Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer City of Washington was intercepted off Cape Race on the 23d inst., with news to the 11th inst., and the steamer Illinois, from Southampton, 10th inst., for New York, put in at Halifax short of coal on Saturday last. Below, we give a summary of the news by these two arrivals.

The news is mainly confined to details of the battle of Volturno. The Neapolitans, estimated at 30,000 strong, attacked the Garibaldians, first under cover of a thick mist, and carried some positions, and for a time succeeded in driving back the Garibaldians, whose number did not half reach theirs.

Garibaldi went forward revolver in hand.

After a desperate fight of 8 hours duration, the Neapolitans were broken and routed, and were pursued close under the walls of Capua, and a brigade of Germans were cut off and driven to the mountains—the Garibaldians took 5,000 prisoners and retreated.

The Neapolitans had 2,000 killed and wounded; the Garibaldians 1,200 to 2,000. The Royalists subsequently made a sortie to rescue the German brigade and were repulsed. The King of Naples and his brother were present at the battle.

Rumors were current that Capua had surrendered, and that the bombardment was progressing; neither confirmed.

The line of the Volturno is still strongly protected, and it is said that the Neapolitans are prepared to defend their positions.

Some Sardinian troops assisted the Garibaldians

Garibaldi called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples and send him 14,000 men immediately. The Piedmontese had entered the Neapolitan territory. It is reported that the Great Powers protested.

Mazzini was requested by the pro-dictator to quit Naples.

Papal States unchanged.

The Pope remained in Rome.

Lamoricière returned to France.

The French occupied numerous places near Rome. There were reports that the 3d division would be sent from France.

The locality of the engagement at Volturno, and the importance of the position in a strategical point of view, may be understood from the description furnished by Mr E. James, an Englishman, writing from the scene of operations:—

"Take, for a moment, your Map of Italy, and you will see the position of affairs here in a strategical point of view. The king is at Gaeta, a strongly fortified position by sea and land. Capua is also in possession of the King's troops, and from Capua along the main road to Gaeta and its neighborhood he has nearly 60,000 men, not much more than a day's forced march upon Naples. Here the King has rallied his army; here he has hoisted his flag, which floats over the town of Gaeta. And from Gaeta issues to numerous agents instructions for reactionary movements. In fact, while the King still occupies a portion of his kingdom, danger to the cause of Garibaldi never ceases. Should Capua be taken or capitulate, it might possibly induce the King to quit Gaeta; and this crisis has, I have reason to know, been pressed urgently upon the attention of Garibaldi. Capua must be attacked or the army be left to be maintained at the King's expense, to collapse by the influence of time, or of desertion from the King's cause."

Some time ago we were informed that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh had enquired at Berlin if the invasion of the Papal States by the King of Sardinia was not sufficient reason for the two Northern Powers to follow the example of France, and to recall their Ambassadors from Turin. The reply of the Prussian Government is said to have been, that they saw no reason for such a step, until the treaty of Zurich had been directly violated on the part of Sardinia, by an attack upon Venetia.

HUNGARY.—"The accounts which reach us from Hungary," says the *Leipsic Gazette*, "are still more serious. The public mind in that country is much agitated, and this feeling extends every day more and more to the provinces which formerly constituted part of Hungary. The collection of the taxes begins to be attended with serious difficulties, and has already given rise to several regrettable incidents. The arrests to which it was found necessary to have recourse at Temesvar are of a very serious character, as twenty persons among them belong to the higher classes of society. Incendiary proclamations are said to have been found in their possession."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:—A letter just this moment received at the Austrian Embassy declares that the Pope has decidedly made up his mind to quit Rome and retire to Brussels. This is thought to have been accomplished by the influence of the Orleans party, which has always been opposed to his withdrawal to Bavaria.

Count Kisseleff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, was to leave on Sunday for Warsaw.

The steamship *Fulton* passed Cape Race on Sunday, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 18th inst.

All the Great Powers, except England, have signified to the Cabinet at Turin their non-recognition of the Blockade of Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel would enter Naples on the 7th. He had already entered the Neapolitan town of Gaeleamucco, amid much enthusiasm.

Mazzini has refused to leave Naples

Diplomatists at Naples have protested against the Decree relative to Melano—which protest all the Ambassadors have signed.

Gen. Cayon had re-occupied Viterbo.

The Neapolitan Princes had ordered a renewed attack against the Garibaldians.

