THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Vol. X. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Tuesday, October 16, 1860. New Series.—No. 40.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

ELZEAR D. GAUVREAU, M. D.

McGill College, Montreal.

Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

Office at Mr. W. McKay's, Dorchester Street, Ch. Town. May be consulted daily between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

October 2, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

SITUATED IN

QUEEN STREET, - - - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN,

Now complete and open for the accommodation of

TRANSIENT & PERMANENT BOARDERS.

PETER MACGOWAN, Proprietor.

Aug. 7, 1860.

ALEXANDER McKINNON,

AUCTIONEER

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

QUEEN STREET,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

☞ Office in the same Building as A. H. Yates, Esq.

McMURRAY & DAMMARELL,

Ship Chandlers & Grocers,

No. 69 SOUTH STREET, cor. Pine,

NEW YORK.

Cap. Joseph McMurray, James Dammarell

N. B.—Provisions constantly on hand at the lowest market rates.

Sept. 4, 1860. 3m—pd.

J. S. CARVELL,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

(Bank Buildings,)

HEAD OF QUEEN'S WHARF,

CHARLOTTETOWN, - - P. E. ISLAND.

Highest CASH price paid for WOOL, GRAIN, &c.

June 5 1860. 3m.

ST. JOHN HOTEL,

BY

WHITNEY & ADAMS,

CORNER OF

King and Charlotte Streets,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

John Q. Adams. P. T. Whitney

Fairbanks's Patent Scales,

of all sizes and descriptions, for Sale by

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 4, 1860. 3m.

PISCATAQUA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE Co., OF MAINE.

CAPITAL . . . . $500,000.

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I Sept. 4, 1860. 3m

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF TRAINS.

ON and after 9th AUGUST, Trains will run as follows:—

—UP TRAINS—

Leave St. John at 8 a.m., 12 noon 5.45 p.m.

" Sussex 10 30 a.m., 3 15 p.m.

—DOWN TRAINS—

Leave Point Du Chene 8 a m, 11 30 a.m.

" Sussex 6 45 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 4 17, p.m.

The Evening Train from St. John will not pass Sussex, but return at 6.45 next morning.

The 8 o'clock up Train on Monday, 24 September, and every alternate Monday thereafter, will connect with Steamer Arabian for Quebec and intermediate ports.

The 8 o'clock up Trains on Wednesdays and Saturdays will connect with the steamer Westmorland for P. E. Island and Pictou.

All Freight will be sent by the Mid-day Trains.

By Order,

R. JARDINE, Chairman.

Railway Commissioner's Office, Aug. 10, 1860.

For further information, apply to

J. S. CARVELL, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 4, 1860. 1m.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having lately fitted up his premises, on Richmond Street, (nearly opposite the Auction Room of Mr J. N Harris,) for the accommodation of permanent and transient Boarders, is now prepared to attend to those who may call upon him.

As his Boarding House will combine moderate charges, with the conveniencies of a private residence, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage

Ample Stable room can be provided for horses, carriages, &c

JOHN BOWERS.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1860.

MAPS FOR THE DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

FOR SALE at HASZARD'S Book Depot, Cundall's Maps of Prince Edward Island, new and improved edition, mounted on rollers, &c., price to Schools, 15s. 9d. only,—to be delivered, on payment, to the order of Teachers or School Trustees. The Board of Education has ordered that Trustees of each Public School heretofore unsupplied with a Map of the Island, shall forthwith procure a copy of the above.

JOHN McNEILL, Sec'y. B. Education.

September 4, 1860.

NEW ZEALAND.

FREE GRANTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND to all eligible persons, who emigrate at their own cost—for the purpose of settling in the Province of Auckland. Every information given upon application to

CHARLES BELL, Emigrant Agent.

City June 12 1860. tf

City Tannery—West end of Grafton Street.

Notice.

TO SHOEMAKERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

FOR Sale at the above establishment—
600 CALFSKINS,
500 Sides SOLE LEATHER, at 1s. 9d. per lb.

