Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our great engineers are falling fast. We have lost this year Brunel and Stephenson, and death has this week struck down Mr Joseph Locke, the Member for Honiton, whose name has been intimately associated with every great railway undertaking of the last thirty years, and who was an excellent as well as an able man. He died in Scotland on the morning Tuesday—suddenly and unexpectedly, to the great grief of his numerous friends. Mr Locke was born in 1805, and was the junior of the two distinguished engineers who have preceded him to the bourne of clay. Connected with the school of engineers of which the elder Stephenson was the founder, Mr Locke has made a princely fortune by his profession, and has risen to a social position higher, perhaps, than any civil engineer of his day. His private fortune is little less than a million sterling.

The Rifle Movement grows apace. Lord Elcho is in the field with a new proposition for making soldiers of the nation. He has addressed a letter to the lords-lieutenants of counties in the name of the National Rifle Association, the object of which is to urge the formation of county associations. He suggested that the ladies should lend a helping hand, and cites the example of the dames of Northampton at the late Wimbledon contest—so that each county should furnish a special prize to be shot for by all comers at the annual meeting. Pictured as this organization is by the leading politicians of all the great political parties, and taken up warmly in local quarters, it continues, like a snowball, to gather adhesion by every movement. Some warm supporters have been urging Lord Palmerston to become the patron of the Royal National Rifles. This honor his lordship declines, but he instructs his secretary to say that "Lord Palmerston wishes success to all Volunteer corps formed or forming."

The conduct of the Orangemen of Upper Canada in expelling the Prince of Wales and suite from Kingston both been received on this side of the Atlantic, as on the other, with a general feeling of indignation. The most influential of the London daily papers thus characterises it yesterday:—"Next to its consummate impudence, the leading feature of the whole transaction is its elaborate unreasonableness. The common decencies of hospitality are violated by the attempt to force on a guest what he is known to dislike. But even Orangemen might have appreciated the peculiar motives which should have deterred them from imposing such conditions on the son of their Sovereign.

EVENTS IN ITALY.

The events in Italy follow each other with marvellous rapidity. The flight of the King of Naples, and the occupation of the capital of Southern Italy by Garibaldi, has been succeeded by a conflict in the Papal territory between the Sardinians, led by Cialdini, and the troops of the Pope, under the command of Lamoriciere, in which the latter sustained a signal and inglorious defeat. The details of this engagement have yet to come. All we know at present with certainty is, that the fight took place near Castelfidardo,—that Lamoriciere commenced the attack with 11,000 men, and was supported by 4000 troops which had issued from Ancona, and the result was the complete and entire annihilation of the Pope's army. After the battle, the greater portion of the Pontifical troops capitulated. Lamoriciere, it is added, with a few horsemen, succeeded in reaching Ancona, which is invested by the Sardinian army. Amongst the prisoners are 600 of the Irish Brigade. An engagement like this, pregnant with the greatest results, has naturally called forth a good deal of criticism on Lamoriciere's tactics, whose fame as a soldier has not been in keeping with his success on this occasion. One authority adds, with truthful severity, that he has done nothing in Italy which might not have been effected by one of the College of Cardinals. "With 11,000 men," says this critic, "and the vigorous aid of the garrison of Ancona, he has simply marched up to a signal defeat. He has been beaten upon his own ground and upon a field of his own choice."

But this great victory is not without its inconveniences, for, while it places the territories of the Holy See anghe command of the friends of the Italian cause, it brings nearer the collision which has long been foreseen and dreaded between the insurrectionary party and the French troops, who have been sent to Rome for the double purpose of protecting the city and the person of the Sovereign Pontiff. In this critical state of things we learn without surprise by a letter from Paris, that the French army in Rome is to be considerably strengthened. Two regiments at Toulon are under orders for the Tiber, and the forces in Rome under General Goyon are to be increased to 20,000 men. Victor Emmanuel, knowing the Emperor's feelings about the personal safety of the Pope, and securing to him possession of the Eternal City, is anxious to respect those views; but Garibaldi and the popular leaders, animated by sentiments of the very opposite description, seem to be in a fair way of precipitating events, by bringing down upon the Italian cause the devoted wrath of both France and Austria. There can be no doubt that events would be seriously complicated if the apprehended collision should arise, but there is some reason to believe that the Pope will cut the Gordian knot himself by leaving Rome, if he can get away. The Cardinals advise his flight, the French General is trying to dissuade him from it. Should Pio Nono go, the French troops will immediately retire from the city, and the insurrectionary party will take possession of it. Should he remain, Garibaldi and his friends are not likely to respect the wishes of France, and a collision is imminent.

