

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

To any new, or old subscriber (not in arrears), commencing the new volume and paying in advance for the year, we will remit 10 per cent; and to all those in arrears over a year we will, if settlement be made immediately, remit 15 (fifteen per cent.)

To Clergymen, School Teachers, War Office Keepers and Delivery Agents, we will furnish the paper—the new volume—for one dollar; or to any agent we will allow 10 per cent. on all amounts collected and forwarded to us, or for any new subscribers gained.

Clubs the *Sentinel* as follows:

vorably the visitor outside, prevails to an eminent degree in every department of the institution. By Dr. Waddell we were shown through every part, except the rooms of the worst patients; and the same exquisite cleanliness we found as well in the kitchen, in the cellars, in the rooms of the lunatics, as in the private parlors of the Doctor's family. Everything and everywhere, quiet, order, cleanliness reigned. There are at present some 160 patients, and when the addition which is to be made to the building, and which is necessary to complete its architectural design, is made, no doubt it will find additional accommodations sufficient to fill it. While Dr. Waddell's first care seems to be for and about his patients, he is warmly interested in agriculture, and takes a pride in showing his visitors the many evidences which he has of his success in this department—a success which at once tends to the convenience and comfort of the inmates of the institution, and which peculiarly is a decided benefit to the funds, while the pursuit gives healthy and pleasing employment to many of the inmates, who readily, or most of them, learn to be useful. We were delighted with our visit, and felt proud of the institution which would be a credit to any Province, and which, we are told, compares favorably with any similar institution in America.

There are many other points of interest which the stranger in St. John may pleasantly visit; but we must draw this letter to a close, leaving the Railway and politics, which latter are beginning slightly to agitate the surface of things in view of the next election, for another sitting.

## St. Andrews Railway.

Start not, kind reader, nor cast the paper from you in disgust when this heading meets your eye, fearful that again you are to be bored with the failures of, or deceived by false hopes held out by the managers of this work. No; this time, and we think with a fair prospect of its fulfilment, we can promise you a Rail Road and that in a short time. Already the sound of the pick-axe and shovel is heard along the track from St. Andrews to the Canterbury station; the cars are advertised to run regularly once a week from and to the above stations until the 1st of January, by which time that part of the route is to be completed. Already the Contractors have advertised for three hundred men to work upon the Rail Road, and every thing now bids fair for a smart continuation of the work. We are truly rejoiced to find the mists which have so long overshadowed this undertaking breaking away, and sunshine once more brightening the gloom. The new Company seem to be in earnest at the start, and we do hope there will be no more failures—no more false expectations raised,—no more hopes delayed—but that in a year's time our Town may be awakened by the scream of the car's whistle. Messrs. Walker, Johnstone & Co., are the new Contractors. We understand that one of the stipulations of the contract is that the road to this place (Woodstock) shall be completed by November, 1861. This news has infused new energy into our citizens, and for the next twelve months there will be anxious longing for the realization of their expectations.

Our friends in the neighboring State are likewise made glad, by this event, and are already reckoning the benefit in dollars and cents the completion of this road is to be to them, not having, nor likely to have for some time, a railroad of their own, immigration flowing into them rapidly—a surplus produce to dispose of somehow—lumber that is now wasting, to be manufactured and transported to market—the completion of our road will be of immense benefit to them, and their trade will go a good way towards making our line a paying one. In relation to this the *Houlton Times* has the following:—

"The tardy progress of the contemplated railroad from Bangor into this country leaves us less to expect than we could wish, for aid from that quarter. For although a road through a foreign country must always be more or less burdened with aggravations and expense consequent upon maintaining the revenue service of the two countries, still the fact that the old restrictive policy is fast giving way before the more enlightened and correct commercial views of the present day, leaves us to indulge a reasonable hope for great and beneficial results from the completion of the St. Andrews Road, to a point near and convenient to us.

Should our hopes be realized in this respect, it becomes our duty to set about it, and a line of connection with the road, by a branch to this place, for which we now have a charter and a route surveyed."

We only add we hope that now the work has been re-commenced so auspiciously, our future notices of it, may be confined to keeping our readers posted, in the speedy progress making towards completion thereof.