The proprietor of the City Tannery takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands during the past eighteen months; and he would further intimate that he expects shortly to be able to supply this market with Sole Leather at ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE A POUND, which will be as cheap as the same quality of Sole Leather can be purchased either in New York, Boston or Halifax.

March 20, 1860. Isl.

TIMOTHY SEED.

CASH given for 100 bushels good, clean TIMOTHY SEED, by

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Queen Square, Charlottetown, Oct. 2. 1860.

Accounts, Arbitrations, &c., &c.

COMPLICATED Accounts arranged, Arbitration Papers prepared, Insolvents' Papers organized for appearance and presentation before the Court, and all intricate or improperly kept accounts clearly and intelligibly stated. Fees proportionate to time and talent required.

Address Accountant, care of SWABEY & ROBERTS. Great George Street, Charlottetown.

June 26, 1860. Isl 1y.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE,

Charlottetown Royalty.

Under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated on an elevated site about a mile north of Charlottetown, and its location is one of the healthiest in America. The grounds are spacious and afford ample room for such plays as football and cricket.

The discipline is strict though mild and parental. No boy of light or unruly manners will be retained in the establishment. The greatest attention is paid to the intellectual and moral culture of the pupils who are always under the watchful care and government of their Professors and Tutors and form but one family with them.

Arrangements have been made for the reception of day scholars.

The course of studies is solid and extensive, embracing the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages; Religious Instruction, Rhetoric, Elocution, History and Geography; a complete course of Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

There is in the College a Library containing nearly three thousand volumes of the choicest English, French, Latin and Greek works. Also a splendid Philosophical Apparatus.

The Collegiate year begins on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of September and ends about the middle of July.

Should a Student leave before the end of a quarter, no deduction will be made except in case of sickness.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

Annual Pension for Board and Tuition, £24 0 0

Of this amount the Right Rev. Patron of the College pays £7 for those who are his subjects.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Spelling, Reading and Writing, 6s. per quarter of 11 weeks; English Grammar, Composition, Geography, Arithmetic and use of Globes, 9s. per quarter; Latin, French, Greek, Philosophy, Mathematics, &c., 12s. 6d. per quarter. Half boarders, learning any or all of the above branches, £12 per annum.

All accounts must be paid HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Parents or guardians wishing their children or wards to be supplied with clothing, books, &c. must deposit a sufficient sum in the hands of the Treasurer for that purpose.

For further particulars apply to

Rev. ANGUS McDONALD, Rector.

St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 28, 1860.

NOTICE.

J. WEATHERBE, formerly of this Island has directed that the remainder of his property at Summerside and elsewhere in the Island may be sold. Therefore, on Thursday the 4th day of October next, will be offered at Summerside a large number of Town Lots, one Dwelling and Warehouse, one Store and Warehouse, and some five acre Lots, all situated at Summerside. Also some Lands at Fifteen Point and the West part of this Island.

Terms made known on day of sale which will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Reference may be made to Mr. George R. Beer, Charlottetown, or to

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, August 14, 1860. Isl

The above Sale is unavoidably postponed for a few days, of which due notice will be given.

Oct. 2. W. D.

DONALDSTON FARM TO LET.

FRONTING on TRACADIE BAY, and running back to Winter River, Twelve miles from Town. It consists of

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

about half of which is in a good state of cultivation. There are on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, a large BARN and Cellar, a Garden and large Poultry Yard, Swamp-mud, two good draw Wells, and other watering places. Muscle-mud close to shore.

Terms reasonable. May be let in 100 acre plots to suit. Possession given at a week's notice. Apply to

JOHN A. McDONELL.

Donaldston September 25, 1860. 4w.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a fine FARM of 50 acres, near Crabb's, Malpeque Road, fronting 15½ chains on the Malpeque and 27 chains on the Loyalist Road—cropped with about 8 or 9 acres Oats and Potatoes, and six acres Pasture. Some large old Wood on the property. Lately in the occupation of H. N. Craig. Apply to SWABEY & ROBERTS.

