lowed them to be imported almost duty free, it gave an official recognition of the national indebtedness which was truly worthy of the obligation and the cause. It was good policy, too; for the necessaries of life are the last thing that should be subject to taxation.

Wonderful as the properties of the Pills are—their healing potency—working invisibly and imperceptibly in the blood—does not strike the casual observer with the same astonishment which the magical effects of the Ointment must produce. The cures of this latter remedy we can see as well as feel; we can see the skin diseases which have rioted in the system for years give away to a few applications: we can see the white scales of leprosy peel of and the pink flesh re-appearing "like the flesh of a young child," and we can see the worst indications of Scrofula removed by the Ointment, while the Pills eradicate from the blood the original virus of the malady and secure immunity for the future.—*Banner of Freedom.*

Latest European News.

Arrival of the 'City of Washington.'

HALIFAX, Oct. 8.

The Mail Steamship *City of Washington*, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Liverpool via Queenstown. Dates to 26th ult: Lord Napier of Magdala leaves England during the present month on his return to India. The report of the Royal Commission has been issued. The commissioners propose to reduce the bishoprics by four, abolishing those of Meath, Killmore, Killaloe, and Cashel. Their proposals also comprehend a rearrangement of dioceses The total revenues of the Irish Church are returned as little over £600,000, the rent charge amounting to £32,000. It is also recommended that all deans except eight should be removed, but that two Archdeacons should be retained for each diocese.—A London paper has made careful analysis of the list of parliamentary candidates, and arrives at the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone's *minimum majority* in the new House of Commons, will be 126.—A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Hull on Friday September 25, resulting in the death of at least six men. At the South end of Lime Street a huge building, eight stories high, built at the close of last century as a sugar refinery, and lately used as a seed warehouse, fell with a tremendous crash, burying several coopers and labourers. Five were taken out dead from the ruins, and many others have been more or less injured.—The Paris correspondent of a French provincial paper, the "Journal de Rouen," asserts that the Government is about to give the other European Powers satisfactory proof of its pacific intentions by sending 80,000 soldiers to their homes.—The northern part of Italy is suffering from destructive thunder storms and floods. In some districts the indutations have interrupted railway communication.

(*From the News of the World, September 27.*)

The cloud that appeared no bigger than a man's hand is increasing in size and density; and although professions are everywhere expressed of a belief that it will pass away from Europe without breaking over it, there can be no certainty of such an event occuring; indeed, probabilities are adverse to the professions in this case, and the preparations for war may at any moment result in conflict. It is in vain that the Emperor Napoleon declares for peace, when all his arrangements point to war, and the Prussians, who are not silent observers of what is taking place, attach more importance to the latter than to the pacific declarations accompanying them. Nearly all the French papers, says a Berlin letter, have been menacing Germany with war for the last two years. The Luxemburg affair, and the entire attitude of the Emperor's Government, have not served to blunt the edge of those menaces. "Now that the armaments approach to completion, the soldiers, with the insticts of their profession, not unnaturally greet the Cæsar with ardent cries. The officers, during his presence in the camp, regard the impending war as the most legitimate topic of conversation. Even the Generals who are in daily intercourse with the Emperor do not check the zeal of their subordinates." Again, the *Moniteur de l'Armee* is charged with the publication of "a grossly insulting article" against the Prussian army, in which the soldiers are represented as "contemptible slaves, kicked by their officers, and stripped of all prospect of advancement by the rigor of a despotic system." Ill-feeling is growing worse on both sides, and there is so much biting of thumbs at each other, that it is only by some powerful inducement they can be kept from fighting.

SPAIN.

An alarming insurrection has broken out in Spain. Advices received from Cadiz state that the whole fleet stationed in that port has risen against the present Government, under Rear Admiral Topete. At the same time, the generals recently exiled to the Canary Islands arrived at Cadiz, on board the Buenaventura, a trading steamer. Previous to their landing, the garrison of Cadiz had made a pronunciamento in favor of the insurrectionists.

Marshal the Duke de la Torre, formerly president of the Senate, has placed himself at the head of the movement.

Telegrams must always be received with some caution, for although Mr. Reuter has organized the most marvellous system of agency the world ever saw, it is still possible for his agents to be deceived, or to deceive themselves. The telegrams commence with the resignation of all the Ministers, and something very like the flight of the President of the Council, Senor Gonzales Bravo. It is said that General Jose Concha is named as the new Minister, but he has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet, although he has formed three military divisions in Catalonia, in Cadiz, and in Andalusia, as if the Spanish Government, or the Court, for in fact there is no Government, had determined to resist the revolution. The Captain-General has posted up proclamations in the City of Madrid, prohibiting crowds from assembling in any part of the city. It is not in Madrid, however, that the force of the revolution is felt, but at Seville, where General Espartero is proclaimed President in his absence, and in Andalusia, where the insurgents have 14,000 men bearing arms, and eleven vessels of war manned by 3,000 men. Martial law has been proclaimed, and General Concha is doing his best to put down the insurgents, although he cannot form a Cabinet, and military movements are ordered which will probably lead to hostilities. In the meantime the revolution is spreading, and besides Cadiz and Seville, Malaga, Carthagena, Fervol, and the whole coast between Malaga and Carthagena, have risen, whilst in Seville the Provisional Government has actually entered upon its functions, and the whole province of Galicia has risen in arms. It is said and denied that General Prim has appeared in Spain, and it is also said that he has not left London. Meanwhile there is the greatest uncertainty as to the intentions and movements of the Queen. It is said that she has left for Madrid, that she has abdicated, and that she remains at St. Sebastian, and again that she has gone to Madrid. What appears to be abundantly clear from the accounts—contradictory as they are—is that a change of Government is approaching, if not a change of dynasty. It is not now that Englishmen will feel much interest in the event, and we may be certain that there will be no enthusiasm to enrol another British Legion for service in Spain. We did our best to establish Queen Isabella and Constitutional Government in Spain. The Constitution no longer remains, but the Queen is there on the Throne, and she is the last of the Bourbons in Europe.