The annexation vote would be taken in Sicily on 21st.

The utmost activity now prevails at the gun factories department of Woolwich Arsenal, in the manufacture of heavy rifled ordnance, consisting of 80 and 100-pounder Armstrong guns, intended for the naval service.

CHINA.—The Allied Troops reached Peihe August 1st, and were established there. At Pehtang they found Northern forts evacuated. They attacked Tartar Camp on the 12th. Chinese fled in disorder.

At the [illegible] were preparing to resist. The grand [illegible] place opposite Tolago Forts on the 15th August.

Rebels attacked Shanghai on the 18th and were repulsed.

Markets.—Flour market was dull, with slight decline Wheat firm. Provisions quiet. Sugar steady

British and For. American News.

Canada.

EARTHQUAKE IN LOWER CANADA.—On the morning of the 17th inst., at fifteen minutes before six, a shock of an earthquake was felt, in Montreal and other parts of Lower Canada. Beds rocked, windows rattled violently, and stoves did not remain still. Altogether, the shocks are reported to have lasted about five minutes; the first one lasting three, and the second, after an interval of about a minute.—*Patriot.*

New Brunswick.

A terrible murder was committed in a house of ill-fame, in Brussels Street, on the night of Thursday last—a colored woman, named Sally Anne Jackson, having been most cruelly kicked and beaten to death. A verdict of Wilful Murder was found on Saturday by the Coroner's Jury against William Manfuch, a young man, who had been arrested and imprisoned, partly on the evidence of Accomplices, and who is said to have perpetrated this foul deed from revenge, on that account. He was committed for trial.—*Church Witness.*

Nova Scotia.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday evening an idiot boy was nearly killed by the down train near Brookfield. He succeeded the wheels, legs on the track, and was caught by the Cowcatcher and thrown his feet over an embankment. There is hope of his recovery.—*Ex.*

[illegible].—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Nova Scotia commenced its annual session on Wednesday, in the Division Room of Temperance Hall in this city. The Grand Worthy Patriarch, G. W. Associate, Grand Treasurer, Grand Scribe, and Grand Sentinel, were all in their places. The first named gave an address [illegible] and appeals, and reading the Treasurer's account and the Reports of the G. W. P. and G. S. These reports were able and interesting, and exhibit, upon the whole, a hopeful aspect of the Temperance cause.

The principal business transacted at the evening session was the election of officers for the ensuing year. A. Longley, Esq. M. P. P., of Annapolis, was elected G. W. P., and D. Johnston, Esq., of Sydney, C. B., G. W. A. The other officers are—P. Monaghan, Halifax, G. S; Robert Bank, senior, Halifax, G. T; W. H. Porter, Wolfville, G. Chaplain; H. A. Taylor, Halifax, G. C.; and B. S. Seaman, Wallace, G. Sen.

There is a fair attendance of members from the country.

Newfoundland.

The steamer *Osprey*, from St. John's Nfld., and Sydney, C. B., arrived at 1 a. m. Sunday.

The Legislature of Newfoundland has been summoned to meet for despatch of business on the 3d of December next, being near two months earlier than the usual time. This early meeting has been rendered necessary, according to the local papers, by "several public matters requiring the earliest consideration, and amongst them, and probably the most serious question is, that of the necessities of those whom a short fishery and bad crops have left without resources of their own." Serious apprehensions are felt in St. John's that starvation must ensue during the winter in several of the outlying districts, in consequence of the almost total failure of the fishery and the potato crop. The Grand Juries at Bonavista and Burin have made presentments to that effect.—*Ex. paper.*

MEXICO.—The apparently interminable civil wars of Mexico have assumed several new phases of late, which to any ordinary reader are very confused and difficult to understand. The struggle is, as usual, between the Church party and the Liberals, under various leaders, and in various places. The real fact of the case is, that the Priests have got upon the shoulders of the Mexican people, like Sinbad's Old Man of the sea, and rather than be thrown off, are, like the said old man, kicking the said people to death. The lazy, useless Fraternities have got the best part of the property of the country into their hands, and they are using part of it to hire mercenary bravoes to keep the people down.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE.—Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visit to New England was the inspection, it was our privilege to make of Dr J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hear-say, that it was large, yet we were surprised when we came into view of its real magnitude, and still more by the extent and complication of its truly immense business. The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Medico-chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exist in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this is but one eighteenth part of its weight; the other seventeen parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr Ayer's system separates the medical properties of each substance employed and we are here shown the processes by which the *virtues* of each remedial agent are chased through the alembics until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues, are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art and explain every process and every particular, but he maintains that this is the only process by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the treatment of disease.—The Formula by which his remedies are made are published in the medical Journal and have been presented to a large part of the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail to such physicians as apply for them.—[Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1860.