Charlottetown, July 3, 1860.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by Private sale, several BUILDING LOTS on the East side of the Malpeque Road, opposite Spring Park. If not previously disposed of, they will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, in lots to suit intending purchasers, on or about the First of MAY, of which notice will be given. Apply to

March 27, 1860. WILLIAM FORGAN.

ALMA.

FOR SALE, that valuable situation lately occupied by the subscriber, containing 100 acres of LAND, twenty acres of which are clear and mostly under hay, &c. There is a house 27 by 25 feet and stable 40 by 24 feet, situated on the Main Western Road, on Township No. 5, in Prince County, one-half an each side of said road; being one of the best stands for a House of Entertainment on the road, as the road from the West Shore to Cascumpec passes through the Farm, crossing the Western Road at the house. The house and stable were built particularly for the business. For further description of the premises apply to Mr. Benjamin McEwen, on the adjoining Farm. For terms of sale to the owner at Lot 16 The Farm is a leasehold.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Lot 16 June 19, 1860. tf.

TO BE LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE and GARDEN, near the residence of Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Rent low. Apply to

July 4, 1859. G. COLES.

Dwelling House to Let,

IN CHARLOTTETOWN, at the corner of Prince and Water streets, together with the commodious outbuildings thereto. Possession can be given in November next. Enquire of the owner, at Mr. Haszard's Book Store, Queen's Square.

J. P. BEETE.

Charlottetown, Sept., 4. Isl. & Pro. 6in.

For Sale,

THAT FARM, consisting of 59 acres, lately occupied by Richard Milford, Esqr., situate on Mill Creek, West River. On the Farm is an excellent Dwelling House, as well as new Out-buildings, consisting of Barn, Sheep-house, &c. Within a mile of the Farm are both Grist and Saw Mills, as well as Blacksmiths' Forges and a Cartwright, and a short distance from the shore is a never-failing bed of muscle-mud. For further particulars apply to Mr. William E. Dawson, Charlottetown, or to

April 18, 1859. (tf.) JOHN MILFORD, Royalty.

Farm for Sale.

A LEASEHOLD FARM of 100 acres of LAND, with House, Barn and out houses, situated on Lot 65, about 12 miles from the city. Twenty acres of the above are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 50 acres fit for stumping, and the remainder is covered with hard and soft wood. There is a heavy stream of water running through the farm, and a good site for Saw or Grist Mills.

For further particulars, please apply to the subscriber on the premises. JAMES CASSADY, Dyer.

Aug 28.

Notice.

ALL Book Debts, Notes of Hand and other securities, due to the subscriber in this Island, having been duly assigned by me to Messrs. ALEX. McLEOD & Co, of Halifax, Merchants, by Assignment dated 14th August inst., the several debtors are respectfully requested to pay their several amounts to the said firm, without further notice.

HUGH FRASER.

IN pursuance of the Assignment above referred to, all persons whosoever indebted to Mr HUGH FRASER, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective amounts to CHARLES PALMER, Esq., Charlottetown, our Attorney, who is authorised to receive the same

ALEX. McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, 21st August, 1860.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, as any accounts remaining due after that date will be sued for without further notice.

GEORGE F. C. LOWDEN.

Charlottetown, September 18, 1860. 3m.

Gleanings from late Papers.

PRESENTATION OF THE M'MAHON SWORD.

On Sunday the Irish deputation arrived at the Camp of Chalons. They were received with honours. Marshal M'Mahon was attended by a crowd of generals and officers, invited for the occasion. The troops were drawn out. The display was grand and magnificent in the extreme. The deputation presented the sword to the Marshal accompanied by an address of which the following is an extract:—"Excellency,—it is from that isle, the native land of your ancesters—it is in the name of a nation which, through all the vicissitudes of its history, through good as through ill fortune, has ever known how (even amid blood and tears) to recognise worth, and to show its sympathy for true valour—that we come to offer this tribute of affection to the genius and bravery of the gallant warrior who has once more identified the hereditary chivalry of Erin with the glory of Imperial France. Excellency, that land, once ruled by those whose royal blood flows in your veins, has felt the burthen of most unhappy days; but the glory her exiled sons have bestowed on her, by their soldierly virtues on fields of battle, and by their wisdom in the councils of Europe, is for her brow, still encircled with the crepe of her widowhood, as it were a laurel which interlaced the funeral wreath of her immense sorrows. By this tribute which Ireland lays at your feet, illustrious warrior, she transmits to you, by us, the expression of her love and admiration."—The Marshal, amidst a burst of acclamation, drew the blade from the gold and jewel-hilted scabbard, and replying at some length, and, with indescribable fervour and feeling, said:—"I shall one day leave to my eldest son Patrick this magnificent sword. It shall be for him, as it is for me, a new pledge of those close ties which ought to unite him forever to the noble country of his ancestors."—The deputation and numerous invited guests were entertained on a grand scale by the Marshal

