

The Carleton Place Herald, Published every Wednesday Morning at Carleton Place, by James Poole, Editor and Proprietor.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: Six lines and under first insertion, 75 cents and 20 cents each subsequent insertion.

LIFE THOUGHTS.

The most dangerous infidelity of the day is the infidelity of rich & orthodox churches. Love is God's law; and this is that feeling for which we are taught to pray.

There are many troubles which you cannot cure by the Bible and the Hyman Book, but which you can cure by a good prescription and a breath of fresh air.

A man ought to carry himself in the world as an orange tree would if it could walk up and down in the garden—swinging perfume from every little center it holds up to the air.

God's Word is sometimes to us like a magic writing which has faded out and become invisible, and then at other times the divine re-appear, and it flashes for us with a living meaning.

We ought to love life; we ought to desire to live here so long as God ordains it; but let us not so encase ourselves in time that we cannot break the crust and begin to throw out shells for our life.

Let it be understood that the end of our existence here is that we may be more God-like; and may we know that we shall soon become so by being more manly in the world, and that we are placed here to grow strong and not merely to enjoy.

As it is only now and then that we have a land-slide, while we are continually annoyed by the dust which sifts in at every crack and door and window, so it is only now and then that we have a crashing earthquake.

JOKER'S BUDGET.

Why is a fire in the bush like brandy in the mouth?—because it burns the gums. The saying "that there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine, and advice.

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy to another who had slipped and fallen on the icy pavement. "Going to get up!" was the blunt reply.

An editor at a dinner-table being asked if he would take some pudding replied in a fit of abstraction. "O yes," he said, "I would, if I were able to find room for it."

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In a court, speaking in a very harsh voice the lawyer, employed on the other side, exclaimed: "Fellow who dost thou bark so furiously?" "Because," says the rustic, "I think I see a thief!"

John Handolph met a personal enemy in the street one day and refused to give him half the sidewalk, saying that he never turned out for a rascal. "I do," said Handolph stepping aside, and politely raising his hat—pass on, sir—pass on."

A formal fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl. "How are you my dear?" "Very well I thank you," she replied. The visitor then added, "now my dear, you should ask me how I am." "The child simply and honestly replied, "But I don't want to know."

P. L. B.—While standing in the office of one of our first class hotels the other day, we noticed a gentleman who came in with his baggage, enter his name on the book, and secure a room. As soon as he had written his name on the register close by, the clerk looked at it with astonishment. He called all the other clerks to look at it, and then one of the proprietors, who seeing it, appeared puzzled.

"What is it?" asked the gentleman, with a quiet smile playing on his face. "Why, sir, at the end of your name on the book you have placed the letters P. L. B., and we are anxious to know the meaning of them, never having met them before in that position."

CANADA AND THE COLONIES.

The Quebec Chief of Police and two Constables have been each fined one shilling and £4 19s costs for forcibly arresting a man named Baker without a warrant.

The Ottawa Citizen of Tuesday says, in referring to the statement that an all-pow. in raging very violently in that city, that although there have been a great many cases, and some yet remain under treatment, the disorder, nevertheless, assumes the mildest possible type—so mild, indeed, that the cases have been very rare in which the patient has been necessitated to remain in bed.

On Monday last, as Mr McDougall, editor of the Berlin Telegraph was in the act of getting into a carriage, his foot accidentally slipped and got between the wheels, and the horses making a start at the same, the wheels passed over his body, considerably injuring him about the head.

The following philological description of the Prince of Wales is from the American Philological Journal, published by Fowler & Wells:

His complexion is fair, and his hair light brown. His head is narrow for his height, which would indicate a frank, open-hearted, unselfish, amiable and pleasant disposition.

He has more Caution than Secretiveness, and hence he is more prudent than politic and sly; he has more Combativeness than Destructiveness hence he is more prompt to defend his interests and rights than to overbearing or severe; his Approbativeness is larger than his Self-Esteem, hence he is more sensitive about reputation and character than he is haughty or dignified.

His moral developments as a class are rather large, especially his Conscientiousness and Hope, which lead to a love of justice and to a cheerful anticipatory spirit. His Benevolence is largely indicated, and his tendency of mind is sympathetic, kind, obliging, and his imitation is not a controlling element, hence he inclines to act independently of the usages of others, and of the forms and customs of society.