Book Notices.—From Sheldon and Co., New York we have received a package of books comprising, "Treasury of Scripture Stories," beautifully illustrated with colored plates, "Forty Years Experience of a Sunday School," by S. H. Tyng, D. D., "Discovery of America," by Jacob Abbott, illustrated with maps and engravings, and "Stories of Scotland," by Mrs. Thomas Geldart, also generously decorated with cuts. From a hurried perusal of the above works, we are much pleased with their style, at once interesting and instructive. They are as books peculiarly suited for youth. Of the mechanical execution of the above it is but necessary to state that they are got up in Sheldon and Co.'s neatest style. Mr. Wm. T. Baird is agent for the above named gentlemen in this village, at whose store may be found, a large and varied collection of their publications. From their intrinsic worth, as well as the low price at which they are afforded, they are deserving of a wide-spread circulation.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK. The November number of this magazine is upon our table—as usual rich, chaste and beautiful. Like old wine, this periodical improves with age. The number before us is burdened with choice reading matter, such as cannot offend the most fastidious or be condemned by the strictest moralist; it also contains even more, than its usual quantum of "fashions" &c., for the Ladies. No family should be without this sprightly magazine. Furnished to subscribers, through us, at \$2 a year.

MELANCHTON DIVISION, S. of T.—We passed an hour very pleasantly last Saturday evening, witnessing the installation of the Officers of the above Division, and listening to some happy remarks offered by different members of the order. The meeting was not so largely attended as we could have wished, or as the cause would warrant, but those who did attend appeared to enjoy it much. This Division, is a thriving branch of the order, and has our warmest wishes for its success.

Those in want of a stove, would do well to give our friend Swanton a call, prior to purchasing elsewhere. He has a large variety, and sells at low prices. See his advertisement in this issue.

BURGLARY.—We learn that on the night of the 17th inst., the store of C. Perley, Esq., of this place was broken into, and a number of sacks of salt, stolen therefrom.

ORANGEMEN.—The following correct sketch of the Royal Orange Institution we copy from the N. Y. Illustrated News of the 20th ult:

## THE ROYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.

The Society bearing the above designation is extensively planted throughout the colonies of British North America, though it is little if at all known to our United States readers. We have endeavored to obtain the most correct information regarding this extensive organization, and from the most authentic sources.

The original "Orange Confederation" originated with King William III. (then Prince of Orange), at Exeter, in England, 1688. It was written in cipher by Bishop Burnett, in the Cathedral of that city, upon a rainy day, and was signed by all the leading nobility and gentry of the kingdom, then favorable to the revolution; it was, in fact, the nucleus and heart of the great Revolution of 1688.

Its origin dates at the "Battle of the Boyne," fought on the 1st of September, 1705. And from that period to the present it has exercised a most important influence upon the affairs of that kingdom.

The Society was introduced into British North America on the 1st day of January, 1820, by Ogle Robert Gowan, Esq., who is at present, and has been for many years, a member of the Canadian Legislature, and who is usually styled by the fraternity the "Father and Founder" of the system. Mr. Gowan is a good public speaker, has filled many important offices in the Colony, is a man of iron will and unbounded influence over the hearts of the masses of the Orange body.

After holding the office of "Grand Master" for twenty years, Mr. Gowan resigned that post; and the present Chief of the Order is the Hon. John Hilyard Cameron, Q. C.; a gentleman of great talents and undoubted integrity and honor.

This Society numbers over one hundred thousand members in actual connection—the greater part in the United Provinces, having local Grand Lodges (Subordinate to that of British America) in Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, &c.

Nor is it alone in numbers that the Society is important or formidable. It includes in the ranks of the initiated a large number of the members of both branches of the Legislature, at least two members of the Provincial Cabinet, several Mayors of cities and towns, many Warden of counties, a majority in most of the Municipal Corporations of Upper Canada, and a sprinkling of the mercantile classes of the community; the exclusive of the Protestant clergy, who are nearly all enrolled members of the Order, or sympathize with its principles.

