ENGLISH NEWS.

VIOLENT STORM, SHIPWRECKS, AND FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

GREAT LOSS ON THE COAST—SEVERAL VESSELS FOUNDERED IN THE DOWNS AND IN THE CHANNEL.

The equinoctial gales set in with more than usual severity on Sunday last. The wind gradually got up from the south-west, with heavy rain, and continued to increase until the evening, when the gale burst forth with great fury, and raged with the force of almost a hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain. In the Downs, where a large fleet was anchored, the storm is described to have been most destructive. The wind blew with apparently overwhelming force, and drove ships from their moorings in great confusion. Two ships went down at their anchors, and the fate of the crews is uncertain. The ship Elizabeth, bound to Belize from London, is also stated to have foundered, and it is feared with some of her crew on board. She broke adrift during the height of the gale on Sunday night, and came in violent collision with the Wellington and Ambrosine, which were lying at anchor at her stern. Such was the confusion on board each ship, consequent on a belief that their vessels would founder, that it is thought that some of the men must have jumped on board the Elizabeth, and so probably have perished. The barque Trio, from Saffi for London, suffered so severely from the fury of the storm and the sea breaking over her that she went down at her anchors, but the crew are reported to have saved themselves in the boats. A large fleet of disabled vessels put back, some into Ramsgate, and others to the Thames. Below the South Foreland the same fearful weather was encountered. The schooner Charlotte, from Oporto to London, in coming up Channel had her commander washed overboard. The Cupid, belonging to Goole, was in collision with the City of Pekin, of Folkestone, and foundered. Off Beachy Head, the Wesleyan schooner, laden with stone from Portland to London, was struck by a heavy sea, and had to be abandoned. At the back of the Isle of Wight, in Chale Bay, a dreadful shipwreck happened on Sunday night. The barque Lotus, from Demerara, was making her way up Channel for London, when she was driven on shore on the rocks in Chale Bay, and the captain, mate, and ten of the crew were drowned. The Ellen Horstall was totally wrecked off the Isle of Wight. Most of the Western ports are thronged with shipping which either had been disabled or had run in for shelter.

The eastern coast has suffered severely. The collier brig Good Intent, bound to Teignmouth, with coals from the Tyne, was blown on shore at Alboroughness, and became a wreck; and only the master, mate, and one man were saved. Several vessels are reported to have been lost on Sizewell Bank. The Port Glasgow, for Boulogne, from the North, and the London, Capt. Taylor, bound to Rochester, and the brig Hugh, for London, from the Tyne, went upon the Bank and were lost, three of the crew of the latter ship perishing. A fine brig called the Hippocampi, Capt. Johnson, from Azew, for London, was driven from her anchor and went on the Girdler Sand. Another vessel, with a valuable cargo, from Archangel was wrecked on the Gunfleet. A long and disastrous list of casualties has been sent up from Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Several coasters have been wrecked. The Sea Nimph, of Blyth, went upon the Scroby and sank. The Integrity, for Portsmouth, was driven on the Barber Sand, and the Two Brothers, from Newcastle for London, foundered near the Dudgeon. The Cambria, from Shields to Carthagena, went ashore on the Scroby, and the Hannah Booth was driven ashore at Caistor. A fleet of distressed vessels put into Lowestoft and Yarmouth. Similar disastrous accounts have been received from the more Northern ports.

A sad catastrophe occurred off Southport on Monday. The large American ship, Anne E. Hooper, from Baltimore, arrived at the entrance of the river in tow of a steam tug. The gale was blowing furiously at the time, and the sea ran fearfully high. The captain and pilot deemed it prudent to put out to sea again. The vessel was put about, and an endeavour was made to work free of the land, but this unfortunately failed—the vessel became unmanageable, and, drifted by wind and tide, went ashore on the Horse Bank, near Southport. The sea broke over the bank awfully, and the surf and spray shut out for a time the actual position of the unfortunate ship. Eventually the signals of distress were observed both by the Southport and the Lytham life boats, who immediately put off to the vessel's assistance. As showing the dreadful state of the weather, we may here mention that though the Horse Bank is only four miles off Southport, yet it took the boats four hours and a half before they reached the ship. Endeavours were at once made to rescue the crew, but, unfortunately, out of twenty-three people on board, only seventeen were saved.

SHIELDS.—On Saturday afternoon Admiral Fitzroy sent a storm warning down the Tyne that dangerous winds might be expected from the southward; but, notwithstanding this warning, a considerable number of collier vessels put to sea, and fearfully they have paid for their temerity, for since nightfall on Sunday we have been visited by one of the most terrible hurricanes experienced on this coast for many years. The tempest came on between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday night from W. S. W., and when it was at its height, about a quarter-past twelve, raged from W. and S. Lights were observed flashing in the offing, and the powerful steamboat of the Tyne pilots put out to sea with a number of their hardy seamen on board, and they succeeded in placing many of them on board of vessels, who would prove valuable helps on board of those ships when they were blown out to sea as the tempest got to its height. Of those vessels there is not much cause for alarm; but with regard to the fleet of laden colliers there is the greatest anxiety. From Newcastle Quay to the bar the shores are strewn with wrecks. Above Bill Point, a number of crafts lie sunk, and the manufacturers have suffered great damage through sheds and buildings having been blown down. At Walker Iron Works a quantity of shedding was blown down, and it is reported that some workpeople were killed. A barque is upset at Wallsend, and there is reason to fear that four of her crew were drowned; and above Wellington Quay two steamers were capsized, and two boys have been drowned aboard one of them. Two vessels were canted over at Hebburn, and a lead manufactory is entirely blown down between Hebburn and Jarrow. Messrs. Palmers' large iron ship-building yard, at Jarrow, has also been considerably injured. In the Northumberland Dock the injury done to the shipping amounts to many hundreds of pounds. A large full-rigged ship broke her moorings, and drove from the high part to the low part of the dock, sweeping all before her. The Sylph, of Scarborough, and the Ellen, of London, with a number of other vessels, have lost their foretopmasts, and have sustained other serious damage. One of the spout heads was knocked away also, and the waggons fell into the dock. A large amount of damage has also been done in the Tyne Dock by vessels breaking loose. A laden vessel is sunk at the Bradling Drops, and other serious damage is done there. The Willey Ridley has lost two topmasts off South Shields Market-place landing, and the Useful, a new laden brig, has got aground and canted over in the same neighbourhood. Four vessels are ashore lower down, and the Trump, steam tug, is lying amongst them thoroughly smashed up. The steamer William and Ann is also sunk. Several other steam tugs have been much damaged. A Dutch barque broke adrift in the low part of the harbour, and she has damaged her Majesty's ship Castor, and stove in the stern of the gun-boat Sandfly. The body of a ship's captain has been taken out of the Tyne, at South Shields; it has not been identified. The spires of Tynemouth and Feeling churches, and a chapel at North Shields New Cemetry, have been blown down; and three new houses in the latter town have been entirely demolished. The Sentinel, steam-ship, has just arrived from London, full of passengers. They have had a terrible night at sea.