A Paris correspondent writes:—"Prim sailed from Southampton with only a couple of aides-de-camp. General Milans del Bosch and a number of other officers took other means of getting to Spain. A person having called on the General, who was considered rather suspicious, and possibly a friend of the Spanish Embassy, was informed that Prim was at home. But when the servant sent to inform him of the visit returned, he found that the General had just gone out to take a "constitutional," and the unwelcome visitor departed in the full conviction of Prim's presence in London. Prim embarked under an assumed name, and, judging from the date of his departure, which I believe to have been the 12th inst., he probably arrived at Gibraltar on the 17th, the day before the Cadiz *pronunciamento*."

FRANCE.

The following *resume* from the *Army and Navy Gazette* gives the latest review of the situation:—

"The position abroad is hardly modified since we drew the attention of our readers, last week to the attitude of France and Prussia. The French people believe that they are drifting into a war, and that Napoleon III. is only biding his time to strike, that his patience had been dictated by policy, and that he is determined to leave France greater than he found it. At Berlin there has sprung up a feeling of distrust in the diplomatic skill of Count Bismark; that statesman's opponents accuse him of want of foresight in not accepting battle with France when the Luxemburg question offered so fair an opportunity for taking the French by surprise. From the day that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries had its eyes open to the immensity of the disaster which menaced the country, it has been labouring to repair the breach made in its military strength by the Mexican expedition, the occupation of Rome, and the chronic state of rebellion in Algeria. In an incredible short space of time the army has been re-organized and furnished with new weapons; the fortresses, especially those on the north-eastern frontier, have been strengthened, so as to be able to resist the new artillery. In many instances the buildings erected outside the strong places and in what is called military zone have been swept away by order of the authorities, and there is hardly a French regiment which has not been encamped at Chalons, Lammezan, Sathonay, St. Muar. Satory or Leuneville, instructed in the use of Chassepot, and got into proper fighting condition. At Chalons manœuvres on a large scale have been frequent; and the ancient town of Rheims, where the sacred *ampula* used to be kept before the oil was spilled by the Revolution, has been alternately menaced and relieved a couple of times a week. The Emperor has been twice to the camp, and has lately been directing operations on the field days and attempting experiments with various arms during his leisure moments The officers, with whom his Majesty has freely mixed, are known to have openly expressed their opinions as to the conduct of Prussia, and to have indulged in language which they fancied was not disagreeable to the chief of the State. It must be added that both the people of France and the Army feel indignant at the military position of Prussia, the tone of the German Press, and the refusal of the Cabinet of Berlin to concede a rectification of frontier. The country shows symptoms of discontent by returning Opposition members at the partial elections, and the journals of Paris speak out as freely as they dare against a feeble Administration.

"Looking at all the circumstances of the case, and the amount of irritation which unskilful diplomacy has allowed to generate between France and Prussia, it is difficult to suppose that war can much longer be avoided. Russia and Prussia have made a joint effort to disarm again, but Napoleon III, having suffered in his *prestige* through listening to enconomists at home, is hardly likely to lend a willing ear to the members of the Northern league who desire another Holy Alliance. A strong party in France, headed by Marshal Neil, is supposed to be in favor of a winter campaign; a campaign when streams would be frozen and easily crossed, and when Russia would only move with difficulty, and probably when all was over, in consequence of the snow. The feint of disarming recently made by Russia and Prussia looks as if those powers had some inkling of this intention, and were desirous of forcing France to declare her intentions. But if French Ministers are kept in the dark as to the intentions of their Sovereign, his Majesty will not be likely to reveal his plans to his enemies."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The *Standard* gives no credence to the rumor of another Garibaldian attack on Rome. It is not within the bounds of possibility that men can have recovered from the terrible shocks of Montana within less than a twelvemonth. If the Italians really saw their way to Rome, it would be childish to affect that they would not go there. Assuredly they would. But they do not see their way. They see the French in the Roman States, and that is all they see. Like the well known parrot, they may think a lot, and possibly may say a little, but they are not such fools as to dream of doing anything—as yet. Garibaldi could not get up another expedition to Rome if he tried his very hardest. That he is trying at all the *Standard* wholly disbelieves, and his resignation of his always unoccupied seat in the Italian Parliament goes for nothing. He is too much of a representative man in his own country, or out of it for that matter, to require the use of the tribune. He should long ago have taken the step he has now adopted, and his having adopted it calls for no serious comment.

Writing on Tuesday, a Paris correspondent says: Though the rumours which yesterday disturbed the equanimity of speculators has not been confirmed, funds have remained in the same position as yesterday evening. Uneasiness continues to prevail; the hand of Prussia is seen in the departure of Garibaldi for Naples and the prayer of the Cabinet of Florence to take the French troops away from Rome, just as Prussia sees French influence encouraging Holland to assist the demands of the Zollverein.

The assertion of the *Patrie* that Garibaldi had left Caprera for Malta, with the intention of proceeding thence to Naples, is wholly unfounded. He is still at Caprera. His letter to the electors of Ozieri Gallura, announcing the resignation of his seat as Deputy to the Italian Parliament has been published. It is dated the 25th of August, and states that he resigned from inability to serve the electors.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Oct. 3, afternoon.

At Liverpool breadstuffs quiet. Red Wheat 10s 6d. Peas 45s 6d. Lard 71s 9d. Tallow 47s 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s 6d, and not 25s. as before stated.

Latest advices from Spain report that perfect order reigns in Madrid. At Barcelona, the people sacked the Town Hall and publicly burned the portrait of Queen Isabella.

The Count of Cheste, who sought to repress the riotious proceedings, was fired on by the mob but fled and escaped under cover of the night.

It is reported that when the Queen of Spain left San Sabastin, she took with her all the Crown jewels and Royal regalia, together with twenty-three million of reals in gold.

Madrid, Oct. 4.

Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven Generals of the army, entered Madrid to-day in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and buildings, public and private, were superbly decorated, and a large civic and military procession, escorted the Generals through the city.

The houses, sidewalks, and public squares along the route of the procession, were crowded with citizens, who received Serrano and his Generals with wild enthusiasm. The procession was followed by a parade and review of the National Guard. This was a great patriotic display, and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of the popular will. The troops carried side by side, with their flags, banners on which were inscribed "down with the Bourbons, "Sovereignty of the people," "Religious Liberty," "Free Education," and other mottoes of a similar character.