Here are the elements of a serious entanglement, which are rendered more complicated by the open rupture which has now taken place between the King of Sardinia and Garibaldi. It has been known for a length of time past that they have not been over friendly, and there can be but little doubt that the estrangement has been increased by the Sardinian troops anticipating the movements of the popular leader by invading the Pope's territories, defeating his army, and lessening to that extent the prestige which the successes of Garibaldi have produced. Feeling his power, Garibaldi now begins to assert it, and he insists on the dismissal of Count Cavour. In this state of things the King of Sardinia has resolved to call his Parliament together, in order that it may decide with him the responsibility of a position so critical,—perhaps the wisest policy which he could pursue under the circumstances, for the turning point of Italian fortune appears to have now arrived, in which all may be made or marred by a single false move.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* is informed that the manifesto by which the Pope announces his determination to withdraw from Rome is already prepared.

The *Times* quotes a Turin letter of the 18th, which states that if Garibaldi persists in his projects, and attacks Rome while the French and the Pope are still there, the Government of Victor Emmanuel will repulse the attack in concert with its allies, no matter what may be the consequences.

It is stated in the same letter that complete anarchy reigns in Sicily, and administrative disorder at Naples. The battle of the 18th between Lamoriciere and Cialdini lasted about six hours.

AUSTRIA AND THE KING OF NAPLES.

TRIESTE, Sept. 21.—The Austrian war steamers in the Neapolitan waters have been ordered to return to Trieste, as the Austrian Government, on account of the offer made by the King of Naples to Garibaldi to join him with an auxiliary corps against Venetia, can no longer offer hospitality to his Majesty.

FRANCE.

The retributive justice which has overtaken the Turkish authorities who have countenanced the massacres in Syria shows a spirit of energy on the part of the Sultan's representatives on the spot; but it is clear, nevertheless, that Turkey, as a State, is going to the dogs as fast as possible. The following sketch from Constantinople of the state of the exchequer is appalling, and fresh troubles, arising out of such a state of things, may be anticipated every hour:—The finances of this country are in such a state as to leave no alternative between a foreign loan and a revolution. If the former be not obtained, to the latter it must inevitably come. Under present system the Government cannot be carried on. What is to take place? The revenue of the Turkish Government, roundly stated, amounts to 1,200,000,000 piastres, or, at the present rate of exchange, something under £11,000,000. The current financial year commenced in March, 1860. 700,000,000 piastres of this year's revenue have been anticipated, and the money applied to expenses which should have been defrayed from the revenue of the preceding year. 500,000,000 piastres, therefore, alone remain for the service of the year during this year. By anticipation of the revenue I mean either the premature sale of some gar-

ticular tithe or other source of income, or the pledging of it as security for money, lent to the State. In like manner 250,000,000 piastres of the revenue of next year have already been disposed of and the money expended. Notwithstanding this, the whole of the civil servants of the Government exist from hand to mouth, by borrowing at fifty per cent. Even this it appears no longer able to do, for the last loan which has come to my knowledge is one of 75,000 Turkish pounds, obtained from a firm in Galata for three months, at the rate—difference of exchange, interest, and commission taken into consideration—of sixty per cen. per annum; this, too, secured by the making over of a residue of the unpledged proceeds of the Constantinople Custom-house. To complete the picture, more than a passing allusion to the enormous outlay which the recent events in Syria must entail can scarcely be necessary."

HUNGARY.

Incendiary proclamations, calling the people to arms, have been introduced into Hungary from Bucharest.

The Austrian Government intends to place on a war footing all the regiments in garrison in Hungary, and, if that does not suffice, to take other steps.

British and For. American News.

United States.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD RENFREW (PRINCE OF WALES.)—*Dwight Station, Ill. September* 25.—Lord Renfrew and suite express themselves highly gratified with their two days' sport on the prairies. To-day the party bagged 185 quail, of which Lord Renfrew killed 68.