TWO WRECKS OFF NEWHAVEN.

A French brig, called the Jeune Albert, 191 tons, Maynar, master, of Bordeaux, laden with zinc ore from Requejada, in the north of Spain, bound to Antwerp, was seen rapidly approaching the shore in an unmanageable state, with her sails torn to ribbons. She struck on the beech near the Buckle Inn. A line was got from the shore to the ship by means of a rocket, and the whole crew—five men—got safely out; a pig which was on board as a sort of pet, jumped overboard and swam ashore. It is a terribly poor looking animal, quite a shadow as compared with an English pig, and to this was probably owing its activity. The ship went to pieces in three hours, and the sea for a long distance was tinged with the red color of the ore. On the same day a billyboy, 65 tons register, and laden with 110 tons of Portland stone, of Goole, from Portland to London, foundered at sea, and had it not been for the assistance of a fishing smack, the lives of the crew and master's wife and six children would in all probability have been sacrificed. The master, S. K. Green, states that the other two men and himself worked incessantly at the pumps, but the water continued to gain on them. She was observed by the crew of the Wave, fishing smack, of Colchester, Dorman master, about five miles to the westward, and nine miles south-east of Newhaven. Dorman, leaving two men on board, launched his boat, quite a cockle-shell, comparatively speaking, and with three other brave men went to their assistance. The boat was nearly swamped several times, but at last they managed to get on board the billyboy. Here a truly heart-rending scene awaited them. The bulwarks were all gone, the boat was stove in, and the sea was making a clear sweep over them. The three men were utterly exhausted, and the state of the poor woman and her six children, who were below, may be more easily imagined than described. They were sitting huddled together in nearly three feet of water, which was also pouring in from the deck. The youngest child is only six months old, and the cries of the poor creatures were so piteous as almost to unnerve the strongest man. The difficult task of taking Mrs. Green and the children on board the smack was successfully carried out, although the boat was half full of water. Dorman and his three men worked at the pumps for nearly three quarters of an hour without any perceptible diminution of waters in the hold. It was, therefore, determined to abandon her, which was accordingly done, and every one got safely aboard the smack. In less than five minutes the billyboy sank with everything belonging to the poor creatures except the scanty clothing they stood upright in. This was about five miles off Beachy Head, and Dorman determined to beat up to Newhaven; after much buffeting by the wind and waves, they reached Newhaven harbour, four hours and a half after the billyboy sank.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. — MORE CALAMITOUS LOSSES.

A large ship with a valuable cargo was entirely lost during the height of the gale on Sunday night, on the Kentish Knock, some few miles below the entrance of the Thames. The Fyenoord, screw-steamer, Capt. Vant Hoft, from Rotterdam, reports that on Monday morning a large ship was seen on the Knock. The Fyenoord at once bore up, and the ill-fated vessel was discovered to be the barque Penningham, Captain W. Patten, from Jamaica to London. She was fast going to pieces, and the steamer had just time to rescue the captain, his wife, pilot, and all on board, and brought them on to London. In the Swin and adjacent channels the shipping suffered severely. The schooner Thrifty, bound to Rouen, with a cargo of iron from Grangemouth, was wrecked on the Long Sand, and it is reported that the wives of the captain (Trueman) and the mate perished.

One of the large ships which was observed to drive from her anchors and pass away has been heard of. She proves to have been a large timber ship called the Sir Allan M'Nab, from Quebec to London. The fury of the gale having caused her to part from her cable, she was driven on to the opposite (French) coast, where she became a wreck. The crew succeeded in landing at Dunkirk, and were sent on to Ostend. The Elizabeth, from London, for Belize, for the safety of which great fears were entertained, is off the North Foreland in charge of boatmen. Ramsgate harbour is crowded with shipping, which have met with damage in the gale, and have put in to repair. The loss in anchors and chains is something prodigious.

In the vicinity of Ordfordness, the Good Intent, brigantine, of Weymouth from the North, was driven on shore near the martello tower. A line was thrown over the wreck by the coast-guard mortar apparatus, by which means four of the crew were saved; but the master, mate, and one hand were drowned. A lind also thrown from the mortar apparatus rescued the crew of the schooner Port Glasgow, of Whitby, from Warkworth to Boulogne, which struck upon the Sizewell bank, and a small vessel is stated to have been bottom up a short distance to the northward of Aldborough. The Eclipse, of and for Evmouth, from Middlesborough, foundered a short distance to the northward of Orfoadness, and only the boy has been saved. The brig Hugh, of Shields, for London, which went upon the Sizewell bank was in collision with the schr. London, of Rochester, and afterwards struck on the bank. The captain and mate of the London got on board of the Hugh, and when the latter went upon the sand, the crew took to the rigging, and the survivors were taken off at six o'clock. The captain of the London and three of the crew of the Hugh were drowned.

The ports down the east coast are thronged with disabled coasters, and sad havoc has been caused amongst the fishing boats. Below Flamborough Head the gale told with terrible effect. A Berwick pilot boat, containing four men, is supposed to have been overwhelmed by the wind and sea, and to have been lost.

