather was again unfavorable for the crops.
On the 22nd Garibaldi's troops had disembarked at the mouth of the Gaerglina and interrupted the communication of the Papal troops between Capua and Gaeta.

It was rumored that Napoleon had caused a fresh proclamation to the inhabitants repeating that he will only proclaim at Rome the constitution and Kingdom, and will not accomplish the annexation at present. It was expected that on his return he will operate against Capua. An early capitulation of that place was expected.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS had returned from Algeria.
The Bourse was firm and animated.

The Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia will not be accompanied by their ministers to Warsaw.

It was rumored that Napoleon had caused the Car to be notified that he would have pleasure in joining the circle at Warsaw, and dispel by personal explanations the distrust entertained respecting the designs of France.

SARDINIA AND ROME.
The official Turin Gazette gives a formal denial to the reports of certain letters having been received and answered by the King.

The statement is nevertheless reiterated in Turin correspondence, and the substance of the King's reply to Garibaldi is given. The King wrote his reply without consulting his ministers, as it did not concern them personally.

It completely saves the dignity of the crown. He speaks in the language of a monarch, and in his *monarch's* proper, points out that he knows how to resist the suggestions and influences of a foreign power even when menacing, and declares that he cannot comply with such pretensions from a man whose successes seem to mislead him.

The Sardinian Government had notified the foreign powers of the blockade of Ancona, and the principles of maritime rights agreed upon at the Paris congress will be observed.

It was reported that the Papal army was virtually disbanded after the defeat of Lamoriciere. The London Times regards it as no longer in existence, and argues that the 4000 men besieged at Ancona can have no motive in prolonging a resistance, and may already be regarded as prisoners.

The Dublin News had published a letter from an Irish source stating that a great battle had been fought outside of Perugia, resulting in a Pontifical victory, loss of Piedmontese being over 1000. This was prior to the attack on Perugia.

London Money Market.—The market was unchanged with the exception of a rather more active demand. The billon in the Bank of England had increased £146,000 since last report.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNAUGHT.
St. John's, Oct. 3.
The Connaught, from Galway on the 25th ult., arrived at 3 a.m.

The Palestine arrived at Londonderry on the 24th.
Victor Emmanuel had determined to go to Naples.

The Sardinian ships were to bombard Ancona in nine hours.
Gen. Garibaldi's troops were centered at Volturno.

Queen Victoria embarked for Prussia on the 24th. She will meet the Prince Regent of Prussia at Coburg. Lord John Russell accompanies the Queen, and will, it is said, have a political conference with Baron Scholte, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Four submarine cables between Valencia the Islands of Ivica, Majorca and Minorca, and thence to Barcelona, have been successfully laid.

Prince John of Bourbon, publishes in the Times an appeal to the Spanish people relative to his rights to the Spanish throne.

FRANCE.
The Emperor and Empress reached St. Cloud on the 23rd.

Napoleon, in a speech at Algiers, promised best efforts to forward the interests of the colony.

The Sardinian Ambassador had quitted Paris, leaving the business of the legation to the Secretary.

NAPOLES.
No new movement had been made by Garibaldi.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Sept. 25, 12 M.—Broadstuffs market opens with full prices. Corn tends upwards; mixed at 35s 6d.

THE WEATHER here is favorable for the crops, but in other sections it is unfavorable. Provisions quiet but steady.

eminent has decided that the French soldiers of the Papal army, who were home prisoners, shall be immediately returned home to their families.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Patrie announces as a false report, that the Emperor expressed a wish to be invited to visit Warsaw.

Garibaldi in a letter published in the Official Journal of Naples, says, "Although I am quite disposed to sacrifice all personal feeling on the altar of freedom, I can never be reconciled with men who have sold an Italian Province."

Nevertheless, a decree of Garibaldi, promulgates the Sardinian Constitution for Naples and Sicily, but without fixing a day for carrying it into effect.

The French *Moniteur* l'Annee says there is nothing in the state of European politics to prevent the usual six months furlough being given on the first of October.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.
St. John's, Nfld, Oct. 4.
The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, Sept. 26, and Queenstown on the 27th, for New York, arrived off Cape Race at 3 o'clock this P.M. Her services are two days later than those of the Connaught.

Steamship Fulton from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th.
The Sardinians continued to advance into the Papal States.

The fortress of Santo Leo surrendered after some firing, and was occupied by the Sardinians.

Ancona was bombarded nine hours by the Sardinian fleet. A vigorous fire was kept up in return. Later dispatches say the operations by land and sea continued at intervals.

The Sardinians had occupied the fortress of Cartellina.

The official Roman journal contains Antonelli's note, claiming assistance from the Catholic Powers.