Lord Renfrew and suite leave here for St. Louis on a special train at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SEPT. 27.—Lord Renfrew and suite arrived at St. Louis at 5½ o'clock this evening in the packet City of Alton. A crowd of some 4,000 persons had assembled near the landing, but the Prince and his suite experienced no inconvenience in passing rapidly from the boat to their carriages. The whole party were driven to Barnum's Hotel, where a suite of rooms splendidly fitted up awaited them, including a handsome drawing room on the second story; a private parlor for the Prince on the third, and a bed-room on the fourth. All the apartments have been newly furnished since yesterday morning under the superintendence of Mrs Barnum and Mr Fogg. The Prince expresses himself highly pleased with his tour thus far through the United States.—To-morrow he visits the fair and other places of public interest.

FATE OF WALKER AND RUDLER.—*New Orleans, Sept.* 25.—A British steamer has arrived here with the remnants of Gen. Walker's party. She reports that Gen. Walker was shot on the 12th inst., and Col. Rudler still continued to be held as a prisoner.

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve around it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis &c. This remedy is *Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*.

New Brunswick.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city, at a recent meeting, appointed a delegate to proceed to Washington to confer with Mr Lindsay, the well known English Shipowner, who is now in the United States endeavoring to procure a readjustment of the Navigation and other commercial regulations between that country and Great Britain. The Hon. John Robertson is the gentleman selected by the Chamber, to meet Mr. Lindsay, and we feel assured that the case of New Brunswick Ship-owners could not be confided to better care. We further learn from good authority that Mr Lindsay, before returning to England, will visit this city, and possibly other parts of New Brunswick.—*Col. Pres.*

The trial of John V. Miller, of Chatham, for causing the death of Stewart Johnston, by stabbing with a knife, resulted in Miller's being sentenced to five years hard labor in the the Penitentiary, "with a respite till 1st November next." Both parties were young men, and highly esteemed by their employers and the public, who deeply sympathise with the afflicted families of the unfortunate young men.—*Col. Pres.*

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

Land Commission.

[Continued from our fourth page.]

Mr N. CONROY addresses the Court. After making a few preliminary remarks, Mr Conroy spoke as follows:—I know many facts concerning the differences between landlord and tenant. In 1835, when I first settled in Tignish, no proprietors were recognized on Lots One and Two. There had been some competitors for proprietorship, but previous to that period, though the people were asked, and even pressed to pay rent, still they always refused. I was present when the first recognition of a proprietor took place on Lot Two. I saw the first arrangement made for this purpose, and shall briefly relate the particulars. Mr Peters, now Judge Peters, who was at that time agent for Mr Cunard, having some indistinct knowledge of me, came, and desired me as I knew the people to accompany him to a certain house. I did so. When we arrived, many of the inhabitants were assembled. Mr Peters told them, Mr Cunard was the proprietor of the Lot, and wished them to attorn to him as their landlord; but they refused, just as they had refused to attorn to Mr Hill, some years previous. They were free, and desired to remain so if possible. Mr Peters then spoke to them of the wealth and power of Mr Cunard in Halifax. He said he was an influential gentleman in that City, and to hold out against him would be preposterous. The better way was, to pay rents; he would protect them; and they would have an honorable gentleman for their landlord. After much half coaxing, and half threatening they signed a paper which he wished them to subscribe. Some time after this Mr Peters and Mr Palmer came to some arrangement respecting Lot One. They accordingly sent word to the people, saying they were coming to get them to take leases. The people met them, but unanimously refused to have anything to do with them. Messrs. Peters and Palmer remained a week, and were on the eve of leaving, when, unfortunately, the people began to misunderstand each other—one thought another was going to get his farm, and so forth, and the result was, all made a rush to the proprietors to attorn. I was present, and saw the rejoicing of the proprietors on that occasion. I will now inform your Honors about the terms upon which these people took leases, and show how they got into difficulties. The leases were for a term of 999 years, and at 1s sterling an acre. In addition to this, they signed notes of hand for £10, to be paid up to the 25th March, then last past. Your Honors will remember that another year's rent was then nearly due, so that by the coming 25th of March, which was about one month hence, they were involved in £15 arrears. Now, some who signed these notes of hand, were very poor, and for them to make good their notes, was impossible. In the meantime, the proprietor pressed and threatened them, so that the greater number left their farms from sheer inability to pay these arrears. This I would call a real grievance. At that time from that district to this place (St. Eleanor's) there was no means of passing without crossing three large ferries. I may say, too, that at the present day there is very little money in circulation, but there was exceedingly less then. The only man you could get money from then, was Mr Yeo; so the people were either at the mercy of the landlord or of their own fears. So much terror was inspired by the thought of a half dozen Lawyers coming from Charlottetown, that the French, who, then were more simple than they are now, would rather go to the woods than encounter them. [Laughter.] In this manner have these lots been settled. Parties who then held front lands, have moved back, while others have stepped in and taken their places. They took wood lands, settled down on the same terms, and now, many of them are ready to start again.

