THE STATE OF CHINA.

The following is an extract from a private letter:—

"" Cauton, Sept. 24:

"" We are kept constantly on the alert by the continual arrival of expresses night and day, so that we have little shee, and next week we may get no sleep at all. We are on the top of a volcano, and must trust in Providence that we shall get clear out of the cruption. Shanghai in taken, and several places in its neighbourhood. Amoy still holds out. The Begue Forts were attacked four days ago, and guns taken from them. A large city, within ten miles of this place, a ant of warehouse up country to Canton, called Fieshan, it is reported, has had a rising in it, and the chief magistrate has lest his head. I wrote long ago that Canton would be taken in September. The 17th, the day of the feast of Lanterns, was fixed for the event, but it thundered and rained, and the Mandarins had the streets full of soldiers, no two people being allowed to walk together in the city, and the firing then and since, night and day, especially during the former, has been a saure sign that the troops are kept at hard exercise. The most certious ground for alarm is the rebellious proceedings here from the Triad and Scon Tarn (*small knief*) Societies. At Shanghai and Amoy the latter predominate, but in this neighbourhood the movement chiefly originates with the Triad Society. Up the country teas are detained—that is such as are made; and they are not picking the later crops. Of this we are informed by eye witnesses, among whom is Mr. Fortune, who certainly is of such matters the must competent and credible authority. The export hitherte, although the season began a month earlier than last year, in 6,000,600 lbs. deficient up to this date, which is a decrease of 22 per cent.; and as for ten going to Shanghai, that is out of the question while that city is held by people who do not enjoy the confidence of capitalists, and have even no confidence in themselves. These parties containly wish to join the reforming rebels, and have even no confidence in themselves. These the present Government more with a view to their own advantage than from any patrotic cause. In fact, they are chiefly men from Canton and Fektien, who have long been feared by the peaceable people of the province, and have been leaders on all occasions of riot and robbery. I have often assisted in rooting out their haunts, where they concealed their plunder, and they are so cowardly that five or six foreigners have always been successful in securing those who were wanted; but yet the magistrates years ago dared not do the same thing, and gave free leave to the English and other foreign residents to seize those thieves wherever they could discover them. It is this new description of rebels that we have to fear, and when the real Tea-jing-wang people get the wherever they could discover them. It is this new description of rebels that we have to fear, and when the real Tea-ping-wang people get the Emperor ousted from Perkin, and a new Enperor proclaimed, these hands will be their worst enemies; and, unless some foreign nations interfer—which at present seems to be improbable—unless indeed the Americans take the initiative, it is to be feared that anarchy will reign for years. You will see that what I have hitherto predicted has come to pass, except as to Canton being taken this month, and it is more than probable that even this may take place before the month closes, but it is to be hoped that this will be deferred until the rebels in the north of the province come down, as they are known to be connected

"You may consider it as almost certain that trade will soon come to a standstill here, and after the produce at Shanghai, which is already brought into foreign godowas, has been shipped off, there will be no further export of tea from that place till a firm Government is established; and here there will be so many disturbing influences when trade is stopped, that though we may keep the fectories the trade in exports will be quite nominal. The people in the country will not incur the risk of sending produce down till a secure time arrivas, and, for the same reason, those who have money here will keep it hid, and never venture to send it up the country until they can do so with greater asfety. I think it by no means improbable that our exports this year will not in any case exceed two-thirds of those of last year. In good tens it will be greatly deficient, as very little care has been taken in the manipulation. You must not, as some do, consider tea to be a raw material; it is manufactured, and in the expanse of that process and of the transit great part of the control of the foreign export in a peculiar manner, while silk is prepared in a way which is alike suitable for foreign or native demand. If peace were established in the north the export of silk from Shanghai would be enormous this year, as that place is not far from the producing districts, and in times like the present the native concumption is of course small, both on account of the difficulty of internal transit and of the change in the occupation and disposition of the people.

**The northern robe army has taken Tient-sin, the port of Pekin. By next mall you will meat kety learn that the capital has fallen. It must be taken before the end of this month, or it will so the taken for a long time. It is most desirable for the taken for a long time. It is most desirable for the taken for a long time. It is most desirable for the solvement, the fall of Pekin will thue be sevelerated. When the fall of Pekin will thue be sevelerated. When the fall of Pekin w

it will take some time to establish the new system of Government, and trade will not at once flow into its accustomed channels. There will, consequently, be less teas shipped next year than many may expect, while from the short export this senson the demand is likely to increase. The Americant have shipped comparatively little, and the prices in the States are therefore likely to advance, and the rapidly increasing demand for Australia abould not be lost sight of.

"Foreign trade in this country is very small and little thought of as compared with the native internal trade. The trade with foreigners is not desired by many of the Chinese. It is indeed rather in some measure forced upon them. There is not one shop in a hundred here where foreign goods are sold, and there is therefore no predilection for them on the part of the natives. They do not on this account desire peace for the sake of foreign trade, and the rabble, until either defeated or satisfied with plunder, will hold the day.