Garibaldi has concentrated his troops on the heights of Volturno, preparatory to the attacking the Neapolitan forces.

The Garibaldians had met with some reverses near Capua, losing about 200 men. Garibaldi, in a fresh proclamation, indicates that he will join the Sardinian troops in their march upon Rome, and then will march against Venice.

The antagonism between Garibaldi and the Piedmontese Government continued.

The King of Naples had published decrees at Gaeta, ordering a state of siege in all the provinces where the revolutionary elements were active, and cashiering all the officers of the marine guilty of high treason, except those of one vessel which went to Gaeta.

The Republicans were gaining ground in Naples and their influence upon Garibaldi was increasing.

It is reported that Victor Hugo had arrived at Naples.

Cardinal Sforza had been expelled from Naples by the Dictatorial Government.

It is positively asserted notwithstanding the official contradictions, that the French Emperor sought an invitation to the Royal meeting at Warsaw.

Breakfasts are advancing in France. The Paris Bourse was firm at 36 1/2.

The English news is unimportant. There had been a severe storm on the southern and eastern coasts, and some shipwrecks.

The weather had been broken, but was fine and promising, when the City of Baltimore sailed.

There had been two failures in the grain trade: Wm. Archer & Son, London, for £45,000 sterling, and Thomas Nurks for £20,000.

Cape of Good Hope mails have arrived in England.

Prince Albert was at the Cape, and had met with an enthusiastic reception.

The City of Baltimore has 582 passengers and a large cargo.

WALKER'S SURRENDER.
(From the N.Y. Times, Oct. 2.)
We have received, by the way of New Orleans, some particulars of the capture of the Walker expedition after the flight from Truxillo. The party which pursued Walker up the Rio Negro was composed of British Marines and Honduran troops. Walker surrendered to the former; and before he was handed over to the authorities of Honduras, Commander Salmon, of the Icarus, exacted a promise that the prisoners should not be harmed until their return from the Belice, where he immediately went to get fresh orders. Walker was shot on the 12th of September, during the absence of the Icarus, in violation of an express stipulation. There is no basis for the supposition that the British officer was responsible for his death, or was in any way connected with the matter. Walker himself forfeited all claims to mercy when he refused the conditions of surrender offered him in Truxillo. The relations of the parties then became indifferent. Captain Salmon no longer acted in an independent capacity. He was now the agent of the Honduran Government.

He conveyed its troops to the Rio Negro, helped to capture Walker, and had no choice but to deliver him up when required to do so. All his personal influence was exerted to save the lives of the filibusters, and, when that failed, he left for the Belice to get more positive instructions from the Governor of that colony. Walker really owes his death to his own obstinacy. He persisted in calling himself a Nicaraguan. If he had claimed American protection, as an American citizen, he would have been saved with the rest; but the ruling passion of his life was strong in death, and the mercy which he so often refused to others was at last denied to him.

EXECUTION OF GENERAL WALKER.
NEW YORK, October 3.
The Havana *Diarie* contains the following account of Walker's death:
"On the 11th ult., at 7 o'clock p.m., Walker was notified of his sentence of death, and to this startling message the only reply he made was to ask at what hour it would be executed, and whether he had time to write."

INFANT EDUCATION.
I would raise my voice, says Dr. Ferguson, against the present system of brain-work, mislabeled infantile education. It is physical or is ignorant, of the laws both of the physical and functional development of the most important organ. It neglects the sequences under which its various faculties appear. It has little regard to the laws under which the senses develop the powers of the brain. It either crushes the imagination so active in childhood, by a premature development of the reflective faculties, or it over-whelms a faculty, which requires no stimulus by a host of artificial expedients. Hence the greater development of early mischief: hence the errors of the present system are so methodized and overrated, so many prices are offered for treading its paths, that few would listen to, and fewer practice, its precepts. One of the most thoughtful minds of our time, (Sir B. Brodie,) in printing out some of its views, has all but preferred leaving the brain falter, storing it, as it is now stored, in infancy and childhood.

THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.
"In days of yore, a mighty rumbling was heard in a mountain. It was said to be in labour, and multitudes flocked together, from far and near, to see what it would produce. After long expectation, and many wide speculations from the by-standers—some popped a mouse!"

THE ABOVE paragraph, although a fable, is literally true, as respects our present government. It has been well known, for some time past, that the country was in the midst of one of its periodical ministerial crises. That threats of resignation had been made, a cabinet meeting called, and other movements of a similar nature gone into, which led public opinion to think that "something was up."