Com. RITCHIE.—Had these persons ever signed leases before that time?

Mr CONROY.—I was the first time they came under terms.

Com. GRAY.—Had the people no friends?

Mr CONROY.—However disposed I might have been to be their friend, I could not be of much service to them. I was then only 23 years of age, and a stranger and ignorant of the affairs of the country. I wished to show you, that these £15 of arrears, which became due so soon, rendered them unable ever after to meet the demands of the proprietor. Whenever he chose to say, I want £10 cash, they would have to leave their farms, though they had labored on them for 20 years. In more than 20 instances this took place. Such was their position, that persons coming with a little money in their pockets could take advantage of their labor. To obtain a livelihood, they went, outside of their farms have recourse to fishing and other employments. Look around; take St. Eleanor's for example, go through it; and in not one half dozen of instances will you find that the persons who cleared them farms now own them. The French inhabitants, have made this beautiful country which you now see. They took down the forest, and parties blessed with more means than they, entered upon their labors. The French have been driven back.

Com. HOWE.—Were they driven back by the British Government or by the proprietors?

Mr CONROY.—The cause was their inability to pay rent.

Com. HOWE.—When did the French leave this Lot?

Mr CONROY.—I suppose the settlement of Tignish took place about 50 years ago. At that time there was no house on Lot 12 excepting a Mr Hardy's. These people have gone on clearing on Lots One and Two, and some of them have cleared 100 acres from the water's edge to the rear of their farms. I own 100 acres of this description.

Com. GRAY.—Was no proprietor acknowledged up to 1836?

Mr CONROY.—No. Down to that time rent was never paid to any one. There had been great uncertainty with the people, however; for, for many years they heard parties were coming to claim rent. Like many other acts which men do, when they had attorned, then they know they had done wrong, and the consequence of this reflection was, that they grew into a rebellion. The notes they signed for arrears was the cause of that disturbance. Writs were issued against them, and after a time the Sheriff came. As happens in all proceedings carried on through fear, so it occurred in this instance; the reaction was most extraordinary. When the Sheriff came they were most submissive, and even vowed themselves to jail—to this very house. [Laughter.]

Com. THOMSON.—Did they not pummel Sir Henry Huntley, the Governor?

Mr CONROY.—They did, acknowledged their wrong and got out on bail, and I am not aware they should be called disloyal because they refused to pay rent. I think they were encouraged by other parts of the Island to resist the proprietor, but they, seeing them once engaged, left them alone to fight the battle. They became so disgusted with them for treating them in such a manner, that they submitted, perhaps, almost too humbly. I may state further, that the terms upon which they received their lands were at the option of the proprietor. Here is a paper, sign it, or you will be made to feel the consequence of your refusal. These threats, though not carried out, had the desired effect, for those very people are now the best rent-payers. They have sacrificed even the convenience of life to meet the demands of the landlord. This rent, too, in many instances, is paid, not off their farms, but comes from the proceeds of fish which they sell. Mr Warburton has stated he thought the land in that district would compare favorably with the land elsewhere; but I think differently. I see a striking difference in the crops; as I travel in this direction, they are so much superior. Concerning the titles of proprietors, I may remark, that if you once give a man the notice that a landlord has no title, the idea causes him much annoyance, and makes considerable confusion in his mind. There is a man on Lot One who bought a farm from a man who had never attorned, and who had lived on it for a few years. Mr Palmer came, asked him for rent, but he refused to pay, saying,—I have possession, if you have a better right than I have, you can turn me out. Mr Palmer showed him a memorandum which went to say the former occupant took the land, and the man, Mr Doyle, submitted. But had it not been for these lines, offering to take the land, he would have stood him a trial. At present there is a good understanding existing between tenants and the proprietor; still they have been given to understand, that something is going to be done for them. There are fluctuating opinions among them, but their great anxiety is to get their lands as low as possible. I think they would be willing to pay a moderate sum for their freeholds.