ALLEGED COMBINATION OF ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, AND PRUSSIA TO PREVENT FRENCH INTERVENTION.

The following statement is published by *Le Nord* in a very prominent manner:—"We have been for several days in possession of an important communication, which we have hesitated until now to insert, notwithstanding the confidence we have in the correspondent by whom it is transmitted to us. We give it to-day, after having received from him a confirmation of its correctness. It appears moreover, to us to be enough in keeping with the present situation of affairs. It relates to an arrangement under three heads, which has quite recently taken place between England, Austria, and Prussia, and which has for its object to prevent any ulterior intervention of France, by arms, whether in Italy or elsewhere. The three points referred to are these:—The three powers would engage—

"1st. To oppose any military intervention of France in Italy, under whatsoever pretext.

"2nd. To oppose any other military intervention of France in Europe without a previous understanding with the powers.

"3rd. To oppose any territorial extension of France, whether by means of conquest or of bargain.

"If we publish to-day these particulars, which have been in our possession for several days past, it is because we have ground for believing that we are not alone in our knowledge of them, and that the principal cabinets of Europe are already acquainted with them." In another editorial article *Le Nord* proceeds to say:—"We will not dwell upon the above statements: not, indeed, that we have the least doubt of their authenticity, but because we do not think it would be opportune for us to aggravate, by exposing their eventual bearing the impressions they are calculated to produce."

ARRIVAL OF GARIBALDI AT NAPLES BY THE RAILWAY TRAIN.

NAPLES, SEPT. 7.—Garibaldi is among us—sooner by many days than we had expected him. He marched for several days 45 miles consecutively. He arrived at Salerno yesterday. There was no time to be lost, and so we drove to the railway, where National Guards were stationed at all the entrances, and flags were coming down in rapid succession, for the arrival of the Dictator was sudden, like everything he does, and people were unprepared. The waiting-rooms inside were full of the most eminent characters of Naples, at least among the Liberals, and a great many of our countrymen, Lord Llanover among the number; a few, but very few, ladies, as still there was an impression that a row might take place. At last a bell rings, a train approaches, and there is a tremendous burst of "*Vivas;*" but no, it is not the hero; it is a convoy of Bavarian soldiers who have lately deserted and are joining the winning cause. So we turn round again and talk over the sufferings and persecutions of the last 12 years, and point out all the remarkable men in the room. At last 12 o'clock strikes and a bell sounds, and from a distance a signal is made that Garibaldi is approaching. "*Viva* Garibaldi!" rises from a thousand voices, and the train stops; a few red-jackets get out, and they are seized, hugged, and kissed with that most unmerciful violence which characterises Italian ardour. There was one poor elderly man who by virtue of his white beard was taken for Garibaldi, and was slobbered so that I thought he must have sunk under the operation, but the great man had gone round by another door, and so there was a rush in all directions to intercept him. We drove round by a side street to the front of the Carmine, and thus came in front of the Dictator. *There is no mistaking that* face; there is the grandeur and the openness of nature's noble man expressed, and it does not say one thing while plotting another; it is marked by a loyalty which in vain might be sought for in that of many of the so-called great ones of the earth. I was struck with his calm self-possession and the extreme sweetness of his smile. Followed and accompanied by three lines of carriages, he went along the Marinella, through the Basse Porto, surrounded by thousands, and deafened by their greetings, up the Lago Castello, and so on by San Carlo and the *Palace af the King, which Royalty left only a few* hours before, and entered the Palace of reception for foreign Princes. The crowd waved backwards and forwards, and looked up to the windows and shouted for the appearance of Garibaldi. First came one red coat, then another, and at last the hero. *What a cry of "Viva" there arose from the vast* mass below! When last that balcony was occupied by a distinguished personage it was by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, but in answer to no calls, for there were only a few of those idlers who always hang about the palaces of Princes. It was impossible to make himself heard amid the noise and confusion, and so Garibaldi leant over the iron railing and gazed intently on the crowd. A wave of the hand at last asked for silence, but in vain. "*Zitti, Zitti!*" rose on all sides, and there was a perfect silence. "Neapolitans," said a voice as clear as a bell, *and with an enunciation so distinct, that nothing could fail to reach the ear.*

