

Colonial and Foreign News.

Newfoundland.

On Wednesday last a very decent industrious man named Patrick Carroll, was thrown from a horse of which he was driver, the horse having from some accidental cause taken fright. He lingered till Saturday night, when death put a period to his sufferings. He leaves a large young family behind him.—*Newfoundlander*, Oct. 8.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon accompanied by his Princess (Clothilda, daughter of the King of Italy) and suite, arrived here on Sunday night, at ten o'clock, in his yacht the *Jerome Napoleon*. At six p. m., steam was got up and the *Jerome Napoleon*, with her Royal freight left for France.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 2.

Preliminary steps have been taken, as we are pretty credibly informed, for disbanding the Royal Newfoundland Companies. The men have been offered the opportunity to enter the Canadian Rifles, and we understand about three-fourths of them have consented to join that corps.—*Express*.

A lad named Costigan accidentally shot himself on Sunday the 14th ult., whilst shooting with two others in the neighbourhood of St. John's.

Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Patrick Hickey, the crack shot, has been elected Captain of the Irish Volunteer Company of Charlottetown. He was formerly a private.

Meetings have been held at Princetown and Indian River, for the purpose of expressing the dissatisfaction of the people at the Award of the Commissioners on the Land Question.

Canada.

THE CONVICTION OF JAMES BROWN.—The jury empanelled to try James Brown for the murder of Mr. J. Sheridan Hogan, M. P. F., have found him guilty of the charge, and he has been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the 4th day of December next.—*Toronto Globe*.

THE RANKIN CASE.—The examination of Mr. Arthur Rankin, M. P. P., was concluded on the 11th inst., before the public magistrates, when Mr. R. was bound over for trial at the assizes which take place forthwith, for infringement of the statute 59 Geo. III., cap. 69. The affair, which Mr. Rankin's friends first affected to treat with contempt and defiance appears to be becoming more serious, as every attempt has been made to deny the alleged facts; and it is even asserted that Mr. George Brown of the *Globe*, who was shown to have been implicated in the transaction and knew more of the circumstances than might be of service to the accused, kept himself out of the way during the investigation, that he might not be called as a witness.

Kankakee county, Ill., where Father Chiniquy's colony of French Canadians is located, and which formerly excited much sympathy from the distress occasioned by drought, short crops, &c., is this year producing grain of all kinds in abundance. A letter from Marteno Depot in that county, says 35,000 bushels of grain were shipped from that station in five days.

Latest from the States!

NEW YORK Oct. 16.—The *Tribune* despatch, in speaking of the engagement of the Seminole with the rebel battery yesterday, says the engagement lasted one hour. The Seminole replying and keeping her course, the batteries for some considerable distance firing on her. Some 60 shot and shell were seen to burst and fall all around her.—And after her passing they opened on an oyster sloop. They have some twelve heavy guns in position, some rifled. Rebel camp fires have been seen extending back from there for a week past and it has been reported that a large body had been sent there from Aquia Creek. Opposite their line batteries the channel is but three quarters of a mile wide, and vessels cannot pass until this battery is silenced. A new water battery with eight embrasures has also been discovered at Aquia Creek.

BOSTON, Wednesday afternoon.—The secretary of the Treasury has called for another instalment of 14 per cent, on the first fifty million loan—making 90 per cent, of this loan. The amount refunded from sales by the Government for the benefit of the banks, is 36 5-100 per cent of the loan.

Messrs. John E. Thayer & Brother, one of our leading banking houses, has to-day taken one hundred thousand dollars of this loan for permanent investment, thereby showing the confidence they have in this class of securities.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Seward has issued an important circular requesting Governors of loyal States on the sea board to erect suitable defences against foreign aggression.

Rebel batteries on the Potomac constantly fire on passing vessels, but fall short of inflicting damage.

Smart skirmishing took place yesterday between the advanced posts in the vicinity of Centreville.

The Massachusetts 13th regiment and part of a Pennsylvania regiment crossed the Potomac near Harper's Ferry yesterday, repulsed a rebel force of 20,000, and captured a 33-pound cannon.

Kentucky is organizing fifty full regiments shortly to take the field in defence of the Union.