Land Commission.

[Continued from our fourth page.]

Coun. HALIBURTON.—How long have you remained on your place?

Mr FRASER.—Since I took it

Coun. HALIBURTON.—Why have you remained so long?

Mr F.—Because I could not sell my property.

Coun. TOMSON.—Do the landlords include the roads in the farms they lease?

Mr F.—My lease includes one half of a road.

Mr ANDERSON, surveyor.—I have always allowed for the road. If I commenced at a road I measure from its centre, but allowed for it in the rear. When commencing at the shore, and the land crossed a road, this could not be done.

Coun. THOMSON.—Did Lewellyn dismiss you for allowing for the road?

Mr A.—Yes: I thought to follow his directions would be as fair.

Mr ALEX. STEWART, of Lot 18, before the Court.—I am a grandson of the man who was instrumental in bringing the first British settlers to that country. Before they came, they were deceived by the descriptions which were given of this Island. They settled on the Crown lands in the Royalty. Some years after, a bill was brought into the Legislature to deprive them of their lands, and the result was, they left them. A man by the name of Robinson was accustomed to go home annually to deceive the people; and when he brought them out, used to leave them on the shore. Thus they were compelled to settle on lands at the terms which the proprietors might dictate.

Com. GRAY.—Are you related to the proprietors of your name?

Mr STEWART.—I am connected with all the proprietors of the name. In 1820, immigrants arrived in Malpeque; but when they came there, they insisted upon the captain's bringing them to Charlottetown. One of these persons afterwards returned to England, met Robinson there, took legal proceedings against him; and as Robinson could get no one to take up his case, he lost it. That prevented further emigration then. Mr Hill of Cascumpec also sent his son home to look for emigrants. This young man seeing how the people were deceived, said it was setting him mad; and ultimately he became mentally deranged. I will now mention particular cases to show the evil working of the proprietary system. A man on Lot 26 with his family leased 300 acres of land, and paid rent as long as he could. His family leaving him, he was unable to pay. At his death, the family sold the property. I bought it for £150 with all the buildings—a great bargain. In money, I handed them a solitary £10 note which was all they received for the labor of 40 years. All the rest went into the pocket of the proprietor. Respecting the roads on Lot 18, none have been left by the proprietor. The people are paying rent for roads and all. On that Lot people are continually changing. I would impress upon your honors this fact, that the people who were brought to this country were basely deceived. I could state facts which would astonish you. Among other things, the siege of Malpeque was remarkable.

Com. HOWE.—I have heard about the siege of Derry, &c. Will you tell us something about the siege of Malpeque?

Mr STEWART.—Governor Fanning issued orders for a muster of Militia about the year 1802, which order was disregarded by the inhabitants of Malpeque. The Governor being indignant at their disobedience forthwith ordered a detachment of soldiers and others to accompany him to Malpeque. On his arrival there, not a man was to be found; all had fled to the woods. After remaining some days, and threatening what he would do, if he could but take them, the people not making their appearance, he had at last to pledge himself to do them an injury providing they would muster. They having been made acquainted with these promises, immediately came and mustered. The Governor, on being asked if they might dismiss, replied that they might go to h—. When he returned to Charlottetown, he drew up a despatch, representing the whole Island as in a state of rebellion, and that he had besieged Malpeque, the principal stronghold of the rebels, and completely subdued them. He at the same time gave a list of the killed and wounded, accompanying it with a draft for an inconsiderable amount to defray the expenses of the siege. One of the officers, who was represented as being wounded, but who merely got his trousers torn on his way thither, applied for, and received a position. This despatch was followed by another, equally false, representing all the Townships on the Island as having the full complement of settlers required by the original grants, which between Tormentine and the North Cape there was not a single settler; from St. Eleanor's there were not over 25 settlers, with the exception of the Acadian French; and from St. Eleanor's to Charlottetown there was an otherwise forest, with the exception of the clearance of one settler.

Com. BYDEMAN.—These despatches are not to be found.