Com. HOWE.—What do you call a moderate sum?

Mr CONROY.—About 7s 6d an acre.

Com. HOWE.—Would you think 10s too high?

Mr CONROY.—I would; but it would be received with joy rather than be in the position in which they are at present. I think, however, it would not be fair to put the man, who by much struggling has kept his rent paid up, on the same level with him, who through mismanagement or otherwise is in arrears.

Com. HOWE.—How would you accomplish that object?

Mr CONROY.—I would make a deduction from the amount of rent he had paid.

Com. HOWE.—That would be difficult. The presumption is that a man who has paid his rent, is able to do so, but that the man who has not paid it, is unable; and if he is worse off, he should rejoice that his neighbor is in better circumstances than himself. [Laughter.]

Mr CONROY.—I will now mention a circumstance which will show your Honors how easily some of these people were prevailed upon to attorn. There was one Frenchman, who by some means, was passed over when the others attorned. He had been in possession of his farm for 30 or 40 years. Mr Peters at length becoming aware of him, sent him a note, commanding him to come and attorn. He forthwith resolved to comply. I met him when on his way to Mr Peters, and said, "Well, Eleazer, where are you going?" "Oh! I receive this letter from Mr Peters, and I am going to see him." Go home, you foolish man, said I, and I laughed at him. He took my advice; but, had Mr Peters sent him another note, he would have had his farm.

Com. GRAY.—That shows the advantage in having a good friend. [Laughter.]

Com. HOWE.—Are there any cases where they have had pluck enough to hold out against the proprietor?

Mr CONROY.—Yes.

Com. HOWE.—In these cases have the proprietors brought them to Court, and proved their titles?

Mr CONROY.—Not to my knowledge, excepting they had some document or promise from the tenants. I heard a friend of mine say he could not maintain his title unless he had an agreement from the tenants. Whatever may be the feeling throughout the Island, and however legal may be the titles of proprietors, still it is my impression that, had the people acted properly at first they would have had their lands free. All in my neighborhood, I believe hold agreements.

[Some questions were proposed to Mr Conroy respecting the fishery reserves. Of these reserves he thought the tenants should be the proprietors; and he though the amount of rent received for them, should be deducted from the price of the farms, if the tenants got an opportunity to purchase their freeholds.]

Cross-examined by Com. PALMER.—You were present, you say, when these people attorned. Yes. Were the leases witnessed by you? Many of them were. Are you aware of parties on Lot One wishing to purchase at 20s an acre? I believe many of them would rather do anything than be under a proprietor. To your knowledge, have not some of them considerable means? Not with the exception of half a dozen. You say you never knew a proprietor to produce his title in Court, respecting Lot One,—do you know the last tenant who held out? S. Gallant, I believe. You recollect of my going to Court,—do you not know the defendant retained Mr Binns, who was an able Lawyer? He may have done so. You know when the Frenchman came to Court he submitted? I believe he did.

Com. GRAY.—Was it by proof of the title, or by the admission of the tenant, that is the point?

Mr CONROY.—The Frenchman got frightened, I believe, and submitted. Gallant gave me to his name to appear here as a witness. He said he could tell as lamentable a story as any one.

Com. GRAY.—We are much obliged to you, Mr Conroy.—The information you have afforded has been exceedingly interesting.

[To be continued.]

Land Question.

At a meeting of the tenantry of Lots 67 and 21, Mr John Bigger being appointed to the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and carried with applause:

Moved by Mr N. E. Matheweon, and seconded by Mr Richard Elliot—

Whereas our beloved Sovereign has graciously appointed a Commission of men whose undisputed abilities, political experience, and thorough understanding of the British Constitution, eminently qualify them for their responsible undertaking—to enquire into, adjudicate upon, and settle the difficulties at present existing between the landlords and tenants of this Island; and whereas it is high time, and indispensably necessary that those disputes were brought to an amicable conclusion: therefore *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Government and other authorities whose duty it is to help in rectifying such troubles, should use their utmost endeavors to pave the way for the Honorable Commissioners, by laying before them all matters, and giving them any information that bears on the Land Question:—That as the present Question is one that is involved in many difficulties, and as the weal or woe of the Colony depends in a great measure on the present crisis, the minds of the tenantry in general should be known to the Commissioners, to enable them to settle affairs to their advantage:—and that unless some effectual measures be adopted for the suppression of the present system of rent-paying, and its baneful influences, and unless the poor people are enabled through some beneficial means to better their circumstances, the welfare of the Colony is doomed.