CONTINUANCE OF THE GALES—MORE DREADFUL WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Wednesday Admiral Fitzroy communicated to the several stations round the cost that another storm was probable. The same day an agent at Bude, near Bideford, on the North Devon coast, forwarded a telegraphic despatch announcing the loss of a large ship off that place, and that most of the crew had perished. She proves to be the Bencoolen, 1,500 tons burden, bound to Bombay from Liverpool, with a cargo of machinery, railway iron, telegraph wire, and other goods. She left the Mersey last week, and in making her way out of the Channel she encountered the gale, and becoming disabled put back, and in endeavouring to make Bude Haven struck upon the rocks, and became a total wreck, and unhappily out of a crew of 27, only five, it is reported, were saved. The Bencoolen was built at St. John's in 1855, and was a first-class ship. The Clarence steam-ship, from Hamburg to London, had a narrow escape of foundering in the North Sea, having lost between 200 and 300 sheep, which were stowed on deck, and sustained other damage. On leaving Cuxhaven the weather was fine, but on reaching Terschelling on Sunday afternoon, bad weather was encountered, and two steamers, which were supposed to be the Lee and the Planet, and were following in the wake of the Clarence, were lost sight of, and it is thought they were lost. The gale gradually increased and at times with thunder and lightning, the sea running mountains high. About eleven o'clock at night a fearful sea struck the ship, sweeping the deck, and carrying overboard 250 sheep, breaking away the paddle-boxes, bulwarks, galley, and other things on deck, flooding the fore cabin and fore part of the vessel. For a time it was feared that the steamer could not weather the storm in her then condition, and that she would founder. The chief officer, Mr. Marshall, who was at the wheel, had his thigh broke. The crew worked courageously for the preservation of the ship, and by active pumping cleared the vessel of a large portion of water which she had made. Owing to the time, however, the ship had been kept buffeting about, the fuel got short. The ship's spars, &c., were made available for keeping up the fires, and at length, after much trouble and anxiety, the English land near Lowestoft was made, to the joy of all on board. The crew and passengers were much exhausted, some of the former having been on their legs more than 90 hours. Another steamer which has arrived in the river reports having lost 75 cattle out of 90 which she had on board. A sad list of casualties continues to be received from the north-east cost. The French coast appears to have had its share of disasters. A large Dutch ship, called the Cuba, from Surinam to Amsterdam, laden with a valuable cargo of East India produce, was stranded at Cape Grinez, near Boulogne, and is considered a total loss.

THE GALE.—Once more the equinoctial tornado has visited our shores, and, as might be expected, they are strewn with wrecks. No part of the coast appears to be exempt from the operations of the elements, for the storm which began on Saturday still continues, and has ere this ranged round the island. The discomfort of the wind and rain ashore was bad enough, but how much more must it have been felt by our brave mariners! Every year since 1859 we have had the lesson read to us with fearful significance, that it is a solemn duty to watch and construe the portentous indications of coming gales. Admiral Fitzroy has steadily devoted himself for years to the study of meteorological science in its application to the purposes of shipping, and yet we find that his warnings are unheeded, and that thousands of lives are sacrafised to a desire to save a few days time. At Liverpool, at Portsmouth, at Hull, at Shields, off Beachy Head, off Folkestone, off the South Foreland, and elsewhere, vessels have been seen to go down, sometimes with all hands. There are three remedies to be applied to such a state of things for the future. The first is to arm the Trinity House and the agents of Lloyds with power to prevent vessels proceeding to sea when Admiral Fitzroy has telegraphed the coming of a gale by which they may either be met or overtaken. We are willing to admit that sometimes Admiral Fitzroy has proved a little too prophetic, and has sometimes been falsified by the event; but on this occasion the inverted bone, apex downwards, only too truly told the gallant "collier" of Shields that they would be caught off the Herd Sands or Flamboro' Head, if they ventured out. We can admire the bravery, but must doubt the wisdom of captains who risk crew, vessel, and cargo in such circumstances. The lives of seamen are too valuable to be sported with in a country whose greatness depends upon her navy and mercantile marine.—*News of the World.*

ITALY.

HOUSING THE FRENCH TROOPS AT ROME.

General de Montebello has demanded from the Roman municipality different buildings for lodging his troops, and the municipality is about to place them at his disposal. The expense of housing the French troops amounted last year to a million of francs. The demands for accomodation made by General de Montebello led to the supposition that the army of occupation was to be considerably increased, but that report is without foundation. One battalion of the line is expected from France. The general has demanded barracks in order to concentrate at Rome almost all the troops cantoned in the Provinces of Comarche, Viberto, Frosinone, and Velletri. The Roman municipality has complained that the general sent his colonels to lodge in apartments hired for generals. The commander of the army of occupation replied in a tone that admitted of no reply, that the French army being at Rome to defend the Pope, the Pontifical authorities were bound to accede to his demands.

UNFAVOURABLE NEWS OF GARIBALDI.

We are grieved to say that the news regarding Garibaldi's health is very far from being satisfactory or encouraging. Various accounts concur in affirming that the ball is positively still in the wound, and that the condition of the patient is not such as to allow of any operation being performed for the purpose of extraction. Garibaldi has been looking much paler, thinner, and weaker of late, it is affirmed, than even the least sanguine of his friends expected; and altogether it would be useless to deny that the optimist views of a week or two back no longer prevail, and that public opinion in Italy is seriously alarmed for the wounded hero. His restoration to health is still considersd very doubtful. His countenance is calm and cheerful, but the beholders fancy they can descry an under-current of settled melancholy under the well-affected serenity. His two sons and his brother are still with him, likewise Basso, his secretary, his three doctors, and Augusto Vecchi, his lively friend. Father Pantaleo, styling himself his "chaplain," one Bideschini, and two soldier servants, constitute his household. Madame Schwabe, the widow of a German Hebrew merchant, of Manchester, is unremitting in her care, and assiduously sees that all the wants of the prisoners are ministered to. Col. Santa Rosa has been relieved from his duties as commander of the Varignano, since, by virtue of the amnesty, Garibaldi has been declared a free man. The General's sword and his son's have been formally restored to their owners by an express order of the Government.

RUSSIA.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA ON THE COUP D'ETAT.

A party of Absolutists presented themselves before the King of Prussia last week as a deputation from the Conservative Society at Naugard, to give his Majesty assurance respecting the true sentiments of the Prussian people, so grievously misrepresented by the Chamber of Deputies. They told the King that public opinion had been falsified, and they were indignant that the deputies should have the presumption to declare that they had the exclusive right to regulate the Budget, and that theirs was the true voice of the people. "Never," said the deputation, "would Naugard suffer the centre of gravity of the Government to be fixed in the Chamber of Deputies; they did not want Parlimentary Government, but a Royal Government." The King made a speech in which he showed every disposition to oblige them. We give it from the *Krenz Zeitung*:—"I am happy to see before me an assemblage of men all animated by the same sentiment, and come from all parts of the monarchy, especially in times so difficult as these. There exists a serious crisis, more serious than I had thought it could possibly become. I wish to conserve the constitution integrally to my people; but it is also my invincible determination to keep unimpaired the crown transmitted to me by my ancestors, and the constitutional rights of that crown; this is necessary in the interest of my people. For this there must be a permanent well-constituted army, and not a pretended popular army, which, as a Prussian has not feared to say, is to be the support of the Parliament. I am firmly resolved to yield nothing more of the rights which have been transmitted to me. Tell this to your constituents. You know now, and you understand, what I think on the subject. Let every one take pains to make this mode of viewing matters prevail as widely as possible. If this takes place, things will take the best turn. Almighty God has always watched over Prussia. He will also protect her in the future, for the future of Prussia is in this motto: With God for King and country." Now that the Chambers are closed, the Government is proceeding with great severity against the political press. A strong military detachment mounts guard at Babelsberg, where the King is living.