The precise cause of all this was not officially announced, but it was more than surmised to be intimately connected with the Orange imbroglio at Kingston; and the anticipated report that when the Governor sent for him, he would not go. Mr. Vankoughnet and Sidney Smith were as indignant as anybody need be. Their friends and their journalists openly denounced the conduct of the Governor, and the public were entreated to wait until the Royal party would be gone, and they would see what the Ministers had been doing and intended to do. Well, we have waited, and what is the upshot? Simply, that Mr. J. A. Macdonald is to make an explanation, to the effect that he "tried to induce the Duke of Newcastle to enter Kingston, and failed."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
The proprietor of the *Leader* is responsible for suggesting to us this line of Shakespeare. That gentleman publishes three newspapers, —no not three newspapers, but one newspaper under three different names. The *Leader*, *Patriot*, and *News of the Week*, are all made up of the same type, some news and advertisements, with scarcely a shade of difference; and thus the same article is sold under a variety of names. This may be all very well as a matter of business; and is doubtless a great accommodation to the taste of the Newspaper public;—just as a patent-medicine-man gravely assures us his pills which are quite inert with some persons, when sold at "Aloes, Isiah and Myrrh," yet operate powerfully under the cognomen of "Isiah, Aloes and Myrrh." In other words, a slight transmutation of a name does much to assist to modify the action, even of the same thing; and looking at it in this way, there really is a good deal in a name, and "a rose by any other name" does not "smell so sweet." This seems conclusive. But then, it is in the thing and not in the name that the value lies, and "what's in a name" when so many of them designate the same thing. After all, the *Leader* by any other name would look as well; and "the rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." "What's in a name?"

THE "PATRIARCH."
There is a singular inaptitude on the part of a large portion of the public, in correctly apprehending names: names of persons, places and things. Who does not occasionally see his own name, or the name of his locality, or some familiar thing, so shockingly transposed or mutilated as scarcely to be recognized. Everybody can easily call up a number of such instances. The latest we have seen occurred in a Post Office (not the nearest one) on the delivery of the mail.—Among the numerous applications for papers was one for the "Patriarch." "What paper is that?" asked some one. "Oh," said the Postmaster, smiling, "he always asks for the 'Patriarch,' and sometimes I laugh at him and tell him there is no such paper. He means the *Patriot*, and finally comes it out with a 'Well, well, give me my paper.'"

It is evident that Mr. Beatty is not aware of the whole number of newspapers accredited to him.

The conquest of Naples by Garibaldi, which was effected in 31 days, only cost his army, according to official reports, eight men killed and sixteen wounded.

THE HERALD.
CARLETON PLACE.
Wednesday, October 10, 1880.
Hurrah for Bell.
BATHURST DIVISION.

FIRST DAY'S POLLING.

	Bell	Shaw
Bastard and Burgess	97	83
Rear of Yonge and Beckett	150	71
Front of Yonge	150	11
Front of Beckett	150	30
Front of Leeds and Landsdowne	166	116
Rear of Leeds and Landsdowne	166	116
North Crosby	166	116
South Crosby	166	116
Ramsay	166	116
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke	166	116
Dalhousie	166	116
Pakenham	166	116
Montague	166	116
South Sherbrooke	166	116
Beckett	166	116
Drummond	166	116
North Elmley	166	116
North Burgess	166	116
Smith's Falls	166	116
Town of Perth	166	116
	1478	1347
	1347	

Majority for BELL 131

AN EPISCOPAL DISPUTE.
A question of much interest to Protestants in general, and to "Churchmen" in particular, is just now on the tapis in Upper Canada.

The occupant of the Theological chair in Trinity College, Toronto, is openly charged with teaching doctrines of an anti-Protestant, Puseyite, and semi-Popish tendency. The gravity of the charge is heightened by the fact that it is preferred by a person of no less standing and dignity than Dr. Cronyn, Bishop of Huron, who has seen fit to warn the clergy and the people under his charge against allowing their sons to become subjected to so obnoxious an influence.

It is alleged that the teachings in question are expositions of a certain private catechism which are made the vehicle for imparting doctrines unrecognized by the Thirty-nine Articles, and unknown to Protestantism.

The Bishop of Huron claims to have in his possession extracts and quotations from this catechism, and asks the authorities of the College to produce the document in full, and allow the public to judge for themselves. This is the case for the prosecution, so to speak.

As might have been expected, the Lord Bishop of Toronto valiantly meets the defence. He is, of course, mightily indignant at the charge being preferred against his pet College, and coming from such a quarter too! He does well to be indignant. His holy anger is not only pardonable, it is meritorious. The Bishop of Toronto protests, strongly protests. His clergy protest. A number of graduates, who formerly attended the obnoxious exposition, protest. The Rural Dean of Niagara, and the clergy associated with him, protest. The whole defence is the only remedy, "let it palpitate."