Moved by Mr D. Matheweon and seconded by Mr A. Mackenzie—

Resolved, that this meeting placing the utmost confidence in the judgment and integrity of the Hon. gentlemen of the Commission, hopes that having duly considered the points at issue in this troublesome and agitated Land Question, they will settle it in such a way as will enable the people to turn their leaseholds into Freeholds; and that to bring about this most desirable end, this meeting is willing to pay any reasonable sum, within a reasonable time, that may range within the sphere of their abilities and within the primitive value of the land, and to abide by whatever equitable way the question is settled.

Moved by Mr J. Macdonall, and seconded by Mr Macleilan—

Resolved, That as these districts are inland, and consequently attended with many disadvantages unknown to land on the coast; and in many instances the inhabitants are poor, lately emigrated from the Mother Country; therefore, it is the opinion of this meeting that the real value of the land is very small; and that the Hon. Commissioners should take this into consideration and decide accordingly.

After an amount of discussion on matters of importance, the Chairman of this meeting, Mr J. Mackenzie, and Mr J. Clarke were unanimously appointed as a committee to wait on the Commissioners, and give them any desired information.

It was also unanimously agreed to, that the minutes of this meeting be published in all the papers of this Island, after which the meeting dismissed having tendered their thanks to the Chairman, for the manner in which he conducted the business of the meeting.

N. E. MATHEWSON, Sec.

Elliot's Mills, September 18, 1860.

(All the papers please copy.)

The Prince of Wales in the United States.

The Prince of Wales has at last passed from British into American territory under the style of Baron Renfrew. He arrived in Detroit on the evening of the 20th. On board the steamer which conveyed him to Detroit, were the Governor of Michigan, the Mayor and Councilmen, and about fifty private citizens of Detroit who were duly presented. A contemporary asserts that there were about three hundred people present to witness his landing.

The people of all classes in the United States would do well to profit by the advice contained in the following article which we copy from the Household (New York) *Journal*:

"This well-behaved, good-looking, amiable and most fortunate young man will soon pay a visit to our city. With extreme good taste, he prefers to come among us simply as a private and undistinguished nobleman, Baron Renfrew, leaving his more consequential title of Prince of Wales, Heir Apparent to the British Throne, on the other side of the Canadian line.

We hope that our citizens will imitate, or at least be governed by the correct judgment manifested by their young visitor, and that they will not insist on making a lion of one who prefers to play the part of a lamb.

It is true that monarchical power was never presented to the world in a fairer light, or in a more universally acceptable manner, than is now afforded in the person of Queen Victoria and her family. The Queen has proved herself to be a most admirable woman—a devoted and faithful wife and a wise, watchful, and affectionate mother; she sets an example as wife, mother and queen, that justly commands and receives the admiration of all nations. Her consort, Prince Albert, has also proved himself worthy of his position, and instead of wasting himself and his substance in riotous living, and in debauching his subjects, as too many royal princes have heretofore, he has also devoted a reasonable share of his time in aiding and projecting useful and benevolent enterprises in behalf of the British people.

"As for the children of this worthy couple, we can only say that they have been carefully brought up, and, thus far, they all give promise of being useful members of society, and show a decided and gratifying improvement in the breed of royalty.

"So far, so good. "Honor to whom honor is due." Still we can see neither honor nor reason in paying more than one hundred cent on a dollar.

"Let the young man be received kindly and hospitably for his own, for his mother's, and for his country's sake. Beyond the verge of reason and justice let us not go. Triumphal arches and paths of flowers and sycophantic addresses do not properly belong to our style of government.

"And above all, let our fair countrymen keep within bounds, and beware of the excessive exercise of their affectionate natures toward the young prince. Let them profit by their experience with poor little bewildered Japanese "Tommy." If our dear young ladies must fall in love, let them try it on our own American princes, many of whom are as amiable, as intelligent, as handsome, and in every other way as agreeable as the young Baron Renfrew."