At the termination of the review, Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the immense number of citizens and soldiers, in the course of which he announced that he had united with Gen. Prim, in calling Marshal Esparerto, Duke of Vittoria, to the head of State

The formation of a new Cabinet has been composed as follows:—Marshal Serrano, President; Castello, Minister of Commerce, to be Minister of Marine; Aqueri, Minister of Justice: Gen. Prim, Minister of War: Olozogo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mudiz, Minister of Finance. Manuel de la Concha has been arrested.

London, Oct. 5.

A despatch from Madrid states that Olozogo, who was named as Minister of Foreign Affairs, declines the position.

London, Oct. 6.

A contract for the construction of an underground Railway in New York has been concluded with the English Engineers who built the underground Railway in London. They expect to enter upon the work at an early day. W. B. Duncan, who sailed from London on the steamer *Scotia* yesterday, took out the contract for the approval of the directors.

A rumor is current that the success of the revolution in Spain has had the effect to induce France to make some important concessions to Italy. It is known that Prime Minister Menabrea is expected in Paris, and the supposition is that he comes to conduct the negotiations rendered necessary by the alleged change in the policy of France.

Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution in Spain. The document argues that the force used by the rebels to depose the Queen does not ignore her right to the Throne of Spain and declares the acts of the Junta, established by violence, are not binding upon the people.

London, Oct. 5, evening.

A new deep sea submarine Telegraph, direct from Malta to Alexandra, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday afternoon.

Madoz has resigned the Presidency of the Junta, and Aguirre succeeded him. Aqueri has appointed Marshal Serrano, General-in Chief of the army.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.

Cotton easier. Middling uplands, £10 7s. 8d Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Red Milwauke wheat, 10s 4d. Corn, 36s. 6d. Flour dull. Naval stores, quiet.

Copenhagen, Oct. 6.

The King delivered a speech yesterday at the opening session of the Rigsdag, in which he said that the negotiations with the Prussian Government, in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein, had been without result thus far.

It was the desire of Denmark to preserve peaceful relations with Prussia.

The ratification of the sale of St. Thomas and other islands in the West Indies to the United States, has been postponed by the Rigsdag for one year.

Madrid, Oct. 6th.

The Provisional Government has requested Marshall Serranto to take charge of affairs until the meeting of the Cortes, and he has consented so to act with Gen Prim, and Oslegazo as his colleague. The formation of the new Cabinet has not yet been completed. Gen. Esculantra, a democrat, has been placed in command of the national guard. It is daily becoming more evident that the great majority of the people are in favor of a republican form of Government for Spain. The Duke of Vittoria and Count Cheste have declared that they will support the existing Provisional Government.

London, Oct. 7.

Consols 92½; American securities unchanged

At Liverpool breadstuffs remained steady Corn 36s; markets generally without change.

Advices from China report Tea as falling in price. The export of the new crop is ninety six million pounds.

Despatches from Madrid say the new Provisional Government promises to be stable.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Oct. 3.

Ship Broughton at San Francisco, from Glasgow, reports heavy shocks of earthquakes at sea on the 14th of September, and again on the 18th.

Money markets less stringent, but rates firm at 7 per cent.

Breadstuffs dull and showing a decline on the week.

Gold closed at 140¼.

New York, Oct. 6.

The International Cricket Match at Philadelphia, is still in progress. At the close of the first innings of each side, the score was All-England 92; Philadelphia Twenty-two, 88.

The Democracy of New York city had a torchlight procession last night ten miles long, and numbering ninety thousand.

Gen. McClennan sent a letter endorsing Seymour and Blair. Gold 140¼.

New York, Oct. 6.—Evening.

Advices from Hayti by Cable are to the 2d inst.

The Haytien man-of war "Galatea" had arrived at Petelgoane, and attacked the rebel cruisers "Sylvain" and "Liberte;" the "Sylvain" was sunk and the "Liberte" was burned by her own crew. Salnave had gone in the "Galatea" to bombard Miragoane.

The Government of Montreal is taking measures for the survey of the public lands on the line of the Intercolonial Railway for the purpose of colonization.

New York, Oct. 7.

Propellor "Perservenae," laden with Corn, was burned yesterday morning on Lake Ontario, and fourteen lives lost.

In the International Cricket Match at Philadelphia, the American twenty two were bowled out in the 2nd inning for 34, and the English eleven lost 8 wickets for 31 runs, making the game a tie, and made a winning run without losing another wicket, the eleven winning by two wickets,

New York, Oct. 7.

Opelusus County, Louisiana, has been the scene of a bloody massacre of *colored* people. The despatch says one hundred negroes were killed and a large number wounded. The white democrats, who it is said were the aggressors, had only four wounded. A republican newspaper office was burned. The New Orleans "Times" publishes an account of the affair at Shrevepost, in which three democrats and fifteen republicans were killed.

Money easy. Gold closed at 140.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 12, 1868.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTY EXHIBITION.

THE weather on Tuesday was unfavorable. Very few animals—including man himself—appear to advantage on a dull, wet day. The sheep, cows, and horses exhibited on that day wore a dreary, disconsolate, melancholy look. The weather too, no doubt, had its influence on the spectator and made him exceptionally censorious and hard to please. The pigs were the only animals on the grounds which seemed proof against atmospheric influences. They looked the very embodiment of obese content. The improvement in our breed of pigs is very marked. The short-legged, short-snouted, double-chinned, round-bodied hairless animals exhibited on Tuesday were very different from the long-legged, long-nosed, slab-sided, lantern-jawed, aggravating brutes that were the pests of the farm of twenty or thirty years ago. The care which the farmer has bestowed on the improvement of the breed of his hogs must have repaid him a hundred-fold morally as well as pecuniarily. The farmer or the farmer's son of old times, who did not occasionally use his own and his neighbors pigs barbarously and swear at them furiously, must have been indeed a saint. Great improvement has also been made in the breed of sheep of late years. A large number was exhibited, and some of them would not have done discredit to any country. Our dry, light soil is peculiarly favorable to sheep-raising. Sheep in this country are exempt from many diseases which make great ravages among the flocks of other countries. The length and severity of our winter prevent their attaining great size, but for delicacy of flavour there is no mutton in the world superior to that fed upon our pastures. The Island wool is uneven in fibre rather than coarse. We know that it makes good serviceable cloth, and some of the shawls and drugget exhibited on Wednesday proved pretty conclusively that if proper pains were taken in sorting the fleeces, very fine, soft fabrics can be manufactured from Island grown wool. We do not know that any of our farmers have attempted to raise any of the finer woolled breeds, but we believe that it would be well worth while to try the experiment. The expense would not be very great to import a ram and a ewe or two from Ohio or even from Saxony.