His perspective of the future is strongly developed, hence his mind is very ready in perceiving and understanding facts, incidents, practical subjects and details. His Language being very large, he would succeed well in Literature. His Order appears to be simply marked, hence his mind takes a systematic orderly direction.

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"P. L. B.," said the gentleman, "means simply Patent Leather Boots. The last time I was here I wore none other, but I was charged in my bill, at leaving, ten shillings for blocking boots, and as I had no time to dispute, I conceded this time to make you understand that I wore such boots as need no blocking."

UNITED STATES.

Col. Fremont's mines in Moriposa yielded the amount of \$11,733 in gold bars, in six days' run.

It is said that Colonel Rindler, the filibuster, is loaded with chains and imprisoned in a mine in Honduras, 150 feet under ground.

Gordon, the murderer, was hanged at Pike's Peak. The murderer was at the time of committing the crime, utterly unconscious through drink.

According to the registration just completed in New York, the number of voters in that city is 116,891. The number of votes cast at the Election of Mayor in 1859 was 75,147.

Three children found a bottle of rum in their father's house at Bangor, Me., on Sunday, of which they partook freely, that they became dead drunk. The youngest died the next afternoon.

A terrific storm on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad swept away two bridges, and destroyed the roadway for miles, on Monday and Tuesday. An outlay of nearly \$200,000 will be required to get the line in running order.

A young German lady came to this country in charge of Adams & Co.'s Express, under an engagement to teach music at the South. But she was seen, loved, courted and won by a German merchant in New York, worth \$300,000, and the cards are now out for the wedding.

During the Prince's visit to Boston, he saw an original letter of Washington. This interested him very much, and he expressed a wish to possess such a relic of the great man. Mr Everett next day gratified this wish by sending His Royal Highness an original letter.

Some standard scales at the State Fair in Maine, weighed 3,820 persons, the women averaging 126 pounds. This shows the women of Maine to weigh 9 pounds 7 ounces, and the men 5 pounds 3 ounces more than in Massachusetts, by the specimens weighed in the Mechanics' Fair.

The new Yankee dimes and half-dimes for 1860 have appeared. The thirteen stars encircling Liberty are omitted—the words "United States America" are strongly impressed in their stead. On the reverse, the piece is encircled with a sheaf of corn and other native products.

The Post Office department of the United States gives notice that all unpaid letters from this side will be sent to the Dead Letter office after the first of November. We call the attention of the public to this matter, so that no letters may not get the attention of their letters, as otherwise they will not be delivered.

A man in Iowa, not far from Mercer county, Missouri, being annoyed very much with persons stealing watermelons, put poison in some of them. Five men went into the enclosure, got hold of some of these poisonous melons, ate three of them, and three of the party were found dead in the enclosure, and two just outside.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat states that a total of 80,000 buffalo robes have been received in that city during the present year. These robes are all tanned by the Indian squaws; their lords of creation do not stoop to such works of art—they do the hunting.

We understand that, owing to the last winter being so warm, no less than 50,000 robes were left on the hands of dealers. In 1842 an Irish boy by the name of John Kelly, living in Chatham Four Corners, in this State, received a gun shot wound in the shoulder, and the surgeon who dressed the wound, though he felt the ball with his probe did not deem it prudent to remove it.

On the 15th of June last, the boy, (of course before a middle aged man), died in Clinton county, and on the post mortem examination the ball was found embedded in his heart where it had been carried 18 years.

WOODEN SCHOOL SLATES.—Since the manufacture of wooden slates, in the State of Connecticut, has ceased, the people have turned their attention to the manufacture of all sorts of Yankee notions, from patent sewing birds, in the manufacture of which a fortune has been made, and lost, down to campaign medals of which one manufacturer turns out ten thousand per diem.

About the last invention contrived by one of these ingenious people is the manufacture of school slates out of wood. Not long ago, Messrs. Dean and Munger, of New Haven, Conn., took out a patent, through this office, for the manufacture of this article, and on their manifest superiority over the old stone slate, they are going into almost universal use. They are made of three thickness of veneering glued together and covered on both sides with a black coating of just the proper degree of roughness to receive the impression from the pencil, and are then framed in the usual manner. Their most striking particularities are their extreme lightness and durability; that may be thrown down and even stamped upon without being broken. The manner of polishing these slates is illustrated on another page. The same firm also make blackboards with the same covering.—Sci. Am.