Amongst the most prominent members of the Legislature who are Orangemen, may be mentioned:

Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C.  
Hon. J. A. McDonald, Atty. Gen. for U. C.  
Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster General.  
Hon. James Ferrier, M. L. C.  
Hon. George Crawford, M. L. C.  
Ogle R. Gowan, M. P.  
Thomas M. Daley, M. P.  
T. R. Ferguson, M. P.  
George Benjamin, M. P.  
W. F. Howell, M. P.  
J. C. Abbott, M. P.  
J. M. Ferres, M. P.  
F. H. Burton, M. P.  
J. S. Hogan, M. P.

The principles of the Order are Bible Christianity, as held by the Protestant Evangelical churches; and attachment to British Freedom and British Institutions, as established at the Revolution of 1688. The great bulk of the Protestant population of the agricultural and mechanical classes are enrolled members of this order, and they are a sturdy, self-acting, go-ahead people.

## THE STEAMER CONNAUGHT BURNED AT SEA.

THE PASSENGERS AND CREW, (151 IN NUMBER) ALL SAVED.

The following particulars of the disaster we condense from the *Boston Atlas* and *Bee*. Captain Leitch reported as follows:

"We left St. John, Oct. 2. The fire took place on Sunday, 7th inst., at 8 P.M., in the Engine Room, 150 miles east of Boston. The steamer filled with water rapidly down below till 4 A.M., Sunday, and then the water gained very rapidly. At 8 A.M. water got into forward furnace, causing extinction of fire. At 9.30 discovered smoke rising from off steam chest.

Set all pumps at work, all bilge injections, and portable pumps. We endeavored to keep water down. Succeeded in keeping it and kept out air, the smoke at the same time issuing from the cabin. Put the hose into the ladies' cabin, and used every effort to keep the fire from increasing.

During this time the water had increased so much below that it put out the fire and stopped the engines. Endeavored to get out all the water in the ship, employing all hands, and getting out boats with provisions. A number of hands were at the fire, and engaged in putting out the boats.

The first boat lowered over the side was stove, the sea being rough. Six others were damaged. About 12 o'clock the barque and brigantine hove in sight. The barque continued on her course, apparently without seeing the ship. The brigantine was nearly abreast of the steamer.

By getting near us we had a number of passengers in the boats ready to board her. We continued getting the passengers on board the boats from the stern quarter, as quickly as possible. During this time the fire increased below—at least it appeared so from the intense heat of the iron.

The smoke was issuing out in large volumes from all quarters. Pumps and blankets were still in use to keep down the fire as much as possible. About 7 P.M. commenced disembarking passengers from first and lee quarter, the starboard side being so much heated. At this time the brigantine came up and got a hawserd the steamer for helping her men to enable us to get the passengers more easily on board.

Continued our disembarking, and at 9.40 had all our passengers into the boats. The flames several times broke out through the skylights, but by the continued use of wet blankets they were kept partially down.

Sent the life-boats to the steamer for the men to get up all the provisions possible. Got sufficient to bring the passengers here, and then got into the boat. Searched all available parts of the ship we could see to if there were any persons on board.

The flames at this time reached the mast-head, burning the main-sail and all the yards, bringing them all down.

Finding we could no longer remain on the ship on account of the smoke, sent remaining hands, 10 in number, to the boat, the Captain being the last man to leave the wreck.

Weather was very bad at the time she sprung a leak. Weather was moderate when we left St. John, half-past 2, Wednesday, and so continued until Friday evening, when the breeze gradually increased from southwest to north, and continued to freshen until Saturday afternoon, when it blew very strong from that to Sunday noon.

The light was discovered about 10 o'clock Saturday night. I left the steamer at 12 M. At 3 o'clock, Sunday morning, she was a vast flame. That was the last we saw of her.

The Connaught cost £120,000, and was insured at Lloyd's in London.

She had on board 467 passengers, and 124 of the crew, 591 in all.

Capt. Leitch states that the passengers behaved with remarkable coolness. The passenger list was lost.

There was very little cargo on board. The loss in this respect is therefore comparatively small.

The Connaught was one of the most elegant steamers on the Atlantic waters. She was 2560 English tons and 4400 American.