Mr STEWART.—This much I know, that one time Governor Fanning's Secretary came to my father's house, as he entered he struck my father on the shoulder and said, "Well Charles, what do you think, our population is thirty two thousand." "It is impossible," replied my father, "for I know every man on the Island, and there is not one quarter of that number." These despatches I have often heard spoken of by those conversant with the whole circumstances, but never heard the fact of their being written disputed. These despatches I always understood were got up for the express purpose of preventing the Elective Bill of 1802 from going into operation.

Hon. DONALD MONTGOMERY, Speaker of the House of Assembly, addresses the Court.—Your Excellencies: It is not my intention to make any elaborate statements, or to go into details; I wish to refer to the question generally, mentioning some of the evils which arises from the land tenures of this Island. That evils exist, every person knows; even the proprietors themselves do not deny it. The prosperity of the country has been retarded very much by the working of the system which your Excellencies are at present investigating. For one thing it has deprived us from having a superior class of immigrants. Persons with money prefer locating themselves where they can receive land on more favorable terms than in this Province; so this Island has been inundated with men without means, some of whom have had their passage to this place paid by parties interested in their removal from the Mother Country. Now a class of tenants of this description will never enhance the value of any country. Our population increases slowly, and one cause of this is the manner in which lands are held.

Com. HOWE.—Do you double in 20 years?

Mr MONTGOMERY.—We do not. A short time ago I saw an account of an examination which took place before a committee of the House of Commons, respecting the lands in New Brunswick. Opinions were asked concerning the system of letting lands in those Colonies, and it was thought that the people in America were decidedly opposed to the name of rent. Colonel ——— stated that if the proprietors would sell their lands at reasonable rates, and have interest paid on the purchase money, it would take well, for the name of proprietor sounded harsh. People in coming to this Colony think £5 for the rent of a farm appears small, if they have been accustomed to pay £2 or £3 per acre in the old country; but they are then not aware of the hardships which are before them. The forest is to be felled, and instead of having one acre with which to commence they have not a single foot. They toil on, living in hopes that they will one day better their condition, but find their rent increasing upon them until they are probably £10, £12, or £20 in arrears. Then they see their prospects are blighted,—that they cannot free themselves, and that the improvements which they have been putting upon their farms have not been for their own benefit. These reflections to a certain extent induce them to be indolent. Men do not make that exertion which they would, had they the fee simple of their farms. Hence your Excellencies must see that the proprietary system retards the improvement of this country. We have had blights in this Island of various kinds, but the worst blight of all is the system we deprecate. It has been said here that the impression has gone abroad that tenants cannot obtain justice in the courts of law, when brought there by proprietors. I would be sorry to say they could not obtain justice, still I believe such an opinion is general. As the sons of the tenantry grow up, they do not see the use of settling upon land which they are so liable to lose, and consequently many are induced to leave their country. A few years ago when in conversation with a land agent, I discovered that his tenants were largely in arrears. Why keep these people in bondage, I inquired? if you cannot obtain these arrears, strike them off; by so doing you would create a sense of freedom in them which would be beneficial to both parties. Said he, these tenants improve the property a little after the time they build the second house, and though arrears are accumulating, still their improvements are worth the back rents.

Coun. HALIBURTON.—Who was the agent?

Mr MONTGOMERY.—I do not care about mentioning names, but the agent is Mr Forgan. This shows that after a man has put many years of hard labor upon a farm, they make no scruple to turn him off on account of a few pounds of back rent; and I think your Excellencies will agree with me when I say that such a state of affairs should not exist in any country, and especially in new countries. I spent three years of my life in New Brunswick. When I was there lands were selling at 2s 6d an acre; and a few years previous to that time, they were much lower, being only £10 for the block of 200 acres. It was afterwards put up by the Government to £25 for the block. Now I cannot see that lands should be sold at higher rates in this Colony than in the neighboring Provinces. There they are not as we, locked up 7 months in the year; besides their lumbering privileges are very considerable. In fact in this Island we have now in many instances to import our lumber. Speculating men of means obtaining general permits have stripped the lands, and in several instances have left them worthless.

Com. HOWE.—Do you mean to say you import your boards and shingles?

Mr M.—It is so.

Coun. HALIBURTON.—Do you refer to the whole Island?

Mr M.—I believe it is nearly general.

Com. GRAY.—What do you pay for cord wood?