We saw some very fine calves in a pen near the sheep. They were worth looking at if it were only to see what good feeding and good treatment can do for these too frequently ill-used and neglected creatures. Calves are, we fear, the most ill-treated of our domestic animals. They are generally very insufficiently fed during the first three months of their existance. The farmer's wife begrudges them the milk which they require, and they soon become sickly and stunted. Their growth then receives a check from which they never recover. Babies of all kinds require plenty of the right sort of food, and the cow's baby is no exception to the rule. There were some fine bulls exhibited, but we are sorry to know that they will not benefit the county to the extent which they ought. In a country where bulls of all ages and all breeds are allowed to roam at large it is next to impossible to keep up a good stock of horned cattle There should be a law on our statute book to prevent the running at large of bulls. We saw some very fine looking cows, but we do not consider them a fair specimen of our country cows. They were altogether too good. Our farmers are much too careless about the improvement of their breed of cattle. The cows of the Island are nothing like what they ought to be. *Two of the causes of the inferiority of our horned cattle we have already hinted at.* Our farmers should know that the money spent in buying good animals of pure breeds is money well invested. A good cow is more easily kept than a bad one. She gives more and better milk, and her stock, whether for the butcher or the dairy, is a hundred per cent more valuable. We do not profess to be a judge of horse-flesh, but we must confess to being disappointed at the show of horses. There were, in the first place, very few of them; and in the second place those that were exhibited, with one or *two* exceptions, did not come up to our ideal of what good horses ought to be. But we write with great diffidence on this subject. There was a sale of stock in the evening after the prizes had been awarded—a list of which will be found at the end of this article. The horse *Sultan* was purchased by Mr. Ellis, of Tracadie, for £70, and a colt, one year and a half old, by Mr. Gates, for £30. An imported Ram was knocked down to the Hon. R. P. Haythorne, *for nine pounds fifteen shillings*, which many thought to be an enormous price, but we are convinced that in some settlements the animal would be cheap at twice the money.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

was held in the Drill Shed on Wednesday. The day was remarkably fine. A considerable variety of articles was exhibited. The display of fruit and vegetables was peculiarly good. *There were mammoth* cabbages, gigantic celery, enormous cauliflowers, plethoric beets, immense pumpkins, stupendous squashes, fine melons, brobdignagian cucumbers, splendid carrots, stunning parsnips, big onions, great turnips, superb tomatoes, excellent Indian corn, and superior peas and beans. The show of fruit was very rich. A magnificent bunch of purple grapes, weighing one pound and a quarter, exhibited by the Hon. James Duncan, was exceedingly tempting. Those exhibited by the Hon. Mr. Beer were scarcely less so. The green gages, plums and damsons, were large and luscious. Mr. Cairns exhibited no fewer than eight kinds of apples, and two of pears. Mrs. Lewis as many as six different sorts of apples. Mr. Crosby had some cultivated cranberries, which were both large and ripe. If the quality and variety of the fruit exhibited can be taken as indications of the fruit-growing capabilities of our soil and climate, we ought to raise enough of such fruit, as we saw in the Drill Shed on Wednesday, excepting the grapes, for home consumption at least.

It was, indeed, heart-cheering to inspect the sacks of clean, plump, bright-colored wheat, which were ranged in goodly show against the wall. We never saw better samples of wheat, either of home or of foreign growth. It is to be hoped that the day has again arrived when our farmers will be able to raise their own bread. Good crops of wheat and reciprocity would make a little Paradise of this Island—the long and cold winters to the contrary notwithstanding. The samples of oats, as was to be expected, were very good. The barley, too, was superior. The cheese made a good show. Quite a quantity was exhibited. West River, as usual, took all the prizes. The Island will never be famous for its cheese until cheese factories are established upon it. The pastures and the dairies of our farmers are both too small to enable them to make large and good cheeses at home. A factory would manufacture all the spare milk of a large extent of country, and skilled workmen and proper machinery would ensure the best article possible being made.

There was a considerable quantity, but no great variety, of cloth, either of men's or of women's wear at the exhibition. The wives and daughters of our P. E. Island farmers spin and weave excellent cloth. There is no more serviceable cloth manufactured than our country homespun. The plaids, shawls and blankets were well worthy of a more extended notice than we can give them. There was a great variety of knit goods—all excellent of their kind—socks, stockings, drawers, mittens, &c. We saw no yarn. Our linen manufactures are yet in their infancy. The sheets, table cloths, towelling, &c., were, for mere domestic manufactures, excellent. A good article of flax can be raised on the Island, and we do not despair, notwithstanding the late failure, of seeing it largely and profitably cultivated by our farmers. The fancy work did not strike us as being particularly good. We have a notion—we write in fear and trembling—we have an idea, we say, that a great deal of valuable time is lost, and much useful material wasted in making mats and hearthrugs, which, when they are made, are neither very beautiful, nor very useful. We would very humbly and diffidently risk a hint that a much better use could be made both of the time and the materials. As no prizes were offered for the products of our mills, workshops and factories, very few of them were exhibited. On one of the tables we noticed, however, a tin lantern or lamp, manufactured by Mr. Stevenson. We never saw such an ingenious piece of packing. The gongern was a regular *multum in parvo*. We also noticed a very pretty-looking mouse trap, which we took to be of Yankee manufacture, but were both surprised and pleased to find that it was the handiwork of our young townsman, Mr. Herbert Haszard. Some exceedingly well and neatly made adzes and axes showed what our blacksmiths can do when they try.

The Fine Arts department contained some very pretty and well executed pictures. Mrs. Irving's skill and taste are too well known and too highly appreciated in this community to need any encomium from us. Two water color paintings by her hand, a fruit and a flower piece, are really very beautiful, both as regards design and execution. Miss Alley's crayon drawings are well and spiritedly done. An oil painting by Mr. Robt. Harris, displays no small amount of talent. It is an original design from Shakspeare, is well conceived, and we think for a beginner, and an amateur, very well executed. This picture proves conclusively, that Mr. Harris is no mere imitator—that he has the stuff in him that real artists are made of. We shall not be at all surprised if we see our talented young friend, after a few years practice and experience turn out a good, if not a great painter. He has much to learn and many difficulties to overcome, but if he has real talent, he will manfully fight his way to fame, in spite of all opposing circumstances.