THE STORM IN FRANCE. — The hurricane which has been blowing over Paris has caused much damage. The garden of the Tuileries is covered with broken branches of trees. In the old part of Paris the traces of the storm are not less evident. Fragments of slates and tiles blown from the roofs of houses are to be seen in the streets, and even chimneys have been thrown down. The strong westerly winds now prevailing have driven ashore considerable quantities of wreck from the Hambourg, which sank last week in sight of Havre. Several casks of spirits and boxes of candles have been picked up. The pilot-boats have also brought in many articles found floating. The body of a young woman, about 22, was found on the beach at La Poterie (Seine-Inferieure). Nothing was found on the deceased to prove her identity, but she is supposed to be a young Englishwoman, who was a passenger on board the Hambourg. The ear-rings and other jewels found on the body have been deposited with the mayor of La Poterie. The advices from Brest announce that the transport Loiret, which left that port on Saturday for Goree, was dismasted by a squall soon after she went to sea, and was compelled to return to Brest. None of the crew were injured. The town of Cherbourg has been visited by a violent thunder storm. The afternoon had been sultry, and towards dusk several loud claps of thunder were heard, followed by torrents of rain. A house in the rue Corne-de-Cerf was struck by the lightning. The electric fluid entered the open window of a garret occupied by a labourer, whose family, consisting of six persons, were all present at the moment, but were not injured. The only damage was the unnailing of several boards, which served as shelves. At the same moment a blacksmith, who was eating some soup in a room on the ground floor, saw his spoon suddenly whirled from his hand to the other end of the room, where it was found broken in two pieces. The blacksmith felt a rather severe shock in his right arm, which was benumbed for about half an hour after. A letter from Cherbourg states that a violent hurricane has prevailed in the Channel for some days past. The wind has varied from south-west to north-west. The harbour of Cherbourg — the "hotel of the Channel," as it was called by Vauban—is crowded with vessels seeking shelter from the storm.

The Civil War in the States.

REASONS FOR M'LELLAN'S DISMISSAL.

The removal of General McLellan is the all-absorbing and exciting topic of the hour. The reasons alleged for his retirement from command are various and conflicting. A report from Gen. Halleck, written over a week ago, assigns what might be termed the military reasons, or a portion of them, if any such there be. It appears by this document General McLellan was peremptorily ordered to cross thePotomac and give battle to the enemy on the 16th of October, and that he did not do so because of want of proper supplies. General Halleck asserts that all the requisitions for supplies were forwarded. On the other hand it is confidently stated that the removal of General McClellan was long since decided upon; that the President could no longer resist the demands of the ultra radicals, in their exasperation at the result of the recent elections, and that McClellan has been sacrificed to political malice.

Whatever may be the causes, positive or alleged, of his removal, General McLellan's military record stands well, and we can only hope that his successor, General Burnside, will carry out to a successful issue the plans he had so ably laid and was pushing to accomplishment, without the interference and obstructions which a factious opposition constantly placed in the way of the retiring commander whenever there was a prospect of any decisive result accruing from the successful movements of his army.

Major-Gen. McClellan left Warrenton with his staff at 11 o'clock on Tuesday. Despatches give his farewell address which was read to the troops on Monday at dress parade. He made a brief speech at Warrenton in response to the cheers of the soldiers who were drawn up in line to receive him. At various points on the redoubt his reception was warm and enthusiastic. Preparations have been made to receive him with due honor at Philadelphia and Trenton. He arrived at Baltimore at 8.20 p. m., but did not stop in that city.

FINAL LEAVE OF M'CLELLAN.

General M'Clellan took a final leave on Sunday evening of the gallant Army of the Potomac, which he had done so much to organize, which had shared with him so many perils, and had invested him with so much of its confidence and esteem. In company with General Burnside he visited several army corps in succession, and as he rode along, the shattered colors of the different regiments, bearing upon their face the evidence of many hard fought battles, were lowered in salute, while the continuous applause of the men spoke fully their love for the young General who was paying them his parting visit. In the evening the officers attached to General M'Clellan's head-quarters all assembled in his tent to say farewell. How impressive the scene was may be imagined. Only one toast was given on the occasion, and that was by the General himself. It was simply, "The Army of the Potomac," — the sentiment, doubtless, nearest his heart.

BURNSIDE ASSUMES COMMAND.

General Burnside issued an address to the army on assuming command, which he accepts with diffidence on his own part, but with reliance on the patriotism of the troops. In allusion to his predecessor he says—"Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for Gen. M'Clellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command."

HALLECK ORDERS OFFICERS TO THEIR COMMANDS.

Major General Halleck has issued an order that all officers, of whatever grade, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, shall proceed to join their respective commands within twenty-four hours. The penalty for disobedience of this order will be dismissal from service.

POSITION AND DESIGNS OF THE REBELS.

General Pleasanton had another skirmish with Stuart's cavalry on Saturday near Little Washington, in which he captured three pieces of artillery and some prisoners, including two officers. Gen. Bayard occupies the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. It is stated upon positive information that the rebels on the Rappahannock have been reinforced by 20,000 men, a portion of them having arrived through Richmond from the army operating on the Blackwater, below Petersburg, and others coming from Western Virginia, being a part of Bragg's army, under General Loring. According to the authority of the secessionists in Washington, Gen. Lee designs to draw our army under Burnside to the Rappahannock, which he has fortified and defended with a force of 100,000 men, while Stonewall Jackson is to cross the Shenandoah and attack him in the flank and rear with 40,000 men, whom he now commands in the Shenandoah Valley. They boast that with this plan on the eve of fulfilment, Gen. Lee holds all the advantages in his hands. Gen. Burnside is a skilful and sagacious officer, and is not likely to be caught in a trap while carrying out the cautions plans laid down by his able predecessor, Gen. M'Clellan.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Our news from Richmond is of an important character and is dated up to the 8th inst. Gen. Lee had arrived there two weeks ago and is said to be still there, acting as Commander-in-Chief and military adviser to the War Department. The active command of the enemy's forces in the field has devolved upon Gen. Joe Johnston, who has his headquarters at Culpepper. The Merrimac No. 2 is completed, and now lies below Fort Darling ready for mischief at the mouth of the James river.

The Richmond papers devote much space to the Northern elections. The 'Whig' thinks that if the asseverations be all true, "the tide has set against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party," and that the success of the democrats may be regarded as about equal to a declaration of peace, but it does not credit the "electioneering asseverations." It has no doubt, however, that the Northern conservatives are dissatisfied with the mode of conducting the war.