The *Herald's* dispatch states that when Com. Craven arrived with the news of an attack on the Seminole, the Pawnee was off the Navy Yard destined for an expedition down the river, but he ordered her to remain until some decision was made relative to this new battery. It is probable that a large force will be sent immediately to dislodge the rebels.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.—*Potosi, Mo., Oct. 16.*—We have the following account of an attack on Big River Bridge yesterday morning:

The enemy was discovered approaching the bridge at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, by a German picket who gave the alarm. Our troops, numbering 40 or 50, instantly prepared for action, though the rebels numbering about 600, under Jeff. Thompson. They stood their ground and from stone piles and other places of shelter did good execution. They were finally surrounded, however, and obliged to surrender. Their loss was one killed and six wounded.—The rebel loss was five killed and four wounded.

Immediately after the surrender, the Federal prisoners were sworn by Thompson not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy and released. The rebels then burned the bridge and speedily retired. Thompson said he had 5,000 mounted men in the vicinity; that he intended to burn our bridges, and that Pilot and Knob and Ironton would soon be attacked and captured.

A strong force of rebels are said to be in that vicinity, threatening our forces at the termination of the road.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION FOR THE SOUTH.

—The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says that the larger portion of the fleet intended for this enterprise has been prepared at Boston and Philadelphia. The fleet has been furnished with everything necessary. Merchants have offered their vessels, and they have been accepted by the United States Quartermaster with promptness. The Commercial says large steamships that have won themselves renown as ocean palaces, have been stripped of their gilding, loaded heavily with cannon and death-dealing missiles, and taken into the ranks of transports and war vessels.

Files of papers from New Orleans to the 31st ult., Mobile 1st inst. and Memphis 3d, have been received in New York, from which the *Express* condenses the following interesting information. It will be seen that the rebels are fully posted in regard to the great Naval Expedition, now on the eve of departure from New York and Annapolis, to their coast.

The *Mobile Register*, has a letter from Pensacola, under date of the 25th ult., which says:

"We have reports of several Expeditions to the South. Let them come. Their tombs are open."

The *Memphis Appeal* (Italics not ours) says: "The rumors relating to an attempted raid, by a Lincoln horde of 25,000 vandals upon the Southern coast are not without plausible probability. That the Expedition will meet with a warm reception is most certain. Governor Brown and General Lanton have had their eyes on the strategic points of the coast for some time, and what they have done in reference to such proposed visits will be known when the arrival takes place. We have no doubt the reports from that quarter will be only such reports as can be caused by the right sort of guns in the right place, served by the right sort of artillerymen. It will be no Hatteras affair."

Latest from Europe!

Oct. 21, 1861.—The steamer *Etna* was intercepted off Cape Race on Friday evening last.

The steamer *Great Eastern* reached Milford for the purpose of repairing. It was rumored that Napoleon had made overtures to purchase her, but the report was not credited.

The Galway Steamship Company had held a formal meeting and hopeful prospects for the future were held out.

Earl Russell in reply to a memorial presented to him on Mexican affairs discourages interference in internal affairs of Mexico, but says that the British Government will exercise the right of requiring security for persons and property and the fulfilment of engagements.

The King of Prussia arrived on a visit to Napoleon at Compeigne on the 6th inst., and left on the 8th. The proceedings were cordial, but nothing of interest politically has transpired.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon has forwarded to the Emperor important state papers on American affairs.

The King of Holland was expected in France on the 12th inst. and would remain a week.

Stated orders have been issued to prepare French squadron for Mexico.

Victor Emmanuel has been reviewing troops at Bologna.

Garibaldi had left Caprera, his destination was unknown.

It was rumored that Ratazzi will enter Cabinet.

The situation of affairs in Hungary remain unchanged.

The American minister at Berlin was negotiating with Hanover ratification of State dues.

The Spanish Government has consented to deliver up Neapolitan archives.

Insurrection at Neeladz, Russia. Russian Eagle torn from public buildings, and Polish Eagle substituted in its stead. The Mayor of the Town was killed.

Another step has been taken in bringing India within the reach of telegraphic communication with England. The line from Alexandria to Malta has been successfully laid, and the time for receiving intelligence from the Indian Peninsula has been abbreviated thirteen days.

[From the London Freeman.]

FRANCE.

It is reported that immediately after the return of the Emperor Napoleon from Biarritz to his capital, an event which is expected to take place immediately, a council will be held at the Tuilleries on the Roman question. From this meeting important results are anticipated.