HORSES.

Best blood horse, of any age,—P. Reid, Hope River.
Second best do., do.,— Sturdy.
Best filly under 3 years - J. McKaig, Lot 31.
Second bess do , do.,—N. Stewart, Lot 31
Best blood filly, under three years,—Thomas Parsons.
Second best do. do.,—H. Longworth.
Best cart filly, under three years,—W. Rattery, Brackley Point Road.
Second best do., do.,—C. Bullman, Rustico.
Best cart stallion, do., - R. Stockman, North River
Second best do., do.,—Donald McDonald, Uigg.
Best blood colt do.,—Donald Keough. No other competitor.

Judges—Wm Bagnall, John C. Binns and John H. Gates.

CATTLE.

Best bull, under 3 years old,—W. Mutch, (Brickhouse.)
Second best do. do.,—John C. Clarke.
Best bull, of any age or breed,—Alfred LePage
Second best do , do..—Ed. Horn.
Best cow in milk,—Lieutenant Governor.
Second best do ,—J. H. Gates.
Best heifer, under three years old,—J.W.Holman.
Second best do., do ,—George Lewis.
Best yearling heifer,—G. W. DeBlois.
Second best do.,—H. Longworth.
Best bull calf,—Stephen Swabey.
Second best do ,—H. Longworth.

Judges—Samuel Hyde, Wm Mutch, jr. and Charles Kennedy.

SHEEP.

Best ram of any age,—Thomas Tweedy.
Second best do., do.,—Alexander McKinlay.
Best yearling lamb,—H. Longworth.
Second best do ,—B. Wright.
Best ram lamb,—H. Longworth.
Second best do. do.
Best pen of four ewes,do.
Second best do. do.
Best 4 yearling ewes, do.
Second best do ,—B. Wright.
Best 4 ewe lambs, do
Second best do ,—H. Longworth.

Judges—Robert Fellows, Jeremiah Simpson and David Mutch.

PIGS.

Best boar pig,—D. McLeod.
Second best do.,—P. McCardell.
Best breeding Sow,—J. Thompson.
Second best do ,—St. Dunstan's College.
Best pen three pigs under six months,—W. Mutch.
Second best do , do.,—J. Beagan.
Best fat pig,—J. McGregor.
Second best do ,—T. Parsons.

Judges—Alexander McBeath, Isaac Sellers and Hugh McInnes.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Best 10 yards black full dressed Cloths, W. Scott, East River.
2d do do Mrs Darrach.
Best grey do Isaac Scott, Lot 34.
2d best do J G. McDonald.
Best mill dressed, A. Tremain, DeSable.
2d do J. Ferguson, East River.
Best 8 yards Women's wear, R. McPhee.
2d do J. McQuaid, New Glasgow.
Best 20 yards Carpeting. No competition.
" 10 grain Sack No competition.
" 6 Towels, Jessie Scott, Lot 34.
Recommended 2nd prize, R.Campbell, Point Prim.
Best table Cloth, R. Campbell, Point Prim.
" pair Sheets, Mrs Lawrence Murphy, S. Shore.
" " knit Drawers, Miss McKinley, N.River.
" " Men's under Shirts. None.
" 3 pair Men's Socks, M. McLean, Strathalbyn.
2d do do Miss Clarke, Cavendish.
Best pair Stockings, Mrs Leitch, Stanhope.
" " winter Gloves, Mrs J.McPhail, C. River.
" " " Mitts, Elizabeth Webster.
" collection knit Goods, Miss Hyde.
" gent's Plaid, Mrs Jas. Higgins
Second do " Mrs W. Jones. Lot 49.
Recommended best wollen Shawl, Mrs Jas. Farquharson.
Best Horse Rug, J. Kennedy, Brackley Pt. Road.
2d " " Miss McRae, Seal River.
Best pair Blankets, Mrs J Ferguson, East River.
" piece Drugget Shirting, Isabella Stewart
2d " " Bridget Began. Clyde River.
Best hearth Rug, Mrs W. Laird, New Glasgow.
2d " Mrs J. McPhail, Clyde River.
Best floor Mat, Miss Kennedy, Kinloch.
2d best " Miss W. Stewart.
Best 10 yards white Flannel, Mrs J. Matheson, Black River.
2nd " " Miss Anderson, N. London.
Recommended for prizes, 1 piece twilled Flannel, exhibited by Mrs Jas. Wood, Lot 48.
Also, 1 piece fancy Homespun, Mrs Taylor, Lot 49
" " fancy Tweed, by Margaret Shaw.
" pair Ladies overhauls, by Elizabeth Stewart.
1 Quilt, by Mrs R. Bagnall, Hazel Grove.
Recommended for a prize, 6 Towels made by Miss Catherine Curry. West River.

Judges—William Heard, Henry Haszard and Donald McRae.

FANCY WORK.

4 Fancy Baskets made of Pine knots, Miss S. Douglass, 1st prize.
4 do Vases, do do 2d do.
Best Pin Cushion, 1st prize, Miss Forgan.
do. 2d do do.
Best Needle book, no competition, do.
" Boat Model, do no name.
" Worked Cushion,1st prize, Maria Richardson.
" Bead and Berlin Wool patern, do no name.
" 2 Card cases, no competitor, Mrs. A. Sims.
" Wreath. do do
" Fire Screen, very beautiful, do
2d best do. Miss Bigns.

Judges—A. Mitchell, Jas Anderson, J Jeffreys.

PICTURES.

So far as the Paintings are concerned the 1st prize is an oil painting, R. Harris, scene from Henry 4th.
Crayon Drawing, "Death of the Stag," Miss Alley.
Water Colours, 1st prize, Mrs W. W Irving, "Burgomaster's Dessert."
Do 2d prize, "Flowers from Nature," Mrs W. W. Irving.

Judges—Samuel Lapthorne, Jas Warburton, J. Lawson.

GRAIN.