PAT MURPHY, THE RAILROAD MONOMANIAC.—Travelling east on the train to Albany a few days since, an incident of a novel character came under our observation. We were seated in the smoking car soon after leaving Syracuse, and the conductor passed along, inspecting the tickets of the passengers, here was a little chap aboard from whom the officer could collect no fare, and which resulted in putting him off at the next station. The story runs that the boy, who bore the name of Pat Murphy, had got a passion for riding on the cars, which had become an uncontrollable mania with him. He seized every opportunity to jump on, though at the risk of life and limb, and kicks and snuff from the conductors, and in spite of the commands of his parents, who reside at Syracuse. What makes the case the more singular was, that the boy has already met with several accidents in his rides. On one occasion he had a leg broken, and on another an arm. But though he was thus disabled, he would still hobble on upon the cars, and seem in the excitement of his locomotion to be entirely oblivious of his past sufferings, and fearless of the evil consequences of persisting in such a course of folly. "What do our doctors say to this anomalous species of insanity? And who is it, the humanitarian who will head the subscription for a cork leg for the Syracuse cripple? Unless this last boy gets a stimulus for life from the Central Company we expect shortly to hear of a coroner's inquest on the body of Pat Murphy the railroad suicide.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The revival in Wales has resulted in the conversion of 38,000 persons. It is said that more than thirty colporteurs are now going through the Sardinian States.

The richest man in Great Britain is the Marquis of Westminster, whose annual income is about \$7,000,000.

During a thunderstorm experienced lately at Thorold, Italy, two peasants, who were carrying baggage, were literally torn to pieces by the lightning.

Crowds of disaffected 'Saints' are on their way from Salt Lake City to San Diego. Col. Brigham Young is threatened with a deputation of his empire.

A rifled cannon, said to be the largest in the world, was recently tried at Shoeburyness, England. It weighed 5 tons and fired 174 lb. shot. It pushed steel, and is the greatest mass of the material ever put together.

The London Share market has sympathized with the reaction in the market for British Securities. Shares were very weak all day on the 27th, and closed flat at their lowest point. Canadians continue to decline. Grand Trunk of Canada were freely offered at 24.

The London Mechanics' Magazine states that rail, 27 feet in length and 82 lbs. to the yard, are being made at the Darlington Iron Works and are the largest which have yet been rolled. Railroad companies discover that, by having strong rails and heavier engines, large trains are worked with less labor, greater dispatch, and at a smaller cost than when lighter stock is used—one train doing the amount of carriage work that three usually perform.

On the 17th of July, a great meteor fell in India. It is described in a letter to the English papers as having produced a noise as if all the artillery in India had been discharged at once, and the writer says that he actually thought the mountains were falling down. He saw a piece fall, and sent Sebaya to dig it up. They found it buried three and a half feet in the ground, and so intemperately cold that they could not bear their hands on it.

A large piece of iron work was recently forged in Glasgow, this was a stern post and part of the keel for one of the new iron steamships of war termed "rams." The stern post was forged apart from the keel piece then the two were welded together, the whole weighing 30 tons in one united piece. Forty horses were employed to remove it from the foundry of the vessel. A powerful self steam locomotive for common roads was being preferred for drawing it.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—From the Times' Correspondent we learn that the allied forces landed at Peh-Tang about the beginning of August; that a fort was taken, with its guns, and a number of mines destroyed, and that the British and French sailors plundered, for which the former were condemned, and some of them flogged, but the French officers continued to plunder uncontrolled. The first conflict between the British and Chinese took place on the 3rd. A great battle was expected on the 11th August.

A very remarkable movement has commenced among the British soldiers at Sealkote, India. I began in April by the capture of the officer commanding a troop of Horse Artillery, who had for many years been an infidel. He instituted a daily prayer meeting for his men, which was attended by officers and privates. Prayers and personal efforts were also resorted to; and the correspondent of the News of the Churches, under date of July 10th, says that eleven officers and eighteen men had been hopefully converted.

A prominent English journal states that Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, has offered the chair of Philosophy in the University of Bologna to Mazzucchi, a distinguished Protestant preacher at Genoa, and the author of a work, the object of which is to lead the thoughtful to Christ, who will thus have a prominent and influential position in the instruction of youth in the first University of Italy. It is also stated that Garibaldi has two sons in a Protestant college near Liverpool, and that the father is separating from one of them, said to him, "The Bible is the cannon which will deliver Italy."