Mr M.—In Charlottetown it is sometimes as high as 20s per cord; in the country it is about 10s. Much of the forest has been destroyed by fire. Between the settlement in which I reside, and the Messrs Bagnall, in the course of 20 years I think there will not be a green stick left. Persons coming to settle in this country who possess some means generally succeed, and in a few years become comfortable settlers. In other cases, though people bring no money, if they settle near the sea shore, or enjoy other privileges they occasionally prosper. In many instances, however, when the virgin soil becomes exhausted, poverty ensues. The soil in this Island is poor, and requires to be frequently improved with manure to ensure anything approaching to an abundant return. As there are no mines nor minerals in this country, nothing is obtained but what comes from the labors of the industrious settler. When we look at the effects of the proprietary system, we see it so cramps the energies of the people, and retards the progress of the country generally, that after farms have progressed so far, they then, as it were become stationary. In some cases I believe the system induces idleness. Tenants fall into arrears, and not seeing how they are to extricate themselves, become disheartened. I have frequently said to such people, you must stir up and endeavor to liberate yourselves. They generally appeared to think they could not. If we make improvements, said they, we do not know how long we may have the privilege of enjoying them. A gentleman referred you to me to-day for information in reference to a document of Mr Cundall's. At the period to which he alluded, there was much disturbance in a settlement in that part of the country called Irishtown. It was thought the proprietor had no legal title to the land he was then claiming. I was in the Legislature at that time, and one day Mr Cundall came to the House and called out Mr William Forgan and myself. Taking us into an ante room, Mr Cundall remarked that he was not obliged to show his title to every person, but he would present it to us, and if we chose, we could inform the people that he had a title. I think the date of the paper was 1767, but it did not appear to me to be a document issued at that time. He informed us too that he was going to put it on record. This document is recorded, and will speak for itself.

(To be continued.)

Sons of Temperance.

The Annual Session of the G. D., S. of T., of P. E. I. commenced on Tuesday last. The attendance of Representatives was encouraging, and a number were initiated into this Branch of the Order. Owing probably to the press of engagements at this season of the year but few country representatives were present. The business of the session was spiritedly conducted, showing that there was no lack of ability for successful aggressive warfare on the territories of the Demon King. We trust the ensuing year will bear some fruit in this respect. A greater part of the first meeting was occupied in routine business,—reporting on and initiating candidates, receiving official reports &c. Before adjournment, the election of officers took place. At the adjourned meeting on Thursday evening, after reception of country credentials, and initiation of candidates, the Installation took place, and the new administration entered upon their responsible duties. We trust the immediate reduction of the de capita Tax, and other desirable measures, will give an impulse to country Divisions, which have not been so vigorous of late as they should be. At any rate there is manifestly a lively interest in the cause at headquarters, and this generally induces activity throughout the camp.

The meeting was adjourned till Thursday next at 8 o'clock p. m. The following are officers for the ensuing year:—

G. W. P., David Laird; G. W. A., Parker Merrill; G. S., John Scott; G. T., Benjamin Williams; G. C., William Boyle; G. Con., J. S. Carvell; G. Sen., John Hatch.—*Com.*

The R. M. S. *Europa*, bearing the English Mail due here yesterday morning, as will be seen by a telegram in another column, was only off Cape Race on Thursday. The news by her seems to be highly important. Another rupture between Austria and Piedmont appears imminent.

We direct attention to the advertisement respecting the Young Men's Christian Association in another column. As the Public Tea announced is the first which the Association has ever held, we hope it will be extensively patronized by all denominations of Protestants.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Poetry of J. R., and of J. W. S., we do not consider of sufficient merit to appear in public print.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for October has been received from the publishers L. Scott and Co., N.Y. It has articles on the Papal Government, Seeing is believing, The reputed Traces of primeval Man, Proverbs, Progress, and several other subjects. This periodical is cheap at $3 a year.