P. Murphy, 1st Prize Spring Wheat, 63lb to bus.
J. Henderson, 2d do. 62lb do

WINTER WHEAT.

N. Davies, Royalty, 1st prize, 63½lb to bus.
Hon. D. Davies, do 2d do 60¼ do

OATS.

J. McGregor, sen, 1st prize, 43lb to bus.
Thos Bullman, 2d do 42lb 7 oz do.

BARLEY, 2 rowed,

L. McMillan, 1st prize, 54½ lb to bushel.
A. Boswell, 2d de 54 do
4 rowed—J. McGregor, sen, 1st prize, 51lb to bus.
J. McGregor, jun, 2d do 50 do

Judges—W. Mutch, J. Scott, Alex. Dixon.

The Judges recommended two bags of Kidney Beans as well worthy of a prize.

POULTRY.

1 Barn Rooster and 2 pullets, exhibited by N. McKinnon, no competition, but worthy of prize.
Black Spanish Hens, no competition, owned by J. A. Ferguson.
Best 3 Ducks, J. Thompson, jun.
1 Pea hen and 3 pullets, owned by R.Coles, worthy of recommendation.
Best pair Turkeys, Hugh McInnes.
Best 3 Spring Geese, Enoch Drake.

Judges—F. R, Beer and Robert May.

BUTTER.

Jas Howard, 1st prize. E. Drake, 2nd do,

CHEESE.

H. Hyde, West River, 1st & 2d prize.
Cheese exhibited by D. McEwen, West River, entitled to 2d prize, but being under 20 lbs was not allowed to compete.

Judges—Owen Connolly, Robert Bell and Jas Reddin.

VEGETABLES.

Onions, R. Burke, Lot 49, 1st prize.
Turnips, W. McGill, do.
Beets, J. Bryenton, jun, do.
Cabbage, R. Burke, Lot 49, do.
Savoy do, no competitor, Jas. Housten.
Mangold Wurtsel, do. Isaac Knight.
Parsnips, J. Howard, best.
Carrots, W. Swabey, do
Cauliflower, Geo Davies, do
Indian Corn, Jas. Housten, do
Squash, R. Burke, Lot 49, do
Pumpkin, R. Stevenson, do
Citron Melon, J.Longworth, do
Celery, J. Robertson, do
Capsicums, recommended, H. E. Starbird.
Cucumbers, J. Colwell, best.
Tomatoes, H. E. Starbird, do
Red Cabbage, recommended, J. Lawson.

Judges—J. Lawson, J. G. Eckstadt, R. May.

FRUIT.

John Bryenton, Pears, 1st prize.
Robert Cairns, do 2d do
B. Wright, Eating Apples, 1st do
E. B. Alleyne, do. 2d do
R. Cairns, Cooking Apples, 1st do
Mrs Lewis, do. 2d do
Mrs. Lewis, Winter Apples, 1st do
—— Nesbitt, New Glasgow, 2d do
Hon. G. Beer, Green Gage, 1st do
Miss Croker, Royalty, Damsons, 1st do
Mrs McKinnon, Plums, 1st do
Hon J Duncan, Grapes, 1st do
White Sweet Grape, owned by Hon G. Beer, recommended

Judges—H. Palmer, G R. Goodman, J. Lawson.

Willow Baskets, E Lane, worthy of prize.
Alex McQuarrie, Broad Axe, narrow do, very superior.
A very superior Cooper's adze, made by Jas Hennessy, Pisquid, worthy of a prize.

Judges—H J Calbeck, R H F Smith, Wm Matheson.

Any errors or omissions in the above, will be corrected in our next issue,

(From the Islander.)

THE REGATTA.

WE are glad to chronicle the fact that the Regatta of Wednesday was a success. It is now so many years since anything of the kind has taken place in our Harbour that we feared the difficulties of successfully carrying out a Regatta, with such a short noticeas was given to the one of Wednesday, would prove too many for even the zeal and activity of such a Committee as had charge of the arrangements. We rejoice, however, that it was otherwise, and hope that yesterday's Regatta may be the precursor of many more. The day was everything that could be desired. The water was smooth, and the wind, though at times light, blew a nice breeze, so that both row boats and sail boats had a chance. The first race which started about 11 o'clock, was a race between 1st class yachts. There were four entries, viz: the *Daisey*, the *Water Boat*, the *Atlanta* and the *Crow*. At the first sound of the gun, the sails were run up, and the boats started with a fair wind, the *Atlanta* leading. They rounded the 1st buoy in the following order, *Atlanta*, *Crow*, *Water Boat*, *Daisey*, but the *Atlanta* soon dropped astern, not being able to run "on a wind" with the others, and the *Crow* took the lead. The race from the 1st Buoy up to the Black Buoy at the harbour's mouth was an excellent one, and tested as well the skill of the pilots as the speed of the yachts. The *Water Boat* rounded the Black Buoy first, the *Daisey* second, and the *Crow* third, and in that order they came in to the winning post, the *Water Boat* leading a good half-mile, the *Atlanta* nowhere. Later in the day, the same yachts ran in the All Comers race—the *Water Boat* being allowed to enter by the consent of the owners of the other yachts. The result, however, was the same as in the first race, though we think and indeed have no doubt but the *Daisey* would have changed places with her if the breeze which started them had not died away. The fact is the *Daisey* had not enough canvass. Mr Wm. Barnard, the owner and sailer of the *Water Boat*, was loudly and deservedly cheered by the hundreds who lined the wharves and filled the ships and schooners in the harbour. There were no other sailing races, as no entries were made of fishing country sail boats, or of 2d class sailing boats under 20 feet keel.