"Before you receive this letter I believe that most of my opinions will be realised as facts. I write from firm conviction of the correctness of my leas, and with a wish to show as exactly as f can what occurrences, both political and commercial, may be expected to take place. I may be wrong, but, judging from the past, I rather believe that I am right; and I am willing to let my opinions now, and the results hereafter, be placed together, and confidently abide the issue." it will take some time to establish the new sy

(From the News of the World.)

The present aspect of affairs seems calculated to occasion considerable suspense lated to occasion considerable suspense. It appears beyond question that the Turks maintained their position at Ottenitza with the utmost intrepidity, and that neither in science nor discipline did they evince any inferiority to their assailants. Omar Pasha could only be dislodged from the left bank of the Danube by the concentration of the whole Russian force in the Principalities, and, even before this demonstration, he retreated without loss and without dishonor. and, even before this demonstration, he retreated without loss and without dishonor. If the retirement of the Turks had been extended to all the divisions of their army, affairs would now be reduced to nearly the same position as that of last month—Russians and Ottomans being arrayed in Wallachia and Bulgaria respectively, prepared for war, but with the Danube between them. There still, however, remains a strong Turkish detachment at Kalafat, a place which has been recently fortified with intrenchments and field-works, which possesses a secure communication with Widdin, and which can be occupied at pleasure by and which can be occupied at pleasure by as many additional troops as Omar Pasha may decide on throwing across. Already the force in this quarter is considerably the force in this quarter is considerably more powerful than that which gave the Russians so much trouble at Oltenitza, and the position itself, as has been often remarked, is one of great stratagitical importance. It is, consequently, by no means improbable that Prince Gortschakoff may direct his operations against this point, either after the reinforcements from Jassy have reached him, or with the army which is now concentrated between Oltenitza and Bucharest. As the Turks can command succours from their entire force, by means of the communication at Widdin, we may possibly hear of a decisive engagement in these parts; nor is it unlikely, indeed, that Omar Pasha may repeat his attacks at other parts of the Danube, when the strength of his adversary has been drawn isto Lesser Wallachia. On the other hand, the Russians may now oppose the passage of the which of genus are with a proper to the property of the contract of the contra

it was reported, had been shockingly massacred on board the vessel, off the coast of Cape San Antonio, South America.

The Reindeer, it appears, was on a voyage from Valparaise to Monte Video and London, with a general cargo. At Monte Video she shipped on board two passengers, Spanish priests, and within a short time after her sailing from that port for England, she was discovered, abandoned and ashore off Cape San Antonio, a headland near the mouth of the River Plate. She was taken possession of by five fisherman, who, after much exertion, succeeded in getting her off, and towing the vessel back into Monte Video, where they claimed as salvage 4000 dollars. About the same time the British consul learnt that the master of the vessel, Captain Wilson, his officers, steward, and one or two of the Spanish priests, had been murdered by some of the crew, who, after plundering the vessel of everything that was valuable, ran her ashore, and then escaped into the interior of the country, where it is reported they subsequently fell aroda in the country subsequently

into the hands of some troops belonging to General Urquiza's army. They were stoped outside of the walls of Buenns Ayres and suspicions were excited owing to the quantity of gold and papers found a them; and as the papers found related to the Reindeer, they were accused of being the preparators of the murders on board that vessel. When interrogated, one of them where they were sent to prison or pressed into the general's service, the writer is been unable to learn, but it appears quite clear, that those who materially assisted towards prosecuting the criminals have been permitted to leave the country. One of them proves to be one of the Spanish priests who sailed in the Reindeer from Mon. Its Video, who has gone to his convent at San Jose de Flores. There is a mystery how he seased. The claim made by the salvors for 4000 dollars was opposed on the ground of its being excessive, as well as oppressive to the owners, and 2000 dollars were offered as an equitable remuneration for their services. This was refused, but we have ince learnt that the matter has been adjusted, and that the Reindeer was on the 3d of October, in the outer roads of Monto Viedo waiting her despatches to sail for separation of the control of the premium, and the printing appointed a master to her and an efficient rew.

ENGLISH STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE PARAN.—The new Liverpool steamer Are ceived from the Piate, arrived at Buenos Ayres for the purpose of ascending the Parana to Rosario, which port the great of the services of the services of the purpose of ascending the Parana to Rosario, which port the proper decent, just, as well to the pulpose, and reached Buenos Ayres in twenty been, and reached Buenos Ayres in the wenty been and reached Buenos Ayres in the we

ENGLISH STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE PARANA.—The new Liverpool steamer Argentina, had, it appears, by letters just received from the Plate, arrived at Buenos Ayres. On the 21st of September she left Buenos Ayres for the purpose of ascending the Parana to Rosario, which port the Argentina made in twenty-one hours and thirty minutes steaming, having been obliged to stop at San Nicolas to wood. The Argentina left Rosario on the 23d September, and reached Buenos Ayres in twenty hours steaming. In passing the island of Martin Garcia on her ascent, the Argentina, though carrying the English flag, was fired at by a small war schooner stationed at the island; but on her descent Mr. Hadfield, the agent of the Liverpool company, at the island; but on ner descent Mr. Figure field, the agent of the Liverpool company, who went ashore, was assured by the commandant that the guns had been fired without his permission. The vessel was received at San Nicolas and Rosario with great

ELIFE AT THE DIGGINGS.—Here was a blacksmith firing away in his particular department. The shoeing of horses, the pointing of picks, and restoring the wearied and worn-out edges of shovels, comprehended the sphere of his labours. His stock of iron was ludicrously small for such a rich tradesman as he probably was. But the profits were a fortune notwithstanding. He was as busy as a bee. The earnings were

BARBADOES.