R. Agricultural Society's Cattle Show.

On Wednesday last, the third instant, the annual Cattle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society was held on Queen Square. The day was rather unfavorable. There was a large assemblage of persons present on the occasion; but the show of Horses, Cattle and sheep was very meagre for a country which boasts of its agricultural capabilities. Only 4 of the first class of colts were on the ground, and 3 of the second; Of Fillies there were 8 of the first class, and 2 of the second. For Bulls there was no competition. Of Milch Cows, there were 7, on the ground; of Heifers, 4, of sheep, 9.

Tuesday, the day previous to the Show being very wet and disagreeable, no doubt some at a distance were prevented from bringing in stock. The exhibition of Milch Cows was very creditable to the Colony. The sheep could not be surpassed in the Provinces.

The Prizes were awarded as follows:—

HORSES.

Best Entire Colt for general purposes:

1st prize, Thomas Redd,	£2 0 0
2nd do. H. Sanderson,	1 0 0
3rd do. Donald Kehoe,	0 10 0

Best Filly for general purposes:

1st prize, B. Wright, Esq.,	1 10 0
2nd do. John McMillan,	1 0 0
3rd do. Robert Mutch,	0 10 0

Best Entire Colt for Agricultural purposes:

1st prize, Stephen Ball, Bedeque,	2 0 0
2nd do. B. Webster, Hillsborough,	1 0 0
3rd do. No competition.	

Best Filly for Agricultural purposes:

1st prize, Wm. Hyde, Esq., Elliot River,	1 10 0
2nd do. No. competition,	
3rd do. do. do.	

CATTLE.

Best Bull dropped since 1st June, 1858:

No competition.

Best Cow of any age, giving milk:

1st prize, H. Palmer, Esq.,	£1 0 0
2nd do. Hon. Colonel Gray,	0 10 0

Best Heifer dropt since 1st June, 1858:

1st prize, B. Wright, Esq.,	1 0 0
2nd do. James Curtis,	0 10 0

Best Pen of 3 Ewe Tegs:

1st prize, H. Longworth, Esq.,	2 0 0
2nd do. B. Wright, Esq.,	1 0 0
3rd do. Mr Longworth, Esq.,	0 10 0

Best Pen of 3 Ewes, of any age:

1st prize, H. Longworth, Esq.,	1 10 0
2nd do. No competition.	
3rd do. do.	

Best Ram under 3 years:

1st prize, John S. McLeod, Esq.,	1 0 0
2nd do. William Prowse,	0 15 0
3rd do. Thomas Ayres,	0 10 0

Best Ram Lamb:

1st prize, H. Longworth, Esq.,	1 0 0
2nd do. B. Wright, Esq.,	0 15 0
3rd do. George Tweedy, Lot 49,	0 10 0

GARIBALDI AFTER MELAZZO.—Here an incident occurred which deserves to be mentioned, as showing the singular character of Garibaldi. Finding his shirt dirty and soiled from his personal struggles, he took it off, washed it in the brook hard by, and hung it up on the bushes, ate his lunch of bread, fruit, and water, smoked his cigar barebacked, and wrapt in thought, sat apparently contemplating the drying of his garment, thus, in the field and bivouac, sharing danger and hardship with the humblest of his followers. Directly his shirt was dry, he went on board the Tukeri, formerly Veloce, lying in the bay on the western side of the peninsula, and personally directed her fire on the fortress and retiring masses.—*Blackwood's Magazine*

MOTHERS,—There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believed it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty year's experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Thursday last with dates from Liverpool to the 22nd ult. The Mail was received here yesterday morning. In another column will be found the leading items of news.

Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat.—The first two are generally constitutional ailments, the last results from accidental causes; both, fortunately, yield with equal facility to the purifying principles contained in Holloway's medicaments. The first action of this admirable Ointment is upon the absorbents and glands, both of which are cleansed, soothed, and regulated by its corrective power. It only requires to be well rubbed into the parts affected three times a day, after due fomentation with moderately warm water. After the friction, flannel should be passed round the disordered parts to secure the open pores against cold or sudden vicissitudes of temperature. In scrofula and glandular diseases, Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst using his Ointment.