The same journal describes the condition of the rebel army as heartrending for the want of clothing and shoes, and strongly condemns the government for neglect. It says it cannot be trusted, has no forethought, or is entirely indifferent to the condition of the troops, and adds that it were "better that the President, with his Cabinet, his Quartermaster General and all their aids, should walk these icy streets with naked feet till spring than that our noble army should be in the condition in which this blast of winter finds them." The 'Dispatch' has an account of the late expedition to Williamston, N. C., by our troops, which it claims to have resulted in their defeat. General Beauregard has ordered non-combatants to leave Charleston, with their moveable property. He has also ordered all the slaves to be removed, to avoid embarrassment and delay in case a sudden necessity should arise for the removal of the entire population.

The 'Examiner' says: "The prospect of European intervention has dissolved like a snow wreath. But a short time ago there were hopeful indications that England and France were about to take some action in this war that would be favorable to the South. This opinion was reflected not only in the journals of the enemy but in the minds of intelligent foreigners on this side the Atlantic. It is known that on the strength of the calculation of our national existence being early recognized by England and France, transactions have been made to some extent by foreign capitalists in Confederate bonds at 86 cents on the dollar. There is, however, no mistaking the significance of the speech of the British Secretary of War, in which he asserts that the South has not yet accomplished her independence, and must be regarded as a belligerent holding an uncertain position in an undecided war. The British Government will in no way and at no time during the continuance of this war recognize the Southern Confederacy as one of the independent powers of the earth, or interfere to limit the duration of this war."

FROM THE GULF.

COM. FARRAGUT'S REPORT ON THE CAPTURE OF CORPUS CHRISTI, SABINE PAS AND GALVESTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Navy Department has received voluminous despatches from Rear Admiral Farragut, dated Pensacola Bay, Oct. 15. After stating that Galveston, Corpus Christi, Sabine City and the adjacent waters are now in our possession, he says:—

"A short time ago I sent down the coast of Texas acting volunteer Lieut. J. W. Kittridge, with the barque Arthur, the little steamer Sachem, and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi and the waters adjacent, whence we heard of so many small craft running to Havana. He succeeded very well, took the place, made several captures, and compelled the enemy to burn several of their vessels. But on one occasion, venturing on shore with his small boat he was surrounded and taken prisoner and carried to Houston, where they paroled him on condition that he should go North and not serve until regularly exchanged.

"I next sent the Kensington, acting master Crocker commanding, with the Rachel Seaman, with a launch and a howitzer, to Sabine Pass. He, too, succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortar schooners, acting master Pennington commanding, whom he invited to take part with him, which he did, and, according to acting master Crocker's report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort and are still going ahead finely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with despatches.

"I next sent Commodore Renshaw, with the gun boats Owasco, Harriet Lane, Clifton and Westfield, to take Galveston, which he did in the shortest time and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the Owasco exploded directly over the heads of the men at and around the big gun, their main reliance, when the enemy left. A flag of truce was hoisted and the preliminaries arranged for a surrender, which took place on the 9th inst.

"Corpus Christi and the adjoining waters are still held by the Sachem and other small vessels."

AN IRON STEAMER RUNS THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

On board U. S. S. South Carolina,
Off Charleston, Oct. 18, 1862.

The English frigate Racer arrived here yesterday morning from Port Royal with orders to take the English Consul away from Charleston, and it is rumoured that they will leave him at Port Royal. Flag Officer Green gave the Englishman permission to pass the line of blockade and go up the channel toward Charleston, providing he would come to anchor when he (Green) set his signal — telling him at the same time that if any boat came from the shore without a flag of truce, he would take them prisoners of war, even if he had to board the Englishman and take them. A boat came out from Charleston this morning bringing the Consul and his goods, and shortly after the Racer got under way and left. The Consul says the rebels have just launched a powerful ram, and that two are all ready for plating with iron, which they expect every day from England in an iron plated steamer. He also reports the Nashville lying at the mouth of Stone Inlet, six miles from Charleston, watching for a chance to run out. He reports over two hundred cases of yellow fever in Charleston when he left.

Oct. 19.—About ten o'clock last night we heard heavy firing to the northward, which continued for half an hour. From the sound of the guns we judged it to be about eight miles off. This morning a boat arrived from the flag ship informing us that a vessel had run the blockade last night, and the firing we heard was from the Flambeau, which got under way before the steamer ran the line of blockade, and attempted to stop her, but she took no notice of the Flambeau, who fired 22 shots against her sides, but they rattled off like so much hail. She must have been iron plated, and thick at that, or the Flambeau's rifle shots would have gone through her; but she did not seem to mind them, but kept on up the channel and run in. It is thought she is the vessel the rebels expected with the iron plates for the rams; and if so, we must expect some hot work before long, unless we have something here beside wooden ships to contend with them.

J.

THE NEW QUEEN OF PORTUGAL. — Maria Pia has not completed her fifteenth year, and she only gave up her doll a few days ago, precisely on the day they told her she was engaged to be married. Her youthful, feminine imagination has been, we are told, greatly startled at the idea of going atso early an age into the possession of a man on whom she never sat her eyes, and the crying of the poor thing in her private circles is, as one may believe, endless. Those tears will dry up, no doubt, and her position at Lisbon will be most enviable. * * * The Princess Maria Pia was frequently to be met in public of late years, at Moncalieri, on the platform of the railway station, at the promenade in Turin, the Place d'Armes, at the royal chapel, at the theatre, and elsewhere. So far as a cursory view could enable the public to judge of her personal appearance, she won golden opinions. She has a very fair complexion, rather tall and very stately figure, full-grown and well-rounded, as one would think beyond her years. Judging from the English standard, the Princess would be taken to be at least eighteen years old, and unquestionably her personal appearance fully entitles her to ascend a throne which the easy majesty of her bearing, her gait, and at least outward manners, qualify her to grace. Her features are not regular; she has some of the least pleasing peculiarities of both her parents—the father a somewhat rough specimen of his soldierly race; the mother a fair and gentle but not perfectly lovely scion of that Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, whose eyes and lips are a charm or a blemish, according to the peculiar taste and humour of partial or unfriendly critics. The Princess's forehead is somewhat massive and prominent, the eyes small and twinkling, the nose *retrousse*, the hair a too vivid auburn; her features unremarkable for either symmetry or elegance. The expression of the countenance is sufficiently sprightly and intelligent. There is humour and piquancy in the face, though it certainly does not seem to match or to harmonise with the graceful dignity with which the sight of her white-robed figure generally strikes the beholder."—*Turin Letter.*