THE MARKETS.—We are glad to perceive that there is a brisk demand for all kinds of agricultural produce, especially grain, potatoes and turnips. Of these large quantities are being shipped in every direction, and we understand that good markets can be found for them in the neighboring Colonies. On Saturday last Oats were in great demand at 2s 3d per bushel; Barley sold from 4s to 4s 6d; Potatoes from 1s 3d to 1s 6d; and Turnips from 1s to 1s 3d. Hay brought as high a price as 5s cwt, and not much was to be had at that price. In short, the farmers are getting a fair reward for their labors during the past season, by quick sales and good cash payments for their produce of all kinds.—*Ex.*

The Steamer "Lord Seaforth" on her return from Halifax, encountered a heavy gale of wind off Cape George. The sea was so high as to roll the smoke and steam pipes off close to the hurricane deck, and it was not without considerable difficulty and danger that they were replaced; she arrived here on Sunday morning, and left on Tuesday for Arichat. We believe this is to be her last trip for the season.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

We have frequently urged on our farmers care in putting up articles for exportation,—by the increased price obtained. At auction yesterday a small lot of Pork from P. E. I., nicely cured and packed, realized £5 14s 3d per barrel, while another lot offered, cured and packed in an indifferent manner, could scarcely obtain a bid, and brought a trifle over 10s. If exporters wish to keep up the credit of their provinces, proper attention must be given to the articles they ship.—*Hx. Paper.*

Lines on the Loss of the "Eyo,"

October 6. 1860.

When in repose the billows sleep,
Old Ocean's face is smooth and fair!—
The sailor trusts the flattering deep
Nor deems he death is lurking there;
Hope chines upon his watery path,
He spreads his canvass to the wind,
And braving Neptune's sleeping wrath
Leaves happy home and friends behind.

As fav'ring breezes gently swell
His sails, and onward fast he flies;
For him (ah, would they might prevail!)
To Heaven what fervent prayers arise!
"God help thee hardy mariner"
Exposed'st to dangers on the main,
And be thy shield and comforter,
And bring thee safely home again."

So pray perchance some aged pair,
Distress'd by dark foreboding fears,
For objects of their fondest care
The hope of their declining years,
Such anxious thoughts as parents know,
Within their bleating bosoms burn
Lest those who o'er the billows go
Shall never to their arms return.

See yonder! dashing thro' the spray,
A sail well man'd by common four:
How fast she cuts her foaming way
Along the wild New London shore!
Youth walks that deck with heart elate,
And hope inspires each manly form,
But see! the angry brow of fate
Is gathering in Autumnal storm!

Black Boreas bids the tempest rise,—
Sets the impetuous whirlwind free!—
Scowling along the heavens it flies,
And revels wildly on the sea!
Stirs up the deep with angry might,
And urges with resistless hand
The billowy breakers capp'd with white,
In foaming madness to the strand!

When tempests ravage seas and skies,
What can the power of man avail!
"Deep calls to deep" with deaf'ning noise,
And death responding rides the gale!
In this encyclopedia of strife
The strong-built vessel groans again,
The sailors toil and shout for life,
And, 'stagg'ring, reel like drunken men!"

Unheard their shouts! in vain their toils!
Hope flies in their extremity!—
An angry Ocean seemed hells,
A rocky coast frowned on the lee!
Haul off the sheets! the canvass strong
That often braved the storm before,
Is torn to fluttering rags! Along
She drives! one crash! and all is o'er!

Ah! who in life's estate can say,
As joyous hope salutes the morn,
What may befal in one short day
To hapless man of woman born?
Those youthful mariners so brave,
Who lately left New London shore,
Now sleep beneath the briny wave
That sleep which storms disturb no more.

And sadly too that aged pair,
Oppress'd with sorrow's weight, must mourn
For objects of their fondest care
Who left them never to return.—
God help them now, bereft and weak,
In their extremity of grief
And send them resignation meek,
For woe like theirs the sole relief.

P. L. J.

Charlottetown, Oct. 23d, 1860.

Latest by Telegraph.

Friday, November 2.

Steamer "Europa" intercepted off Cape Race at 5 a.m. yesterday.

ENGLAND.—Weather continued unsettled and stormy.

A Gotha newspaper supposes that the only daughter of the Duke of Saxe Newing, just turned seventeen, is destined to be the bride of the Prince of Wales.

FRANCE.—Count Persigney, the French Minister at London, is gone to Paris on a summons of the Emperor. Reported he would soon replace Thouvenel in foreign office. French Bishops and Clergy continued boldly and vigorously to defend the Papal cause.

ITALY.—Victor Emmanuel had not reached Naples.

Last steamer took out report that Pallavicino, Pro-Dictator of Naples, had resigned; later despatches state that he and Ministers remained in office, on account of popular demonstrations, and expected arrival of Victor Emmanuel.

Reported fresh attack by Royalists on Garibaldians had been repulsed.

Telegram from Naples announces release of Count Arrirabenoe, and recovery from his wounds.