BURNETT'S TOILET ARTICLES.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., of Boston, are the manufacturers of a number of articles for the toilet, which are extremely popular among those who give special attention to their personal appearance. The Cocoaine, for the hair, the Oriental Tooth Wash, and the Kalliston, are all excellent articles, and free from the deleterious compounds which render the use of toilet articles so frequently injurious.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

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

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 cure 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 ordeals.

Desirous of benefiting 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 Pulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup; Whooping, Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest*, and *Lungs*, prevail in our changeable climate, at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Highly Respectable Authority.

CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I

I do hereby certify that my mother, the late Ann Macgowan during the last few years of her life, was in the continual habit of using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and that she frequently expressed her high opinion of the benefit she derived in the promotion of her general health. She died in the 82nd year of her age.

Dated at the City Hall, this 31st day of June, 1860.

PETER MACGOWAN.
J. P. and City Clerk.

To SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston.

Read the following Order

From a respectable and well known Druggist.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, June 21, 1860.

Messrs S. W. FOWLE & Co,

Gentlemen:—You will please send me another supply of DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and also some more of THE ORIENTATED BITTERS, the sale of which I am happy to state, is steadily increasing. Those who have tried either of them have borne willing testimony to their efficacy as remedial agents in the diseases to which they are respectively applicable. Respectfully yours,

WM. R. WATSON

☞ *Caution to Purchasers.* The only *genuine Wistar's Balsam* has the written signature of "I. BUTTS" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

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.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, OCT. 6, 1860.

EXCHANGE, 80 PER CENT. ON STERLING.

Beef, (small) per lb	3d a 5d	Oats	2s 2d a 2s 4d
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.	4d a 4½d	Ducks, each	
Do (small)	6d a 7d	Patridges, each,	9d 1s
Veal per lb.	2½d a 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	18s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	1s 2 a 1s 6d	Salmon, per lb.	
Do tub	11d a 1s	Herrings, per bbl,	25s a 30s
Cheese	3d a 8d	Mackarel, doz.	3s a 5s
Tallow	9d a 11d	Boards, (bemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard	10d	Do, (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	6d a 8d	Do. (Pine)	7s a 9s
Pearl Barley	1½ 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	3d a 3d	Straw, per cwt.	
Potatoes per bush,	1s3d a 2s	Homespun, per yard	2s 6d a 6s
Carrots, bunch	1½d a 2d	Apples, per doz.	1½d a 4d
Peas, per quart	7d a 8d	Calf-skins, per lb.	7d a 9d
Wheat per bush.		Hides, per lb.	4d a 4½d
Barley	4s a 4s 6d	Sheep-skins,	3s a 3s 9d
Turnips per doz.	6d a 6d		

PASSENGERS,

In the Steamer from Shediac, on the 29th ult.—Mr. & Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Dunn, Lady Fane and 2 attendants, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Higgins, Dr. Carter, Messrs. W. H. Whitsier, R. Campbell, T. Ryan, W. O'Brien, J. Hollet, H. Tuplin, McCosh, McFarlane, W. Tuplin, R. McDonald, J. Rinkin, D. Smith, J. A. Bowyer, J. C. Donahi, G. T. Rue, J. Hogan, R. Holmes, J. L. Holmes.

In the from Pictou, on the 2d inst.—Messrs. McLaughlan, Spencer, Keith, Sutherland.

In the from Shediac, on the 3d inst.—Mr. & Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Powell, Miss McKinnon, Miss McIntosh, Messrs. J. McKinnon, McDonald, J. J. Parker, A. Boyle, R. Knight, B. Boyle, E. Power, J. Anderson, McLeod, Smith Hubbard.

In the from Pictou, on the 5th inst.—Rev. Mr. Munro, Rev. H. Crawford, Mrs. Ross, Miss Dempsey, Mrs. Narraway, Miss Dewbrisay, Mr. & Mrs. Allen, Dr. Brown, Messrs. H. Brown, W. E. Dawson, D. O'N. Reddin, Cameron, McIntosh, Rourk, P. Barry, W. Dalgleish, Davies, Campbell, Gillies, McLean, L. McNutt, D. Laird, J. McCallum, A. McDonald.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Sept. 29—Schr. Jane Brown, Clark, Halif