Capt. Leitch seems to have done everything in his power, and was indefatigable in his exertions to save his vessel. His statement shows no mismanagement on the part of any one.

It is supposed the fire had been smoldering for a long period, on account of the rapidity with which it spread after it was discovered, and the great headway it made in a short time.

The passengers saved nothing but the clothing in which they were attired.

At about 14 o'clock the brig Minnie Schiffer, with the passengers of the Connaught, was towed up by the tugboat Rescue. The R. B. Forbes went down the harbor to render any assistance necessary, but ample provision had been made, and she returned.

## PARTICULARS OF THE SIEGE OF ANCONA AND BATTLE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

On the morning of the 20th, the following bulletin was posted up at Turin:

## Official Bulletin.

"Jesi, Sept. 19, 1860.  
"In consequence of the Battle of Castelfidardo, gained on the 18th by Lieutenant-General Cialdini, and of the measures which he took in the following night, a body of more than 4,000 men, chiefly foreigners, with more than fifty officers, the chiefs of General Lamoriciere, six guns, with ammunition baggage, capitulated on the 19th, and came to Lorretto to lay down their arms to Buonaiuti."

"General Cialdini, interpreting the generous intentions of his Majesty, has conceded the honors of war to this corps, and officers and men are allowed to return to their respective homes."

General Lamoriciere, accompanied by a few horsemen, fled from the field of battle on the 18th, and, following the road by the sea through the Asies of Conero, succeeded in reaching Ancona. All the prisoners and troops that have capitulated are indignant at his conduct. Nothing remains of Lamoriciere's army except the troops shut up in Ancona; all the rest are in the hands of the Royal troops, with the exception of 2,000 men dispersed in the mountains."

The Turin journals publish General Cialdini's report of the battle of Castelfidardo, addressed to General Cucciarini, at Bologna. It is as follows:

OSIMO, Sept. 18.  
"General Lamoriciere attacked my extreme positions this morning, at 10 o'clock, on the joint point between Castelfidardo and Crocetta, leading toward the sea. All the prisoners affirm, having added to the troops of Foligno all those of Terni, Ocelli, and other places. To support the attack 4,000 men made a sortie from Ancona."

"These troops attacked us with great fury; the combat was short but sanguinary. It was necessary to carry every point. Many of the wounded used their daggers against our men who went to succor them."

The results of the day are the following:—The junction of Lamoriciere's force with Ancona had been prevented; we have 600 prisoners, among whom are more than 30 officers, some of them of high rank; we have taken six guns, among others those given by Charles Albert to the Pope in 1848, one standard, and numerous ammunition wagons etc."

"All the wounded, including General Pimodan, who led the attacking column, are in our hands, and a great number of killed."

"The column which made a sortie from Ancona was obliged to fall back, but I hope to catch some of them to-night."

"Deserters are coming in fast."  
"The fleet has arrived, and has opened fire against Ancona."

On the 17th, Gen. Garibaldi arrived at Palermo, and after a most enthusiastic welcome, he issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Palermo:

"The people of Palermo, who showed no fear in face of those who bombarded their city, has shown that they are worthy of the name of Sicilians. They have spoken to you of annexation, as if any one was more fervent than myself for the re-conquest of Italy; but their object was to serve personal interests and they repudiated the sacred and unviolated programme which I proclaimed—Italy and Victor Emmanuel."

"At Rome, people of Palermo, we will proclaim the kingdom of Italy, and there only will be sanctified the name of Garibaldi, between freemen and those who are still slaves of the same country."

"At Palermo annexation was demanded; that I might not pass the Straits; at Naples it is demanded, that I may not cross the Volturnus. But as long as there are claims to be broken in Italy, I will follow my course or bury my bones there."

"I leave you, my friends, as you wish, and certainly he will show himself worthy of you and of Italy. I have yet to thank you, as well as the brave national militia, for the faith you have placed in me and in the destinies of our country."

## THE PRINCE AND THE PRESIDENT.

For the first time in the history of this government the chief magistrate of the republic has received at the executive mansion a royal guest, an heir to a throne. The Prince of Wales, after a triumphal tour through his Majesty's North American provinces, and a no less agreeable, though somewhat more painful, run over the Western States, finds himself comfortably domiciled at the federal metropolis as the guest of the nation.