FATHER GAVAZZI.—A traveller in Italy, who had long gone west with Father Gavazzi in his personal appearance.—"Instead of the closely shaven face, the reverend padre has adopted the prevailing fashion of letting his beard grow, and a thick crop of black stubble give great promise of his future excellence. In lieu of the dark, majestic, flowing robe with which he was wont to drape himself so effectively, he wore a red shirt; and to complete the transformation, a souvenir of his visit to America, in the shade of a blood-thirsty looking bow-knife, together with a Colt's revolver, was thrust in a belt that had to have a reef or two let out of it before the repeat was half-finished." Quite a transformation was half-finished.

A terrible calamity happened at San Lorenzo, on the 16th ult. While the Perrin brig Callio was going on the dry dock for repairs, with a large number of persons on board, the dock gave way under the enormous weight, causing the vessel to pitch over on her starboard beam, when the masts snapped, and the ports being opened she fell rapidly with great scream. It was supposed that over one hundred and fifty lives have been lost, besides a large number who have been wounded. The Callio was a 44 gun frigate, and is said to be a total loss. The occurrence may have an important political effect, as Gen. Castelnau was reported of designing to wage war against Ecuador.

THE PRINCE'S BRIDE.—Two or three days ago the telegraph brought the information that a paper published in Saxo Cobourg Gotha, announces the selection of the only daughter of the Grand Duke of Saxo Meiningen as the future wife of the Prince of Wales. The dual house of Saxo Meiningen is a dynasty closely allied with that of Saxo Cobourg Gotha, and the only daughter of the reigning Duke Bernard, is the Princess Augusta Louisa Caroline Ida, born on the 6th of August, 1843, and therefore not quite two years younger than her prospective spouse. Her mother is a daughter of the late William III., Elector of Hesse Cassel. It is possible that the match has been arranged—perhaps, we hope, to the approval of Albert Edward himself—by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, during their recent visit to Germany.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Austria grants Immense Concessions to Hungary. GEN. LAMORICIERE ABOUT TO RETURN TO SICILY. Sicily Votes Unanimously for Annexation!

The Adriatic from Havre, via Southampton, passed Sandy Hook this morning. Her arrival, which are from Liverpool, 26th ult., were telegraphed to the Admiralty, and will be telegraphed to the Admiralty.

The Adriatic reports the steamer North American from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on 23d ult., and Arago hence for Havre, touched at Coves, 25th.

Liverpool breadstuffs firm, cotton had advanced slightly, provisions dull, and consols for money 92½, and for account 93.

The Emperor of Austria had introduced in the new Charter immense concessions to Hungary. Advice from Italy state that Garibaldi had entered Capua.

The Emperor of France had received assurances from the Czar, that nothing hostile to France would be entertained at the Warsaw interview.

FURTHER BY THE ADRIATIC. The Edinburgh sailed on the 24th for New York. Victor Emmanuel had arrived at Denfya, in Naples.

The Royalists had evacuated Cajazzo and the vicinity. The line of the Volturro had been abandoned for that of the Gar line.

The Emperor of Austria had introduced the new Charter, making immense concessions to Hungary. A semi-official article in the Constitutionnel says, an organized and powerful army is henceforth to be raised for the interest of Europe.

The part of France is that of non-intervention. The Revolution is accomplished it should be consolidated by the act of the European Congress.

The Sardinian Ambassador has been ordered to leave St. Petersburg. The ship Jacket, from Melbourne, had arrived with 2150,000.

The ship Martha Whitmore stranded in Dundree Bay on the 20th ultimo. Crew all saved. At the Newmarket races, Mr. Ten Broeck's Umpire beat Tom Bowline, in a match for 1,000 sovereigns.

The recent census of Russia shows a population of 190,000,000. The news reported in the Paper Nuncio at Madrid, Spain, Nuncio had 2,000,000 real to the Pope, which had been raised by the Bishop.

Gen. Lamoriciere will return to France. Enthusiasts for the Papal army have increased. It was said that the Ambassadors of Prussia, Spain, and Portugal were preparing to quit Turin.

The vote of Sicily was almost unanimous for annexation. Victor Emmanuel it is said, will be at Naples on the 28th. The Proclamation of the vote would be made the following day.