A new pamphlet on the Roman question has been published in Paris, and it is assumed to express the views held in high places. The special part of the question dealt with is the guarantee to be given to secure the independence of the Holy See in the event of the temporal power of the Pope over the States of the Church being abolished. It is proposed that the personal security of the Pope should be entrusted to the filial loyalty of the King of Italy, and that the independence of the Holy See should be guaranteed by the Powers—the Pope to conserve all his present sovereign honors; to keep the Church of St. Peter and the Vatican for himself and his successors; his property to be free from taxation or jurisdiction; a revenue to be provided by means of a title upon the former States of the Church, and by contributions from the various Catholic countries. Such are the principal guarantees proposed by the pamphleteer. It is impossible to say how far the writer represents the opinions of the French Government, but the pamphlet certainly expresses the sort of arrangement, which has been very generally assumed as the most likely to lead to a settlement of this European difficulty.

The Austrian Government and press seem to be immensely alarmed by the prospective interview between the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia.

ITALY.

Private telegraphic advices received in Paris, and coming from trustworthy quarters, speak of the Pope's health as in the last degree precarious. His Holiness is represented as suffering at the present time from an illness much more serious than any that has hitherto been reported, and danger to his life is even spoken of. This statement has not been confirmed by reports from any other quarter, but as it comes from persons whose interests are bound up with the life of the Supreme Pontiff there seems no reason to suspect its truth.

The Pope, notwithstanding his illness, has seized another opportunity of expressing his dissatisfaction at the present condition of Italy. A few days ago the marriage of the sister of Francis II. to the brother of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany took place at Rome. The Pope delivered an allocution on the occasion, and seized the opportunity of denouncing the new Italian institution of civil marriage. Any reflections upon a new Italian institution naturally enough enlarged into a general survey of the condition of things in Italy, and the Pope accordingly took occasion to enter a new protest against the revolution, and to express a hope that the Italian princes, whom ungrateful subjects have dethroned, will before long be restored to the sovereignties which they once exercised with so much beneficent influence.

The Garibaldi movement is becoming a very active and serious one in Southern Italy. Originating with the party of action, it will naturally have the effect of consolidating it, and of giving importance to the theories of government which that party is supposed to advocate; and this is one of the evil consequences which result from the neglect with which Garibaldi has been treated. Sheets are being circulated far and wide for signatures, with the following printed formula at the head:—

"TO GENERAL GARIBALDI."

"General,—Leave not for America. The people believe in you and you must believe in the people. The national unity is not completed. You have laid the most solid foundations of it; you alone can complete the work. General, have no doubt of your mission, and the Italian people will not prove themselves unworthy of you. We wait for you, General, to conduct us to Rome."

The list which has been sent to me for inspection (says *The Times'* correspondent) is No. 666, and I am given to understand that already the signatures are numerous. A friend who is very active in urging the movement, says—"The lists fill splendidly; all the people at the Bourse signed yesterday. That looks full of promise."

Victor Emmanuel intends to leave his posterity a great kingdom, if we must credit, amongst others, the latest assertion that has come to hand. A correspondent in the *Debate* states that in a "free and semi-confidential" conversation with the municipality of Florence, the King said he hoped to be able to solve the difficulties of the Neapolitan question by firmness and honesty. As to Rome, there were those who wished the Italians to cut the Gordian knot, but he preferred to untie it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LION LOOSE IN HAMBURG.—A letter of the 27th says:—Yesterday Hamburg, or part of it at least, was thrown into great commotion by a very unusual occurrence. A lion, which was being transported in a wooden cage from a travelling menagerie to the water-side, managed to break loose and get out of his temporary prison. The ferocious brute immediately fell upon one of the three horses that were attached to the carriage. The driver, who was upon one of the two others, sat still in blank amazement at the sight, which was declared by many spectators—who, by-the-by, were out of harm's way—among the finest they had ever witnessed. In a

moment the driver of the second menagerie wagon, who happened to be just behind, came up, and calling out for a rope, which was fortunately at hand, approached the lion, and with great nerve and coolness fastened it round his throat. The infuriated beast, who was already feasting upon its fallen victim, disdained to take any notice of the daring act. In a trice the sling was tightened round the neck of the destroyer, and with the help of half-a-dozen of the bolder lookers-on, the animal was dragged to the side of the wagon, and secured ignominiously. The horse, in spite of its fearful wounds, was not quite dead when released from the grasp of an enemy which he had probably not the slightest idea of ever meeting in this land of civilisation."