At Viterbo, and other places within fifty miles of Rome, caused great dissatisfaction among the inhabitants—petitions to King of Sardinia and Napoleon on the subject were being signed, most numerously, at several places.

It is reiterated that Austrian troops were largely concentrated on the frontiers, and there was unconfirmed rumours that four thousand Austrians from Mantua have crossed the Po. Piedmontese troops were being strongly concentrated on line of Po. Repeated national vote is not to take place till the 15th—after adopting addresses to King, expressing homage and gratitude.

RUSSIA.—The Servedgers were to meet at Warsaw the day the Europa sailed. It is reported that Prussia will demand of Austria, as the price of her support in Europe, that Austria should help in removing, at no distant time, the question of Danish Duchies.

INDIA.—Another Wagon riding of important character took place at Kattigunt.

INCENDIARISM.—A large Barn on the Farm of Mr. Joseph Twomey, of Fountain Point, Lot 48, was set fire to on the night of Saturday, the 20th ult., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, which, together with all its contents, were consumed. Mr. Twomey had retired to rest, and was awoke by the glare of the fire shining in his room. The fire was within 100 yards of the dwelling, which was several time in imminent danger of being burnt. Below the Barn, a short distance, was a Stack Yard, containing sundry stacks of Hay and Grain, the fence around which was several times on fire, and had it not been for the very strenuous exertions on the part of Mr. T. and sons of his neighbors, it would have shared the fate of the Barn.

By this disaster Mr. Twomey has lost, besides a valuable Barn, about 30 bushels of Wheat, in sheaf, 70 bushels of Barley, also in sheaf, five tons of Hay, a lot of Harness, and some implements of husbandry. It is melancholy to reflect that men of so depraved a nature as to wilfully set fire to their neighbor's property, are to be found in our midst. Yet such is the case. A man named Young has been arrested on suspicion, and committed to Jail, where he awaits his trial.

Another Barn was burned down some few days since, at Bedeque, on the property of Mr. Hooper, and we are informed that this fire is also attributed to the hand of an incendiary.—*Ex.*

Special Notices.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. William Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these orders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address REV. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The qualities of this medicine have placed it upon an imperishable foundation. In destroying disease, and inducing health, it has no parallel

For the following Complaints these Bitters are a Specific, viz.:—*Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Heart Burn, Acidity, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and General Debility.*

In many sections of our country this preparation is extensively used by physicians in their practice, and it seems to have restored many to health who were apparently beyond the reach of the healing art.

YORK, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 1 1860.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.—

Sirs—*Dyspepsia*, with its numberless associates, took up its abode with me, in position to the skill of many of the most celebrated physicians, until the spirit was willing (If no relief could be found) to surrender and bid adieu to its earthly tabernacle, when I was induced, by the urgency of a friend, to try THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, little dreaming that the Gilead was in the boundless sea of patent medicines, as it was the first draught I was ever induced to quaff. But thanks be to God, *it was a Balm*, and a most efficient and grateful one, too. The most aggravating symptoms in my case were immoderate and irregular beating of the heart immediately after taking food, attended with great prostration, and very frequently violent attacks of palpitation, lasting from twelve to twenty-four hours, caving the stomach so perfectly powerless that even a spoonful of milk or rice water would seem burdensome. I commenced by taking half a teaspoonful—the extent was a full one. I was very persevering until I had taken three bottles; since then, at intervals, I have taken two more.

I began to realize its genial effects immediately; besides it is extremely grateful and refreshing as a beverage, which is a charm that but few can boast of. I would, sirs, most *heartily* and *earnestly* beg all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia in any form to test your Oxygenated Bitters as I do esteem the invaluable.

Very respectfully,
MISS M. STOCKING

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by

W. R. WATSON, General Agent;

T. DESBRISAY and M. W. SKINNER, Charlottetown, and by druggists generally.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

This is one of the best cosmetics it has been our fortune to use, and we don't hesitate to endorse it as embracing more excellencies than any other like preparation in the market. For use after shaving it is unequalled, and for chapped hands or any irritation of the skin, it acts like a charm. Added to these qualities it is fragrant and serves as a very choice perfume. It is positively indispensible for either a lady's or a gentleman's toilet.—*Bellou's Pictorial.*