The Papal Nuncio had 2,000,000 real to the Pope, which had been raised by the Bishop. Manchester advices are favorable. Market for goods and yarns was quiet but prices steady.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT. Progress of the Royal Meeting at Warsaw. RUSSIA REFUSES TO ENTER INTO ANY ARRANGEMENT THAT MAY LEAD TO WAR.

Garibaldi to receive the Title of Prince and Duke of Salaparuta. PRUSSIA PROTESTS AGAINST THE INVASION OF THE PAPAL STATES.

St. JOHN'S, N.F., Nov. 3. The dates by the Prince Albert are two days later than those brought by the Europa at Halifax.

The Royal meeting at Warsaw was progressing on the 21st October. The result had not been definitely ascertained. It was stated that the Neapolitans voted almost unanimously for annexation.

The Duke of Richmond died at London on 21st Oct., aged 70 years. The steamer North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 22nd October.

The Galway Steamship Company have ordered two new steamers to be built in place of the Connaught, by John Laird of Liverpool.

The Grand Duke Marshall of Russia had taken leave of Queen Victoria, and had been honored with a grand field day at Woolwich. As Palmerston was at Windsor, together with Prince Gortschakoff, Count Reichenberg, and other prominent ministers.

Nothing transpired as to the Conference. It is asserted that Russia has positively refused to enter into any engagement with Austria which may lead to a war.

The Constitutional announces that the Emperor had received autograph letters from the Czar of Russia, explaining the nature of the Warsaw meeting, and depriving it of any significance hostile to France.

The "Gazette de Lyons" has been suppressed on account of its incessant appeals of agitation, the attack on Government and its disdain of good advice.

The Paris Bourse was flat and drooping at 65½ to 75 for rentes. Naples despatches to 21st Oct'r announce that a vote on the annexation question was then being taken. Much enthusiasm existed, and immense crowds had assembled at the polling places. All was quiet at the latest dates.

The King of Naples had issued a protest declaring that he considered the voting null and void. It was reported that after the annexation was effected, the title of Prince and rank of General would be offered to Garibaldi.

A Naples despatch of the 21st ult., says that Garibaldi has officially declared that he would lay down the Dictatorship on the arrival of Victor Emmanuel.

The best general of Garibaldi, with his columns encountered and beat a corps of Neapolitans at Isernia. The general commanding the corps, and the officers, and 800 soldiers and flag were taken. Another despatch says that Gaidinas captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

Victor Emmanuel arrived at Saloria on the 21st Oct. It was reported that provisions were being laid out at Gaeta.

It was also reported that the French Minister of Marine had received a despatch announcing that Garibaldi's ships of war captured a vessel bearing Spanish colors, and another bearing an Austrian flag.

Some authorities continue to assert that the Austrian demonstrations on the Italian frontier were increasing, but on the other hand it was said that Austria had given a most positive assurance that she would not draw the sword unless an attack was made on Rome.

The Piedmontese troops were encamped at Biadi, ten leagues from Rome. The text of the Prussian despatch relative to the invasion of the Papal States is published. It contains the action of Sardinia, and rejects Cavour's justification; but does not threaten any active hostility on the part of Prussia.

The Austrian official "Weiser Zeitung" publishes a reform manifesto for the Emperor. Many sweeping changes in the constitution are proposed. Legislative power is only to be exercised in future, with the cooperation of the Provincial Diet.

The Commercial despatches from Bombay are in Hungary and other important concessions are made to that Province. General Benedict and Arch Duke Albert William have been sent to Italy.

Bombay letters to the 26th Sept. and Calcutta to Sept. 15th are received. They contain little news that has not been anticipated. The commercial despatches from Bombay to Sept. 21st, reports imports dull and drooping.

The London money market is generally unchanged with an active demand. Consols for money close at 92½ to 92½, and for account 92½ to 93.

The market for American securities is dull and without any material alteration in prices. ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

FRENCH FORCE IN THE PAPAL STATES. Napoleon III. and Italian unity. COUNT CAUVOR AND THE MORTARA CASE.

POLICY OF PRUSSIA ON ITALY. New York, Nov. 3. The Steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg on the 15th and Southampton on the 19th, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The news by this arrival is not so late as that received by the Europa, telegraphed of Cape Race, on Thursday, but the reception of our files enable us to give some important details, two days later than previously given.