This visit of the heir apparent recalls some interesting souvenirs. When the last heir to the English throne visited North America, he had scarcely the provinces and the mother country had scarcely been decided. Our gallant fore-fathers had helped the British to conquer Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and had then taken up arms against the unjust exactions of a bigoted king and an obstinate ministry. We won our cause, and a little while after this nation, which compels at once the wonder and admiration of all Christendom. While yet struggling against those infantile disorders which the political system of every new government must go through, we were again compelled to go to war with our parent and natural ally. It was during this last war that the British seceded, and the venerable statesman who is at the head of the State Department was compelled to share in the humiliation experienced by the officers and men who surrendered under the orders of General Hull to the British forces. Again, forty-six years ago, the British invaded Washington, burned the executive mansion, and the Capitol buildings, and compelled President Madison to fly to Georgetown.

Happily, the present British invasion is of a pleasant character than that of 1814. Our ancient enemy sends her first-born son as a hostage of amity, and peace and fidelity. John Bull, Jr., drops in upon Brother Jonathan as a pleasant acquaintance, and a chatty sort of a way, quite in accordance with the Queen's letter to her "good friend" the President. I send you, says her Majesty, "my oldest boy; one of those days, Providence permitting, he will be King of England. He comes to have a look at your country, and to let you know that we desire to live on the best terms with you. We are placed in a very difficult position. All the great Continental Powers are more or less despot in their forms of government. It is our pride, and always will be the boast of Englishmen, that our soil is free, that Albion is a sanctuary for the oppressed of all nations, and so we have to stand up for liberal principles. We trade the same time to keep on good terms with the other Powers. We recognize in the United States another great Power, likewise free, and happily far removed from the influence of despotic governments. We wish to know that we have your moral aid; physically we can take care of ourselves. We trade a great deal together, and that is another bond to knit us together in friendship."

The presence of the fleet of British war vessels in our harbor will be an occurrence of great interest to every point of view. As a mere naval display it will surpass anything before seen in our waters. As a token of the friendly relations existing between two great nations, the event will derive its chief interest. No such force has ever before entered American waters, except with hostile purposes. Now it comes, extending the land of friendship and becoming the cultivation of kindly feelings. Let us hail it such and do our part to reciprocate the friendly manifestations. It is meet that the people of the two freest and greatest nations on earth should cultivate those amiable relations which a common origin, a common language and common interests teach it to be our duty, as we have no doubt it will be as much the pleasure of our people to do. The squadron consists of the *Hero*, 90 guns. Com. Seymour; *Ariadne*, 25 guns, Capt. Vanstater; *Flying Fish*, 6 guns, Commander Cave, to be followed by Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, with his flag ship *Nile*, 91 guns, and the *Sigs*, 6 guns—Portland Argus.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A Tennessee paper states that a horrible murder occurred in 22nd street, Rutherford county, on Saturday night, 22nd ult.

Mr. Storval, a gentleman who has heretofore been highly respected by his neighbors and friends, killed his wife and four children, and afterwards killed himself by cutting his own throat and jumping into a deep spring, where he was found next morning.

It is believed that the frightful deed was caused by sudden insanity growing out of apprehension of poverty.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC IRISH IN AMERICA.  
It seems that the Roman Catholic Irish in New York do not like the idea of parading in honor of the Prince of Wales. The *New York World* has the following on the subject:—

The proposed demonstration in honor of Lord Kensington, in this city, will not, it seems, be as unanimous and hearty as its projectors would wish. The Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, who form, perhaps, a fourth of the First Division New York State Militia, have taken offence at General Sandford's order for them to parade on Thursday next, and several companies have declined doing so outright.

A meeting of the members of the division was held on Saturday evening last, which was largely attended. John Homan was called to the chair, and James M. Wellin, acted as Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered, debated, and finally carried:

"Whereas, We believe it is the duty of the citizens of this republic to aid the struggle for freedom in other lands, as well as the propagation of republican doctrines and the spread of republican principles throughout the globe.