Sold in Charlottetown, by W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay, M W. Skinner.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Household Remedies.—Mothers and nurses would spare themselves infinite anxiety in case of accident or illness if they had always at hand the unerring remedies prepared by Professor Holloway. The weaker sex, especially, may rely on their restorative powers in all cases of irregularity or suspension of the functions peculiar to them. They may be used, advantageously, under any circumstances of ill-health, as their peculiar property of purifying the blood must mitigate the severity of any disease, whether recent or chronic, trifling or dangerous. They are harmless, but at the same time effective, and act as alteratives, deobstruents, and tonics. For the nursery, and period of later youth, these fine corrective medicines are inestimable.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you must be sick all over. It may burst out in pimples or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood; such a *Scrofula or Kings Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases, such as Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility Syphilis or Venereal Diseases, Liver Complaints and Heart Diseases.* Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures the disorders.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORIAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds Influenza Hoarseness Croup Bronchitis Incipient Consumption*, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—for *Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentry, Foul Stomach, Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Fits, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms*, and in short for all the purposes of a purgative medicine.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.

PASSENGERS.

From Pictou to Charlottetown, Oct. 30.—Messrs. James Dewar, R. D. Chandler, Baker, Arbuckle, J. H. Lane, J. Maxwell, Rev. Mr. Waddell, Weatherbee, Mr. Newbury, Miss Newbury, Master Newbury & 7 Children; Lippincott, Wightman, C. Bell.

From Shediac Oct. 31—Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Watt, Miss Hall, Mrs. Hearts, Messrs. McDougall, Workman, G. Jardine, McCarvill, Ness, Burgess, A. McKay, Campbell, W. McEwen, Col. Stewart.

From Pictou Nov. 2—Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Romans, Messrs. R. Kendall, W. McLeod, Rollet, P. McNutt, T. A. Mountain, Simmonds, Blackwood, J. McDonald, T. Murray.

LAUNCHED.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., at Fifteen Point, Lot 15, from the Shipyard Mr. Thomas Simpson, for the Hon. James Yeo, a Brigantine of about 150 tons.

From the Shipyard of Messrs. Duncan, Mason & Co., at Charlottetown, on Saturday, the 27th ult., a very superior Brig, of 245 tons, called the "Lizzie," copper-fastened, and built under special survey to class 7 years at Lloyd's.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, NOV. 3, 1860.

EXCHANGE, 60 PER CENT. ON STERLING.

Beef, (small) per lb	3d a 5d	Oats	2s 3d
Do. by quarter	3d a 4d	Turkeys, each	4s 6d a 7s 6d
Mutton	3d a 5d	Geese, each	2s a 2s 6d
Lamb per lb	3d a 4½d	Fowls, each	7d a 1s 6d
Pork, per lb.	3½d a 5d	Ducks, each	1s a 1s 6d
Do (small)	6d a 7d	Patridges, each.	9d 1s
Veal per lb.	3d a 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	18s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	1s3d a 1s 4d	Salmon, per lb.	
Do tub	11d a 1s1d	Herrings, per bbl,	25s a 30s
Cheese	5d a 6d	Mackerel, doz.	3s à 5s
Tallow	9d a 11d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard	10d	Do. (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	6d a 8d	Do. (Pine)	7s a 9s
Pearl Barley	¼ a 1¾	Shingles, per M	
Flour, per barrel	42s a 45s	Clover seed, per lb	
Flour per lb.	2d a 2½d	Wool, per lb.	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Oatmeal	1½d a 2d	Hay, per ton	90s a 100s
Eggs per dozen	7d a 9d	Straw, per cwt.	
Potatoes per bush.	1s 3d to 6d	Homespun, per yard	3s 6d a 6s
Carrots, per bush	2s 6d	Apples, per doz.	1½d a 4d
Peas, per quart	7d a 9d	Calf-skins, per lb.	7d a 9d
Wheat per bush.		Hides, per lb.	3½d a 4d
Barley	4s a 4s 6d	Sheep-skins	2s 6d a 3s 9d
Turnips bush.	6d a 1s		

EDUCATION

AT THE MONTHLY MEETING OF Education, held this day, it was ordered that the following notification be inserted in all the Newspapers:—

All Teachers whose terms have expired, or who have entered or may enter into new engagements subsequent to the passing of the amended Education Act (24 May, 1860), will be admitted to an examination at the Board Room, on the *last Thursday* of each succeeding month. Candidates are required to attend, as above, on the day previous, at Ten o'clock, for the purpose of performing preparatory exercises.

JOHN M'NEILL,
Secretary of the Board of Education.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1860.