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO CANADA.
(From the Times' Special Correspondent.)
KINGSTON, Sept. 6.
The Royal tour through Upper Canada has reached as far as this dirty, stagnant little town on the shores of Lake Ontario. The Royal visit here, though very brief, has been more than sufficiently long to afford a most unfavourable impression of both place and people, and to give in its struggling streets—irregular without picturesque, and desolate without antiquity—another instance, if one were wanted, of how difficult it is to force any town into the dignity of a capital.

To such a position with regard to Canada it was at one time thought probable that Kingston might be elevated; and, in spite of the opposition of the people, every influence of the then Governor General was devoted to the attainment of that end. The result is much to be regretted, as it will be with Ottawa some five years hence. The fact of the Parliament buildings having been solemnly commenced at the latter place is not of much account. Houses of Parliament have been scattered almost broadcast over Canada without affecting a new capital anywhere, or at all shaking the consideration of the people for their only representative metropolis at Montreal. The building at Ottawa, if ever finished, will make an admirable lunatic asylum whenever the town is sufficiently prosperous to require them for that purpose; and until then, and as some £400,000 will be necessary for their completion, the works may only be continued with the slow dignity which is exclusively to Parliament buildings both here and at home. The course taken by His Royal Highness to reach this dismal little township of Kingston was about as circuitous as could well be managed, and at the same time one of the very best for showing him the magnificent scenery of the Upper Ottawa, and the beautiful and agreeable form, the difficulties incident to Canadian travel in the wilder parts of the country.

THE UPPER OTTAWA.
This day's tour had rather looked forward to by the Prince and all the Royal party, and, excepting the unfavourable impression of heat and dust (common to essential parts of a rough day's travel anywhere), the whole journey from first to last was one of the most agreeable and diversified that the Prince has had in Canada. He left Ottawa a little before eight o'clock on the morning of the 3rd, and some two hours after a loyal, patient, and much-endured crowd had been waiting at the railway station, he was in the town of Ottawa, where he was met by a small party of his friends. The first stage was by carriage to Aymer, a little village on the Upper Ottawa, and about ten miles from that town. There was no peculiarity about this drive save that it was very rapid and very dusty—for the day for once was fine and the few rays of the sun were not so oppressive as usual. The Prince was in a good humour, and gave promise of one of those scorching days which at this time of the year occasionally glare down on Canada with all the heat of a West Indian summer. If there had been no arches over the road, which would have been worthy of special mention, it would have been a very ordinary drive, but as it was, it was a very different matter. The Prince was in a good humour, and gave promise of one of those scorching days which at this time of the year occasionally glare down on Canada with all the heat of a West Indian summer. If there had been no arches over the road, which would have been worthy of special mention, it would have been a very ordinary drive, but as it was, it was a very different matter.

At Aymer a pretty little village below Ottawa, the whole place was cheerier with arches of every sort. What they wanted was high artifice was more than compensated by their number and speaking at random. I should say there must have been an arch erected or garland hung across the road for every ten people in the place.

At Aymer the party embarked on board a steamer which was to convey them higher up the Ottawa to Portage, where canoe were waiting. The scenery during the journey was of exquisite beauty. The weather was that hot, dead, sultry calm when lake scenery, as this art of the river may be called, is always seen to the best advantage—when the water seems to languish under the sun in a lazy calm as if oppressed by heat, and the mountains in the distance seem to be about them, with all the rich, soft glowing indistinctness of one of Turner's landscapes. It was such a lake as this the Prince went up with, a great, fertile, but utterly wild country stretching round—a huge extent of rich unutilized land, supporting a wolf or a bear to such a distance of square miles as, under happier auspices, would give food and labour for all the people of Lancashire.

Concluded next week.

On the forenoon of Friday a young man named William Edwards, son of Mr. Edwards, hair-dresser, Church street, suddenly met his death by the accidental discharge of a gun. It appears that on the morning in question he accompanied a young man named Scott, on a shooting excursion up Yonge Street. After walking about for some time they entered a field near Rosedale, and down on the mountain while the dim sunset youth was in the act of leaping to the ground his foot accidentally came in contact with the gun which he held in his hand, and which was loaded with a heavy charge. The gun was instantly discharged, and the whole of the contents entered the neck of deceased killing him almost instantaneously. He only breathed for a few seconds after the discharge of the killing pistol in the comrade, Scott, who, as it may be well imagined, was in a state of great trepidation at what had taken place, immediately went off for assistance, but it was too late, the spirit of the unfortunate young man had taken its flight to the God who gave it. The body was conveyed down on the mountain while the dim sunset youth was in the act of leaping to the ground his foot accidentally came in contact with the gun which he held in his hand, and which was loaded with a heavy charge. The gun was instantly discharged, and the whole of the contents entered the neck of deceased killing him almost instantaneously. 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