"Whereas, It is beneath the dignity of the sovereign people of this great republic and a stain upon their manhood to give public honors to monarchs or give public honors to the representative of a system which they believe to be antagonistic to the great fundamental principles of human liberty.

"Whereas, Major General Sandford has ordered out the First Division to parade in honor of the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and, whereas, the Crown of England to which he is heir is responsible for the wrongs inflicted upon Ireland for the banishment and proscription of her people, the destruction of her homes and the suppression of her ancient nationality, and, whereas, it is no portion of their duty as citizen soldiers to thus exhibit themselves before the seion of a royal house, to whom they owe nothing but eternal hostility; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we decline to exhibit ourselves before said Prince of Wales on the 11th inst., or at any other time in the city of New York."

An amusing error of the press occurred in the N. Y. World recently, when an article about a sermon by an eminent divine got mixed up with a dog story in this funny way:—Rev. James Thompson, rector of St. Andrew's church, preached to a large concourse of people on Sunday last. This was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid farewell to his congregation, as his physicians advise him to cross the Atlantic. He exhorted his brethren, sisters, and after the expiration of a devout prayer, took a whim to cut up some frantic freaks. He ran to College. At this point, and down Benedict street, a couple of boys seized him, tied him to a tree, and he again started. A great crowd collected, and for a time there was a grand scene of noise, running and confusion. About a mile, he was shot by a Jersey policeman."

THE PRINCE'S FIRST PARTNER.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Prince's ball have settled, as we supposed they would, without difficulty, the question as to the lady with whom H. R. H. should dance first on that occasion. The lady, who has been chosen, is Miss Fish, daughter of Ex-Governor and Ex-Senator Fish, shall open the ball with His Highness. The question being merely one of etiquette, has this natural and very proper arrangement.—N. Y. Tribune.

A correspondent of the *Leavenworth Times* writes from Niagara as follows:—

"I noticed the Prince at the ball, and the way he went in surprised every one. He danced every set, until about twelve o'clock or until near morning. Rumor has it that the Duke put his Royal Highness in his room and then retired. When the old fellow had got fairly snoring, the Prince came out and laid his attendants go home, and he was left to himself in the ball room and 'went in' with a right good will. He is a good dancer, and has every appearance of a gentleman. If 'turned loose' he would be inclined to be a 'fast boy.'"

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.—From our American exchanges we learn that the Republicans have been very successful in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Curtin, the Republican Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has been elected by a majority of from twenty to twenty-five thousand. The success of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, it is said will decide the vote in favor of Lincoln at the Presidential election. Ohio and Indiana have gone Republican. Democracy seems to be on the wane.

—St. John Courier.

At a distribution of prizes in a German village, a little girl, seven years old, whose parents have just been turned out of their village, because they had failed to pay their rent, was asked by a rector: 'Have you studied sacred history, my child?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Do you know the history of the creation?' 'I know that God made all.' 'Why were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise?' The child hesitated a moment, and then fixed her eye on the examiner, replied: 'Probably they were turned out because they could not pay their rent.'

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—LOSS OF LIFE.—STEAMER AND CARGO A TOTAL LOSS.—DETROIT, Oct. 9.—The propeller Mount Vernon, hence for Buffalo, burst her boiler this morning, killing Theodore Iesse, second engineer, James Conklin, fireman, and slightly injuring several others. The vessel sank immediately. Her cargo, which consisted of 20,000 barrels of corn and 500 barrels of flour, is a total loss.

The Montreal papers announce the recent death of the Hon. Peter McGill, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada. This gentleman, besides being President of the Bank of Montreal, occupied a host of other positions in a manner alike honorable to himself and creditable to those with whom he was connected.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Advices from Mexico confirm the report of the confiscation of the Spanish bark Maria Concepcion. The Spanish Commodore threatened to bombard Vera Cruz, but Captain Jarvis condemned this course. The Spanish squadron then returned to Havana.

DR. TUMBLEY IN EASTPORT.—From the Eastport *Sentinel* we learn that Dr. Tumbley is still in Eastport. By the advice of friends, it seems he has concluded not to come to St. John the day of trial, when, as our contemporary states, he will be prepared to show up the city physicians.