The Vienna correspondent of the London "Herald," under date of the 13th ult., says: "The news from Pesth and other populous places in Hungary, has convinced even the most moderate optimists, that the situation of that country becomes every day more deplorable and threatening to the imperial authority. Up to this time the agitation and ill-will manifested towards the Government have been confined to the elevated and enlightened classes of the bourgeoisie of the cities and towns. Now this hostile feeling has been communicated to the masses and the laboring rural population, from one end of the Magyar kingdom to the other, and I can assure you that a rising or insurrection, in 1858, imminent, and may involve the country once more in the pressing struggle to get it all the atrocities which a civil war never fails to bring upon the people."

MARKETS. Liverpool, Oct. 27. Wheat—Downward tendency, with slight decline; 11s 6d to 12s 4d for Western; 12s 6d to 13s for Southern. Flour quiet at 28s to 32s 6d. Corn steady; Mixed and Yellow 36s to 39s. Port quiet but firm. Lard—More doing with a slight decline. Consols 92½ to 93.

at Constantinople had demanded that Turkey in Asia be visited by the Grand Vizier, as well as Turkey in Europe. It is announced that the Egyptian Government intend to carry a railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea as far as a point which would be within a short steaming distance of Aden. The overland journey to India will be shortened by five days, and the danger of the Red Sea navigation avoided. Passengers will escape the worst part of the voyage, and the Peninsula and Oriental Co. will save the present cost of a coal depot at Suez.

A Naples letter states that Mr. Briggs, merchant, Manchester, sent the Dictator a present of 400 knapsacks, complete, besides a considerable number of tents, &c. He had afterwards the honor of breakfasting with Garibaldi.

It was rumored that matrimonial arrangements are on the tapis between a daughter of Garibaldi and a son of King Victor Emmanuel, and in consequence of the express wish of the King himself.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. St. John's, Nfld. Nov. 5. The Persia from Liverpool on the 27th, and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at Cape Race, at 9 p.m. on Sunday, with 200 passengers.

The Glasgow arrived out on the 25th, and the Canada on the 26th, in the affairs of Italy, and the British Legation in Italy. The Warsaw meeting terminated on the 26th. A report prevailed that the principle of European Congress was agreed on.

It was reported that the Austrian Government had proposed a mediation with France for the pacific solution of the Italian question. Position of the hostile forces in Italy lucrally unchanged.

Some details of the voting on the question of annexation confirm previous reports, that the result was almost unanimous in favor of annexation. The British legion in Italy had a smart encounter with the Royalists at Capua, but were victorious, with the loss of six killed and 30 wounded.

Spain had withdrawn its ambassador from Turin. The text of the Prussian note to Sardinia, protesting against her conduct in the affairs of Italy, and ordering her legation to retire, is published. It is very strong in its tone.

It was stated that the British Admiralty was going to Gaeta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the King. Napoleon held a military council relative to the formation of a new plan for an army of reserves. All the Marshals attended.

The Opinions Nationale caused considerable sensation in all quarters by publishing an article branding the Warsaw meeting as nothing but a conspiracy on the part of the governments represented there against France and charged England with a go-between.

The Warsaw meeting was abruptly adjourned, owing to the illness of the dowager Empress of Russia. The Royal parties and their Ministers held a conference on the 25th, but nothing authentic transpired.

An order has been issued to prepare for the Coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary next spring. Warlike preparations are being extensively increased on the Minico.

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Philadelphia, Nov. 6. Election progression quiet. There will evidently be a small vote. Bell men voting the straight ticket; the Douglas men have great difficulty in procuring strategy. Many refusals. There is a probability of a large plurality in the City.

Boston, Nov. 6. Heavy rain this a.m., but it has cleared up, and voting is going on briskly. Good deal of excitement. New York, Nov. 6. Report up to noon to-day in all the down town wards. Nearly as many votes have been polled all day as were polled at the last election. No disturbance had taken place, and no arrests have been made for illegal voting.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAPLES. THE SARDINIAN INTERVENTION IN THE SOUTH. The Turin correspondent of the "Daily News," writing on the 12th ult., says:—The Marquis Montecoso, a senator of the Kingdom, formerly Governor of Nice, and at present of Brescia, is to proceed in the name of the King and in the same capacity to Sicily. He is a moderate man, courteous and intelligent while. Cavour gave yesterday a grand dinner, for the express purpose of introducing him to the Sicilian deputation of notables,