The rowing matches excited great interest. The first one was the 4 oared boats. There were 8 entries, and 6 boats came to the starting post Conspicuous amongst them was Mr. S. Davies' boat, rowed by 4 black men, dressed in white shirts and red caps, with a black steersman similarly dressed. They were loudly cheered as they took their place. The start was a very fine one. The black men led, pulling a capital stroke It was evident, however, to experienced boatmen, that the long steady swing of the men who pulled John McKinnon's boat, the *Dart* was sure to tell in the end. The course was about 2½ miles, and was run over in a very short time As the boats neared the winning post, Mr. McKinnon's boat had a clear lead, and the contest was between the *Surprise* and Martin's boat, the *Kitty Morin*, for the second place. The *Kitty Morin* won it by about a length. A very pretty two oared race was run between the *Kitty Morin* and the *Gipsey Queen*, which resulted in a victory for the latter. On complaint, however, being made that the steersman of the winning boat had assisted the oarsmen in pulling, the umpires decided, we understand, that the *Gipsey Queen* forfeited the prize. In the two oared gig race, only two entered, viz: the *Pickaxe* and the *Whilimina*. They were both manned by ameteurs, and as the boats were old rivals, the race excited more than ordinary interest. The row down to the buoy was little more than a paddle, both crews knowing that the real race would be coming back, the *Pickaxe* rounded the buoy first, and had a good start ahead, but made great bungling in the steering, and lost the race, the *Whilmina* winning by over fifty yards.

The closest and perhaps the best race of the day was one between McKinnon's boat, the winner of the 4 oared race, and a whale boat of Mr. I. C. Hall. The crews of both were picked men, all stout, strong and stalwart. The distance run was about 2¼ miles. Both crews strained every nerve, and came in a *dead heat*. It was the prettiest sight of the day. According to the rules the race had to be run over again, but the crew of McKinnon's boat refused to do so, claiming to have won the race. An all comers race for row boats closed the day's sport, but as McKinnon's boat did not enter, the 1st prize fell easily to the whale boat, all other competitors being left far behind. We omitted to mention the race between Indian canoes. It was not a keen one. Only two canoes started. Neither paddled well. The winner came in half a-mile or more ahead.

We congratulate both our citizens and the managing Committee on the success of this Regatta, and we hope that the lovers of aquatic sports will, at once, organize themselves into a Club, and thus insure our having the pleasure of an annual Regatta, offering prizes worth contending for, and making it worth while for our boatbuilders and sportsmen to go to the expense and trouble of building and fitting up boats. Let next year's Regatta be announced early in the spring.

FIRST CLASS SAIL BOATS.

Water Boat entered by W. H. Barnard, 1st prize, £5 0 0
Daisey, do Wm. Faught, 2d prize, 2 0 0
Atalanta, do Jas. Cairns,
Crow, do Capt. Lund,

4 OARED BOATS,

Dart, entered by John McKinnon, 1st prize, 3 0 0
Kitty Morin, do L. Phillips, 2d prize, 1 10 0
Crow, do S. Davies,
Gipsy Queen, do Frank Stanley,
Fanny, do McEachern,
John Joy, do John Joy,
Surprise, do P McCarey,
Laurel, do P. S. Phillips.

BOY'S RACE.

Must Go entered by C. Mutch 1st prize, £1 10s
Kitty Morin, do L Phillips 2nd do 10s
Can't help it, do Will Davies

CANOE RACE.

Two canoes only entered.
Red Canoe, prize £1 0s

TWO OARED BOATS.

Gipsy Queen, entered by Frank Stanley, 1st prize, £3 0s
Kitty Morin do L. Phillips.

TWO OARED GIGS.

Welhelmina, entered by B. Davies, prize £2 0s
Pickaxe, do L Davies.

4 OARED RACE.

Dart, entered by John McKinnon, } Ties.
Nameless, entered by C. Hall. }

SAILING RACE—ALL COMERS,

Water Boat, entered by W. H. Barnard, 1st prize, 3 0 0
Daisy, do Wm. Faught, 2d prize, 1 10 0
Crow, do W. H. Lund.

ROW BOATS—ALL COMERS,

Nameless, entered by C. Hall, 1st prize, 3 0 0
Kitty Morin, do L. Phillips,
Surprise, do J. P. Irving,

Umpires: W. WELSH, A. H. YATES, PHILIP ROBIN, JAMES PEAKE, Esquires.

☞ Our readers must not forget the Concert in the Temperance Hall to-night. They may expect a rich treat. The name of Mr. H. J. Gaffney is a sufficient guarantee that the music selected is of the very best, and as he is to be assisted by the most skillful and talented musicians of the city, the public may depend upon its being well performed.

WE have received the September number of the *Free Trader*, published in New York. As its name indicates, this publication is devoted to the dissemination of the principles of free trade throughout the neighboring republic. Its motto is a peculiarly happy one, and contains, in a few words, more truth than is to be found in the whole range of protectionist literature. It is this: "Freedom of trade is freedom of industry." The articles in the *Free Trader* are all well written, and teach a doctrine which the United States and every other civilized nation in the world must sooner or later adopt.

WHEREVER a number of persons collectively are entrusted with the management of public property, the public have an undoubted right to seek a full explanation as to the disposal of that property; this right being admitted, we call upon the Commissioners, or Committee elected to manage the Stock Farm, to account for the extraordinary way in which they sold one of the three last imported Rams on the day of the Fair. Their advertisement for the sale of two Rams is dated Sept. 14th, and runs thus, "The Commissioners having made arrangements for the importation of three Rams, intend offering at least two imported long wool Rams for sale at Auction on Tuesday the 6th of Oct.—Purchasers from either Prince or King's Counties will be allowed a discount on their purchases to pay travelling expenses." It appears evident by this advertisement the intention and object of the Committee was, that the newly imported Rams should be sent to the Stock Farm for the purpose of infusing and introducing fresh blood in Queen's County, and that they meant to offer for sale the two long wool Rams *only*, which were imported two or three years ago, and which have been in use at the Stock Farm ever since their importation, thereby giving purchasers from Prince and King's Counties an opportunity of introducing fresh stock into their respective districts, and giving them a bonus for so doing, by allowing a discount upon their purchases; it is also clear by their advertisement of the 14th of Sept. that they did not contemplate selling any one of the Rams they stated they were about to import, because as they were to be sent in one of the Fall ships, it was improbable they would arrive in time, and had it not been for an almost unprecedented quick passage of the *Undine* (20 days) they would not have been on the Island; as it was, they were only landed on the morning of the Fair, and brought direct from the ship to the show yard. The public were not apprised, or, at least, did not understand, that *one of these Rams* was to be sold on the day of the Fair. He was put up to auction in a pouring rain, after the prizes had been awarded, when almost every person had left the ground, and sold for nine pounds fifteen shillings; whereas, had the public been aware of the sale, there were parties in Town who would have given twenty pounds or more for the same sheep. It is the universal opinion that the sale of this Ram should be cancelled, and if any of them are to be sold they should be put up to fair competition, be properly advertised, and every body have an equal chance.