WHO IS TO BE KNIGHTED AND WHO NOT.—We copy the following remarks from the Montreal Gazette:

We have noticed a discussion from time to time, both in Canada and the sister Provinces, touching the knighting of those Mayors of cities who will present addresses to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his becoming of age on November 9th next. We believe many ill-founded expectations have been raised, which, although it may be cruel to disappoint, it is better to tell the truth. Well; the fact is we have made enquiries and have reason to believe that addresses of cities or towns will not be presented in person by the Mayors, except by the *Lord* Mayors of London, York and Dublin, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. All other addresses will be sent in by the proper Secretary. This is not so absolutely decided upon that no exception may be made, but it is the present intention, and our belief is that it will be acted upon. It is not likely that any exception will be made unless for some good particular reason. It is better that there should be now a right understanding of this fact. It may save heart-burning hereafter. A little reflection will convince any intelligent person of the reasonableness of the rule that is to be adopted. If knighthoods are made too common, they will cease to be desirable. But if they are not to be had as the reward of presenting addresses, there is no good reason why corporations of cities should not express respect for and loyalty to the future King of the great Empire of Britain on the occasion of his becoming of age. It is especially fitting that those cities in these British American Provinces should do so which his Royal Highness visited during his recent tour in America. If this kind of expression of respect and loyalty were merely a form, it is at least a fitting form: and there are many forms which it is of the highest importance to observe. In the present instance the form will have vitality in it, and it is of that kind which tends to keep warm the sympathy between outlying portions of the Empire and the home of our race which tends to knit together the unity of the British Empire. We are glad to learn that the Corporation of our own city which we are happy to say takes the initiative of many worthy works, is about to pass an address to be presented to his Royal Highness on the occasion to which we have referred.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

A CONTRAST.

A time there was, when deeds proclaimed
The power that true religion gave,—
When heathen zealots shrank ashamed
From such as sought a martyr's grave;
"See how those Christians love," they cried,
Who worship One as nature's Lord,
By Jewish malice crucified,
Whom friends forsook, and foes abhorred;—
But ah, how changed in this our day,
When rival sects in fierce debate
Compel a faithless world to say,
"See how these modern Christians hate."
'Tis true they own one common Lord,
And seek the self same rest to gain;
They struggle for the same reward,
But follow with divided aim—
Disclaim alike that better way
Which only leads to bliss on high—
The way of peace, and blindly stray
Where Satan leads, and wanderers die.
No Christian love their hearts inflame,
Nor pity weeps a brother's fall;
They worship only but in name
That Holy One who died for all.
Such may proclaim, with hated zeal,
"The temple of the Lord are we;"
Abjure a love they cannot feel,
Save as a snare to bind "the free."

The only test our state to prove,
Our Christian fellowship to show,
Is dear, fraternal God-like love,
Alike embracing friend and foe;
When shibboleths of party fail
Unchristian rancour to excite,
O'er vengeful hate shall love prevail,
And differing sects in peace unite.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—A certain writer in your paper of the 17th instant, who signs himself "An Irish Catholic," having mentioned my name very freely in the course of some *imaginative* remarks, I claim the privilege of replying to him through the columns of the *Examiner.* "An Irish Catholic" wishes to make it appear that he is or has been my friend. If he is my friend, he certainly manifests his good-will in a strange way; but I utterly repudiate the idea that he ever has been such, or that I ever sought his friendship. From the bottom of my heart I say, "save me from such friends."

It may be very proper for this "Ecolier" or "Irish Catholic," to blow his own trumpet as loud and as long as he pleases. However much people may smile at such an exhibition on his part, it is not my business to censure him for it so long as he confines himself to truth. But when he appeals to me for a certificate of his *loyal* and religious feelings, I think I am justified in complying with his request—even though he prefers it in the unamiable character of a masked enemy—and particularly as it comes to me through the columns of the 'Examiner.' Well, then, as to the loyalty of the self-dubbed "Irish Catholic," I have sufficient evidence of his devotion to his Queen and country from the fact that he absolutely refused to sing "Rule Britannia" at a public concert last winter, because, he said, the words were antagonistic to his principles! His *catholic* sentiments, no doubt, likewise led him to denounce, in my presence and that of others, during the course of the past summer, Catholic clergymen. Let him deny this if he can. "An Irish Catholic's" chief grievance against me is, that I am one of the publishers of the 'Vindicator,' and that I availed myself of that position to accuse him, unjustly, of the authorship of an article, which appeared in 'Ross's Weekly,' reflecting on certain Catholic clergymen. Whether "Ecolier" was the writer of the article in the 'Weekly' or not, is a matter of small moment; suffice it to say, that when I heard the rumor of his being the contributor to that paper, I believed him possessed of the spirit to write the article alluded to, although I might have known, from a pervious knowledge of *his* literary productions, that he lacked the ability to do so. I would also inform "Ecolier" that I do not consider him such an important personage that I should entertain against him either envy or malice; or that I should use my presumed influence over the 'Vindicator' to *lower* him in public estimation. I hold towards him no other feeling than that of profound contempt for the duplicity practised by him towards myself and others. "An Irish Catholic's" insinuation that he exerted his *influence* in vain, or otherwise, to save me from expulsion from a "certain Institute,"—or that I was *forced* at any time, for misconduct, to withdraw from any Institute with which I have ever been connected, — and that I was the writer of sundry *communications in the 'Protestant,'* is simply false. Having thus summarily disposed of the cobwebs so industriously spun by *my friend,* to entangle me, it may not be too much presumption on my part to say, that before "An Irish Catholic" imputes to others malicious motives, he should, at least, be above reproach himself. But it is well known that he has, from the first, deprecated the establishing of the 'Vindicator,' and that he has, ever since its publication, consistently condemned it, for reasons best known to himself. And not content with doing his feeble utmost, privately, *to injure it,* he now seeks, in a cowardly manner, by adopting the inappropriate title of an "Irish Catholic," to damage that paper in the eyes of Catholics generally.