England and Wales have 3000 factories; they pay their operatives \$111,000,000 per annum; their entire trade in these fabrics amounts to \$525,000,000 annually, giving 1,000,000 operatives employment.—They have 250,000,000 cots in the kingdom, exclusive of that held by the banks; their exports of cotton fabrics alone exceed the entire exports of the United States.

It appears from a statement published in the *Lat Gazette* that the receipts of the Nova Scotia Railroad for five weeks, ending 29th Sept. 1860, amount to \$18,305.49, being an increase over corresponding weeks in 1859, \$1475.00.

Remains of ancient ruins have been recently discovered about a hundred miles from Fort Sumner, New Mexico, which from their massive and elegant character denote power and refinement in those who constructed them. Walls thirty-five feet high are still standing.

A small brass cannon has been found at the bottom of a deep well of the Castle de Cluey in France, with the date of 1258 upon it. The date of the invention of cannon has historically been assigned to the year 1324, sixty-six years later.

LOSS OF TWENTY-ONE COAL BOATS AND FOUR STEAMERS BY THE STORM.—Baton Rouge, Oct. 4th. Twenty one coal boats were swamped and four steamers sunk at this place by the storm.

The correspondent of the *London Times* characterizes the laying of the foundation stone of Victoria Bridge by the Prince at the laying of a tombstone over the grave of £17,000.

Large quantities of Mackeral have lately been taken on the South side of P. E. Island. They are said to be of very superior quality.

Elder Kimball, one of the leading Mormon saints, recently had born to him in one night 14 children.

## Telegraphic.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

BAITAW.—Daily News, says Great Ship Co., dispensed with services of Capt. Hall, McClellan, Chief Engineer and Manager, Detachment of ship Milford during winter having something to do with this.

NAPLES.—It is stated via Genoa that Garibaldi sent despatch to Naples dated 1st announcing victory along the whole line, and that Royal troops were being pursued.

The "Diario" of Turin published despatches dated Naples 2d, stating that Royal troops were repulsed from Capua and were surrounded. Garibaldi made 2000 prisoners. The above victories lack confirmation.

Reported that Garibaldi invited Victor Emmanuel to go to Naples and assume authority and he would retire to his home.

ROME AND SARDINIA.—Summary of Pope's Allocution at Consistory of 27th is published. He reproved and condemned in strongest terms the detestable and sacrilegious attack of the King and Government of Piedmont; protested and declared null and void against their acts, which he declared his defiance; called on European Powers for assistance, and he deplored disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention; called on Powers to examine seriously the dangerous effects, and concluded by expressing his conviction that Catholic Princes and peoples would come to assistance of the Father of the Faithful, who is attacked by paracidal arms of a degenerate son.

Reported that Napoleon in reply to Pope maintained non-intervention principles, and while promising to maintain order in Holy See, his desire was to consign Rome to protection of a genuine Italian Power.

Victor Emmanuel issued an address to soldiers at Ancona extolling their bravery and righteousness of their cause. He concluded by saying that he assumes command as he desires to be foremost where there is danger.

In Sardinian Chamber of deputies, Cadedo demanded production of all documents relating to entry of Sardinians into Umbria and Marches. Cavour refused to comply. Cavour also declared that there existed neither public document nor private treaty; that no conversation nor negotiations had taken place, that no power had made any proposition involving cession of a single inch of Italian territory. He pronounced statements to the contrary utterly false.

Papal Government were making fresh enrollments and promising large rewards. Remaining Papal troops concentrated at Livorno.

Spanish government had called Congress of Catholic Powers with a view of guaranteeing integrity of States of Holy See. French Cabinet admitted expediency of such Congress, but says territorial changes demand a general European Congress.

FRANCE.—The French submarine telegraph from Algiers successfully landed at Minorca.

Funeral service for Papal troops lately slain was celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris at Notre Dame on 5th.

Several French Bishops issued pastoral letters protesting against acts taking place in Italy.

Rumors revived that Emperor would go to Warsaw, having received invitation, but "Pays" and "Patrie" publish denial.

Bourse 5th dull, heavy, closing 69.20.

Austria.—Wives and families of Austrian officers in Venetia have been