Since writing the above, we understand that the gentlemen who bought this Ram have, upon the proper representations been made to them, very generously agreed to forego or give up their claim to him, conditionally, however, that the two Leicester Rams be kept on the Stock Farm for the use of the public, which we think a very fair proposal, and should be conceded to them.—COM.

A NOVELTY COMING.—Market Hall is to be enlivened by the presence of a combination of talent the coming Tuesday, which will no doubt attract a crowded house. The renowned Chiriskis (whose engagements at the Crinique, Boston, and at the Broadway Theatre, N. Y., were so successful), will appear in a variety of feats which seem almost incredible; standing upon one foot on a slender silver wire, swinging to and fro, he balances and swings plates, tosses and catches knives, balls, &c.; juggles like a Chinese performer, dances, and is apparently as much at home on the wire, as the best of jugglers are on the floor. Louisa Brent enlivens the entertainment with choice songs, and Shaffer, whose comic face never fails to bring smiles on all, sings his funny songs, and gives his peculiar delineations of various characters, which no one can witness without being astonished as well as amused at his rapid changes of face and costume. For an evening of real amusement, by all means see the Olio Troupe.

THE ELECTION FOR A COUNCILLOR.—A writ has been issued for the election of a Legislative Councillor in the room of the late Hon. James Yeo, deceased. The nomination will be on Thursday, the 29th instant, and the election one week later. We have not yet heard of any candidate being in the field. Whoever is ambitious for the seat will soon have to make a move as the time between this and nomination day will not be long slipping away. Perhaps next week we will be able to give the name of the most competent and promising candidate.—HER.

☞ We understand that Colin McLellar, Esq, has resigned his seat in the Legislature. A rumor has reached town that three candidates for the vacant seat are already in the field: The Hon. J. C. Pope, Charles Green and John Lefurgey, Esqrs. There is every appearance of a warm contest.

SUPREME COURT.

The October term of this Court was opened at St. Eleanor's on last Tuesday, Chief Justice Hodgson presiding. In common with all classes of the people of Prince County, we were pleased to see the venerable Chief Justice again in this circuit, in his judicial capacity. His Lordship appears hale and active, and we sincerely wish that many years will yet be added to his already long and unblemished life. His Lordship delivered the usual charge to the Grand Jury, notes of which, we regret to say, we were unable to obtain.

As usual, our friends of the long robe, seem to have bags full of writs for the good people of the County. In the absence of the Attorney General, we perceive that Mr. Reddin, the Solicitor-General, with the Hon. Edward Palmer, are conducting the Crown business The criminal calendar is somewhat more formidable than at previous terms; but we are happy to say that the nature of the indictments are not serious. Some four or five Bills were found on the first day of the term, against parties for assault, larceny, &c.

The Grand Inquest is composed of the following gentlemen:—

William Richards, foreman; Daniel Preidham, Warren Lord, Wm. Williams, Daniel Green, A. L. Anderson, Robert A. Strong, Thomas McNeill, Stephen Black, Geo. Stanlake, Thos. B. Hall, Archd. Sinclair, Thomas Clark, George Mountain, Dugald S. McNutt, Alex. Howatt, John Tanton, Edwin Darby. Sylvang Arsenault, Angus McMillan, Solomon Wright, Donald Ramsay, Sebastian Davison, Esquires.

The Sheriff offered excuses to the Court on behalf of Messrs. McNutt, McMillan, Mountain, and Davidson, who were ruled from attendance in the Grand Jury.

The following is a list of the Civil suits entered for trial at this Term, with the names of the Attorneys employed.

Stephen McNeill *vs* Patrick Phee.—Mr. Kelly, for Plaintiff—Mr. Howe, for Defendant.

Henry Hodgson *vs* George Gamble.—Mr. Kelly for Plaintiff—Mr. C Palmer, for Deft.

Hugh Brown *vs* James Brown and Alfred Brown—E. Palmer, for Plaintiff—C. Palmer and T Kelly, for Defendants.

James Crossman *vs* Samuel Yeo—Mr. Howe, for Plaintiff—E. J. Hodgson, for Defendant.

John Longworth *vs* John McLellan — Mr. Longworth, for Plaintiff—Mr. Kelly, Deft.

John H Duvar *vs* Simon Martin—Mr. Hodgson for Plaintiff—Mr. Sullivan for Defendant.

Michael S. McAlDuff *vs* John McKay — Mr. Kelly for Plaintiff—Mr. McLeod for Defendant.

Charlotte A Purdie—Mr. Haviland for Plff.—E. Palmer for Defendant.

Besides these, some ten or twelve appeal suits are docketed for trial.—S. J.

PERSONAL.—The Honorable Joseph Hensley, Leader of the Government of Prince Edward Island, accompanied by the Honorable Benjamin Davies, arrived at the St. James Hotel, Saturday evening last, en route for Washington. These gentlemen have advocated to their own people the principles of reciprocity treaty now under consideration. It is understood they contemplate returning to this city on Monday next.—*Boston Transcript, Sept* 30.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for September has been received. Its contents are: 1 The Young Chevalier, 2 Bunsen, 3 Madame Aurelia, 4 Cornelius O'Dowd, 5 Letters From a Staff Officer with the Abyssinian Expedition, Part IV. 6 The Right Hon. Benj. Disraeli. Madame Aurelia promises to be an excellent story. The Young Chevalier is a very interesting paper, on a somewhat hackneyed subject, Cornelius is not particularly brilliant in this number.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for September contains the following articles: 1 Bartolomeo de Las Casus, 2 The Greek Gnomic Poets, 3 On the Education of the Imbecile, 4 Zwingli the Reformer, 5 France in Europe and in Africa, 6 The Four Ancient Books of Wales, 7 Nathaniel Hawthorne, 8 Positivism.

An Ottawa despatch of late date says that Whelan has become dispirited and lost his appetite. When visitors come near he assumes sprightly airs, whistles and sings. He has not as yet availed himself of the services of the Clergy. A strong military guard is still kept on the jail. The other prisoners implicated are yet detained.

WE would direct the attention of our friends to the beautiful Stock of Goods received this season by Robert Young. The selection is A1, and the prices are remarkably low,