"An Irish Catholic" informs the public that a certain inexpressibly mean article which appeared in the 'Monitor' in reference to myself, is merely "retaliatory." Why it should be so, I am at a loss to understand. *I was not aware that I had made a wanton personal attack on either the proprietor or the editor of the 'Monitor.'* Perhaps "Ecolier" will point it out. But the reason of "an Irish Catholic's" apology for the article referred to in the 'Monitor' is, that he himself—if there is any reliance to be placed on the assertion of an assistant editor of that paper—is the author of it. It is also believed that *my friend* renders himself useful in furnishing ideas for the *brilliant* editorials which appear in the same periodical. He is also known to have eulogized and sympathized with the Colonial Secretary during that official's crusade against Catholic clergymen; nor will the doubtful "Irish Catholic" dare deny that he availed himself, on two different occasions, *of an official position, to gratify personal animosity*—in the first instance, against several Catholic gentlemen, who overlooked him in a concert which they gave for a charitable purpose: and, in the second, against "a stranger" and an ecclesiastic, who had the kindness to lecture before the Catholic Young Men's Institute. For this latter violation of his position, "An Irish Catholic" received, *at the hands of the President of the Institute,* a well-merited castigation before a public audience. The individual who has been guilty of these misdemeanors, and who has been, on several occasions, the great disturber of Catholic harmony, has the hardihood to impiously talk of "the seamless garb of Christ,"—of Catholic unity, and of the iniquity of harboring malice against any one. He endeavours to make *himself appear as injured* innocence, from the fact that it was rumored and hinted that he was the writer of the article in the 'Weekly' which has been alluded to. Until such time as "Ecolier" learns to conduct himself so as to be above suspicion or censure, it will be in vain for him to get into a passion and indulge in falsehood and misrepresentation against others to save *his own reputation;* and before he again rushes into print I would advise him to have more regard for truth, charity, and common sense than is evinced in the ungrammatical, nonsensical, and malicious communication under consideration.

"An Irish Catholic" exhibits an equal disregard for common sense and the simplest rules of grammar as he does for "decency" and truth. Thus, *in reference to his* influence, he writes:—"A person *at length* induced you to publish an article *which*—having spoken to others of more influence," &c. The reader is at a loss to understand whether it is the "article" which has spoken to others of more influence than itself, or spoken to others of more influence than the "person *at length.*" The following sentence is not remarkable for its perspicuity:—"I have only to add that "Ecolier" is not aware that the person now absent from the Colony, to whom the ungenerous allusion is made in the 'Vindicator,' whilst his friend, ever did a dishonorable action." The readers of the 'Examiner' would be led equally to believe that the "allusion" was made to "the person now absent," at a time when he was the friend of the 'Vindicator,' or of "Ecolier" himself,—it is not certain which. "An Irish Catholic" *means* to say that the person to whom the "ungenerous allusion" was made, *never* did a dishonorable action whilst "Ecolier's" friend. Further on, we read:—"'Ecolier' sat by his (own) bedside many times whilst the person alluded to was sick of a dangerous fever, *because he was a stranger,* and moreover from respect to the Rev. gentleman," &c. In the foregoing extract, an hitherto undiscovered *cause* of fever is brought before the *public. Medical gentlemen must be in extacies* at the unexpected light thrown upon *pat*-hology by the *philanthropic* "Irish Catholic." The following sentence also occurs:—"*He* could despise *his* censure but *he* could not survive *his* praise." Neither that which precedes nor that which follows the above sentence of an "Irish Catholic's" communication tends in the least degree to remove the *delightful uncertainty* as to who is *meant* by "he" or "his." Daggers, ghosts, thunderbolts, &c., appear to have been floating before "Ecolier's" disordered imagination to such a *lamentable* extent, that he must have been unconscious of what he was writing; and *must,* therefore, be viewed compassionately. "Ecolier," having discovered that he could *not survive his own* praise I presume, has recourse, in his dire extremity, to Shakespeare, to prove that he himself is the ghost of Banquo! *Perhaps* he is; but the force of the allusion *to either* Macbeth or Banquo is not very apparent, and speaks little for "Ecolier's" Shakesperian knowledge. Macbeth "betrayed the wickedness of his heart" when he carried into effect the murder of his relative; the ghost of Banquo was merely the phantom occasioned by the remorse or penitence of a guilty conscience. "Ecolier," in his ravings, may imagine himself to be the ghost of some murdered innocent, but I certainly am unconscious of having done him any wrong; and if my conduct appears strange to his eyes, it must be owing more to the mental disorder under which he appears to labor than to any fault or effort of mine. I, also, have read Shakespeare a little, and there is one of the poet's characters now in my minds' eye, who is the impersonation of all that is cunning and dangerous—Iago. Has "Ecolier" ever discovered the similarity between that character and himself? If not let him re-peruse that master piece of Shakespeare and he will perceive his own image reflected as truly as in a mirror.

In conclusion, I must express my surprise that such arrant nonsense as is contained in "An Irish Catholic's" letter could find a place in any paper, much less in the 'Examiner,' which is justly considered one of the leading provincial journals. The only way, Mr. Editor, in which I can account for its appearance in your paper is, that he must have stolen a march on you. It is certain that anything "An Irish Catholic" ever wrote, from the letters of "Ecolier" down to his last *literary* production, would cause in the mind of any one no other feeling than that of derision or contempt—*not* malice or envy, as he would wish the public to believe; and his claims on the space of any paper must, therefore, be small indeed.

I might, Mr. Editor, further expose the duplicity and nonsense of the pseudo "Irish Catholic," but my time can be much more profitably employed than in noticing at greater length this impotent though malicious attack. Believing that his case requires the early attention of some disciple of Esculapius, or of his particular friends, I now resign him to his or their charge.

Yours, &c.
EDWARD REILLY.

Nov. 18th, 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 24th, 1862.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

THE English Mail, per Steamship *Europa,* with Liverpool dates to the 1st instant, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night, the 13th inst. The Mail for this Island only came here on Wednesday. The very stormy weather, which has prevailed for several days past has prevented the Steamer *Westmorland* from making her trips with her accustomed regularity.

The following embrace all the news.

The Queen and her family have returned to England. They left Antwerp in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert,* on the 24th ult., and anchored off Flushing same night, the weather being very boisterous outside. The Royal yacht got under weigh next morning, and, abandoning the idea of going direct to Osborne, proceeded to, and anchored at the Nore. The gale increasing during the night, it was decided that her Majesty should proceed in the *Vivid* from Greenhithe to Woolwich, the state of the tide not permitting the *Victoria and Albert* to get higher up the river. The Queen landed in strict privacy at the Royal Dockyard, proceeded to Gosport, and crossed over to Osborne in the *Fairy.* The Queen's health is reported to be good.