MUSICAL PHENOMENON.—A letter from Venice says that a professional musician of that place has discovered a prodigy for which there is probably no precedent,—a singer, that is to say, who is at once a bass, a baritone, and a tenor. The professor was on his way to Rovigo, when he paused to rest in a country inn. Suddenly, in an adjacent room, he heard a splendid bass voice sing Silva's aria out of "Ernani."—That at an end, a sonorous baritone struck up the wellknown "Lo vedremo veglio audace." The listener was still lost in admiration of the beauty of these two voices, when a high-ringing tenor made itself heard, and sang with great range of voice, Edward's closing air in "Lucia." The delighted professor could not restrain his enthusiasm, and hurried into the adjoining room to thank the gifted trio, when, to his astonishment, he found the apartment occupied only by one young man, who declared that he himself had sung all these airs. Put to the test, it proved that he spoke the truth, and that the singer possessed the extraordinary range from the low D to the high C, and full of beautiful chest notes. It is thought possible that the professor may persuade this Cæus of voices, who is the son of a well-to-do burgess, to devote himself to the stage.—*Trieste Journal*.

ROYAL EXCURSION FROM BALMORAL.—A correspondent of *The Edinburgh Courant* writes:—"On Friday last, her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Hesse, and several members of the Royal suite, crossed the Grampians from Balmoral into Kincardineshire. The Royal party passed the night in the lovely village of Fettercairn—her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice in Durward's Eagle Inn; the Prince of Hesse and Sir George Grey in McDonald's Temperance Hotel; and other members of the suite in the house of Mr. Don, merchant there. On Saturday morning her Majesty ordered Mrs. Durward to prepare porridge and milk for breakfast. Mrs. McDonald, learning the quality of her guests, remarked that she was not prepared to serve breakfast to such distinguished visitors; to this Sir George Grey replied that surely she could serve them with tea, dry toast and eggs—a remark which was followed by Mrs. McDonald appearing with a breakfast which needed no apology."

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—A letter from Bruchsal, published in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, states that Oscar Becker, condemned to 20 years' imprisonment for attempting to assassinate the King of Prussia, has declined to exercise the right of appeal to the Court of Cassation. He will be transferred to the cellular prison of Bruchsal, where he will be confined for six years. These six years count as nine of the sentence; the remaining eleven he will spend in an ordinary prison, unless he should himself wish to remain at Bruchsal which, it is said, prisoners not unfrequently do. This establishment is conducted strictly on the separate system. Each inmate having to select a trade, which he is taught in the prison, Becker has chosen that of a cabinet-maker.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—*The Morning Advertiser* publishes an account of a wonderful invention in France, by which a foot-soldier in heavy marching order is enabled to walk on the water without sinking. It consists of a pair of india-rubber boots and trousers, all of one piece which are filled with air a little below the waist, and heavily weighted at the feet. With these trousers on, a detachment has frequently crossed the lake of Vincennes, where the water is about fifteen feet deep, firing their muskets, and loading as they went. The men sink about two feet, the water barely reaching the top of their thighs, and appear not to have any difficulty in keeping their balance and moving along.

THE RISING OF THE NILE.—The rising of the Nile, an event looked forward to with much anxiety by the Egyptians, has this year much exceeded its ordinary proportions. The floods have, in fact, caused considerable damage in Upper Egypt; and the latest letters state that serious apprehensions were entertained in case the flood should rise any higher. It is generally understood that the plentifulness of the Egyptian harvests is regulated according to the overflow of the Nile, and the damage done by an excessive inundation will therefore be compensated for in another form.

A CLERGYMAN PROCLAIMING THE BANNIS OF HIS OWN MARRIAGE.—A singular circumstance occurred on Sunday week at Rockhampton parish church, near Thornbury. The Rev. R. W. H. Coates, the respected rector of that parish, is about to be married to a young lady from Warwickshire, and at the morning service the rev. gentleman read his own banns.—*Bath Gazette*.

A very dreadful naval catastrophe is reported. A Russian line-of-battle-ship, named the *Sueviana*, carrying 100 guns and 800 men, has been lost off Japan, and it is said that all the crew have perished.