PHILADELPHILA, DOC. 1.—Barbadoes dates to the 8th have been received at Philidelphia.—The health of the Island had much improved. Des-tructive hurricanes had occurred damaging the cane crop, unroofing dwellings, mills, &c.

We were always satisfied that the progress of our Railways would not be hindered by any want of our neighbours in Maine, and we are gratified to learn that the surveys have been finished, and the location well advanced of the European and North American Railway in Maine, and that it is confidently expected that early next Spring such arrangements will have been made as shall ensure the construction of the whole line quite as soon as our portion can be ready.—St. John Courier.

Lyon McKenzie challengesMr. Brown to meet him face to face on a platform in St. Lawrence Hall, and discuss the questions of the present day in fifter minutes' speeches.

We notice the copy of the address to Messre. M'Gowan and M'Eachen with its long and imposing list of names published in the Royal Gazette and Weekly Advertiser and if we do not immediately make any remarks upon the document and the mode of getting it up, it is not from any wish to pass it over or evade a discussion upon its merits but because we conceive it involves a principle of the highest importance and one to which we are desirous to give the ducconsideration that it requires before we communicate the result of our deliberations to the public.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—This Association now commenced its winter Session and elected as its officers for the ensuing year, the

sociation now commenced its winter Session and elected as its officers for the ensuing year, the following persons, vis.

Chas. Palmer, Esc. President.

Mr John Williams, Vice P.

Mr. Wh. Shith, Vice P.

Mr. Wh. Shith, See'y. and Treasurer.

Messrs. Wm. Dawson, J. Haalewood, Jas. Bevan, J. Ridor, and Wm. Smith. Committee.

Its meetings will be as formerly in the Wesleyan School Room, Grafton Street, on every Friday, evening, commencing at eight o'clock precisely, when public lectures will regularly be delivered on literary and scientific subjects, and as soveral guntlemen of talent and influence have kindly premised their aid in carrying out the objects of the association, it cannot fall in affording much popular information. It offers to young men especially a valuable means of improvement by availing themselves of which, they may at once acquire calarged views, and on any mode of expression.

A Public Meeting was held in the Temperance

on any mode of expression.

A Public Meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, on the 8th inst., to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a Total Abstinence Society, uncounseded with the Order of the Society, uncounseded with the Order of the Society, uncounseded with the Order of the Society, uncounsed the meeting a favour of the movement—pointing out in what respect the efforts of the of the Sons of Temperance had fallen short of their desires in the spread of Temperance principles, and the necessity of forming a Society, having for its sole object, the support and advancement of Total Abstinence—and urging its claims on the attention of the public. A Committee was appointed to carry out the intentions of the meeting, by whom the following resolutions were drawn up, and agreed to.

"That a Society be now organized, to be called the Charlottetown Total Abstinence Society."

"That the Office bearers shall consist of a President, Vice Presidents, Sec'y and Treasurer, and a Committee of tive."

"That the Following be the Pledge of this Society."

"We, the undereigned, desirons that the Counse of Temperance be kept more constantly and generally before the Public, and believing that this object can be best attained by frequent meetings, for the exposition of the growing evile of the Liquer Traffic, do agree to the following pledge, to be subscribed by all becoming members of this society viz."

"We do hereby premise that we will neither make, buy, sell, or use as a Beverage Spirituous or Malt Liquers or any other Intoxicating Drinks, and that we will de all in our power to discountenance their use."

The following persons were appointed Office

IRON and IRON WARE.

DECETYED per Str Alexander, Sydney and
A Tory, 15 TONS of the above, comprising—
Round Iron, from one quarter to Teighthe of an inch.

First Iron, radined, from 1 inch to 1\$ inch, by Seighthe and inch.

Do., Common, from 12 inch, to 2\$ inch by Seighthe and inch.

Square do., Seighthe & Seighthe 1\$ 1\$ and 1\$ inch.

Plough Metal, Cast Iron Pots, from 1 quest to 18 gallons.

Iron Boilers, 30, 40, and 50 gallons.

Cart Boxes, San Weights, Frying Pans, Oyens, Ten Kattles, Scrapers, Umbrelta Blands, &c. &c.

Chemp for Cash at the Store of the Subscriber Queen Square.

Dec, 14, 1888, on 78 Isl 6w

New Fal New Fall
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