There has been no renewal of Garibaldian riots in England. Several arrests of parties suspected of participating in recent riots at Birkenhead have been made. Extensive precautions were made in London to meet any emergency that might have arisen on Sunday, 26th ult., in the event of disturbances being renewed in Hyde Park, but everything passed off quietly. It was estimated that over 56,000 persons beyond the usual number of visitors entered the Park on that day. A body of 300 police patrolled the grounds in all directions, and the troops were held in readiness at their several barracks. Several persons attempted to get up improvised speeches, but their oratory was in all cases cut short by the police, who ordered them to desist, on the pain of being at once taken into custody. The crowd was kept from increasing by an ingenious device; Several constables who were present in plain clothes, unknown to the populace, were temporarily arrested by their colleagues in uniform, and marched off under a strong escort to the Park gates, as if on their way to the station-house. Each of these would of course be followed by a large crowd. Before this *ruse* was discovered its object had been gained in breaking up the compact and dense crowd into detached bodies.

We can see nothing in the English journals that is more satisfactory than the subjoined remarks from the London *Times* of Oct. 20, under the caption of the Royal Agricultural Society:

The Great International Fruit, Root, and Gourd Show, which has been attracting crowds to the gardens during the past week, was to have been brought to a close on Saturday last; but at the last moment a collection of fruits and roots from Nova Scotia has arrived, too interesting to allow of their being shelved from the accident of their arriving too late. The show will therefore be prolonged for a few days. Of course the perishable articles which have been displayed for more than a week, will be removed, but the collection of gourds, which has excited so much attention, as well as the cerals and most of the roots remain. The Nova Scotia collection is itself worthy of a visit. It is small, but the beauty of the apples beats anything we have ever seen. There is also a collection of grapes grown in the open air. It is to be regretted that Messrs. Bardin, Maggiore and Co.'s collection of grapes, grown in the open air near Turin, is no longer on view. It would have been interesting to compare them, the Nova Scotia grapes being of the same kinds as some of the Italian ones. If our recollection does not deceive us the Italian grapes were not half the size of those grown in Nova Scotia.

The recent violent gales have strewed the coasts of the United Kingdom and the North of Europe with wrecks, and a great number of lives have also been lost. The 'Bencoolen,' a New Brunswick built ship, of 1600 tons, from Liverpool, bound to India, was dismasted and driven ashore on the coast of England, and out of thirty hands on board only five were saved.

The *Emerald,* 32, screw frigate, is under orders for North America, and the *Galetea,* 26, had sailed for the same destination.

The last of the shilling days at the International Exhibition was attended by 69,701 persons, being the largest number since the building was opened. The Exhibition will be a losing concern, as might have been anticipated, and it is probable that a similar speculation will not be attempted for many years to come.

There is possibility of a revolution in Prussia, but the King does not appear to think so, and continues to set his subjects at defiance.

King Otho has fled from Greece, and trouble is anticipated, but France, England and Russia have decided that the Greek revolution does not call for interference on the part of the three protecting powers. The Toulon fleet has delayed its departure to the coast of Greece. It is understood that the National Assembly would shortly meet, when the crown of Greece would be offered to Prince Alfred of England.

Earl Russell has acknowledged the receipt of a memorial from the leading merchants of Liverpool, praying that British interests may be protected at New Orleans, from the arbitrary acts of Gen. Butler, and the Federal forces in that quarter. Advices from Gibraltar state that one of the officers of the Confederate steamer *Sumter,* lying there, had shot his senior while the latter was asleep in his cot. The assassin had been tried, was convicted of wilful murder, and will probably be hanged at the Old Rock. The British journals are still discussing the question of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Most of the Cotton Factories are closed, and the distress among the operatives is daily increasing.

Roman correspondence of the 18th of October, says that on that day at sunset, the Holy Father left Castle Gandolfo at 3 p. m., and entered Rome by the gate of St. John Lateran. Detachments of French and Pontifical troops rendered him military honours, while the inhabitants received him with enthusiasm. Pius IX. was returning after having experienced during country excursions how limited has been the success of the Piedmontese revolutionists in corruptieg his Roman populations. The news of M. Thouvenel's retirement has spread consternation among the enemies of the Papacy.

The English, in spite of the ridiculous alarms suggested by the Times, are flocking to the Eternal City; while Germans, French, Americans, Mexicans, and respectable men from various parts of the Peninsula, without reckoning the Neapolitan emigration, are increasing the number of foreign residents to an unprecedented extent. On the 15th of September the crowd of tourists, which usually only sets in about January, was already filling the hotels.

The French Police have seized, in one of the printing offices of Rome, a kind of Neopolitan proclamation. This seizure took place at the instigation of the Sardinian Consul, who went himself to ask for it from the Captain of the French gendarmerie. The printer, whether from negligence or at the wish of the author of the proclamation, had omitted to ask for leave from the local courtship to print it, and has been condemned to a heavy fine in consequence.

Alluding to the Queen of the two Sicilies, the correspondence de Rome of last Saturday says:—"We are authorised to give a formal contradiction to the calumnies of the German press which have been repeated and added to by the bad Italian press, on the subject of the journey of Her Majesty the Queen of the Two Sicilies into Bavaria, and her short and pious retreat at the Ursaline Convent, Augsburg. The Queen has scarcely recovered from the injurious effect of the mental torture to which she has been subjected by the brutal attacks of the revolutionists. A steamer is awaiting the Queen Maria Saphia at Marseilles, to convey her back to Civita Vecchia en route to join her Royal husband at Rome.

Garibaldi is in extreme peril. The change from Varigno to Spezzia has done him no good. The surgeons are disagreeing about his case, as might have been expected, and they have before them two alternatives equally hazardous — amputation, which the patient is unable to bear; or milder treatment which involves the risk of mortification.

ANOTHER APPOINTMENT TO THE EXECUTIVE.

WE observe by the 'Royal Gazette' of Wednesday last, that the Hon. Dr. Johnson, at present a member of the Legislative Council, has been appointed to a seat in the Executive Council. On personal grounds there cannot be the slightest objection made to this appointment, for Dr. Johnson is very deservedly respected by all who know him for his extensive educational acquirements, and his gentlemanly deportment in all the relations of life; but in the selection of a third member from the Legislative Council, while the Executive virtually consists of only seven, it must be apparent that the former body has an undue preponderance in the Administration. It has been surmised that Dr. Johnson has been selected to please the Wesleyan body; but we are inclined to believe that his selection was a matter of necessity on political grounds—that the Government could not find a more unobjectionable man anywhere else, and particularly failed to make a selection from the ranks of their supporters in the House of Assembly.

TO OUR READERS.

URGENT business requiring a short absence from the Island necessary, for a few days, and at a time when we usually prepare the materials for our editorial columns, we request that you, our kind readers, will pardon the scantiness of these editorial columns for the present week, and perhaps the next; but, rest assured, that, with the help of Providence, not more than ten days shall elapse until we be seated in our editorial chair again, when we shall use our best exertions to entertain and instruct you.