CAPTURE OF PESARO BY THE SARDINIANS.

The Sardinian troops have attacked and taken Pesaro. 1,200 German soldiers, under the command of Mgr. Bella, who were shut up in the fortress, have been made prisoners. The losses sustained by Cialdini's corps are trifling. Mgr. Bella, who had ordered the sack of the town, has been brought to Turin. The German garrison of Orvieto has capitulated to the insurgents. The Sardinian troops under the command of General Cialdini effected their entry on Wednesday into Urbino.

ENTRY OF THE SARDINIAN TROOPS INTO THE PAPAL STATES—KING VICTOR EMMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

The King of Sardinia received on Tuesday a deputation from the inhabitants of Umbria and the Marches. His Majesty accepted the protection which the deputation solicited, and orders have been given to the Sardinian troops to enter those provinces by the following Proclamation:—

"Soldiers! You are about to enter the Marches and Umbria, in order to establish civil order in the towns now desolated by misrule, and to give to the people the liberty of expressing their own wishes. You will not fight against the armies of any of the Powers, but will free those unhappy Italian provinces from the hands of foreign adventurers that infest them. You do not go to revenge injuries done to me and to Italy, but to prevent the popular feeling from losing itself against the oppressors of the country. By your example you will teach the people forgiveness of offences, and Christian tolerance, to the man who compared the love of the Italian Fatherland to Islamism. At peace with all the Great Powers, and holding myself aloof from any provocation, I intend to rid Central Italy of one continual cause of trouble and disorder. I intend to respect the seat of the Chief of the Church, to whom I am ever ready to give, in accordance with the allied and friendly Powers, all the guarantees of independence and security which his misguided advisers have in vain hoped to obtain for him from the fanaticism of the wicked faction that conspires against my authority, and against the liberties of the nation. Soldiers! I am accused of ambition. Yes, I have one ambition; and it is to re-establish the principles of moral order in Italy, and to preserve Europe from the continual dangers of revolution and war."

Without waiting a reply from Rome to the *ultimatum* sent to Cardinal Antonelli, 25,000 Sardinian troops entered Umbria on Tuesday evening, and were followed the next morning by another 25,000. It is asserted that the French Government will increase the army of occupation at Rome to 10,000 men, and that General Goyon will again assume the command.

THE MARONITES AND THE DRUSES.

The Maronites, so called from the name of the ancient solitary Maron, having belonged to the Latin Church since the twelfth century. Even before quitting heresy for the Roman Catholic faith, they fraternized with the warriors of the first crusade, and guided them to Jerusalem. Subsequently, according to the Catholic traditions of the Lebanon, they fought under the Christian banners during the wars of the Cross They are a vigorous and valiant race; and before the last massacre they were about 250,000 in number. Their principal prelate takes the title of Patriarch of Antioch. There are several Maronite families with European names—a circumstance that leads to the belief that some of the Franks, in the time of the crusades, must have established themselves in the Catholic district of the Lebanon. The Maronites—the French of the east by faith, reminiscences, and predilections—are much attached to the country of St. Louis; and they preserve as a glorious testimony two letters of protection, one from Louis XIV., the other from 'The Emperor, and Most Christian King, Louis XV.' In the Lebanon the Maronites lived in security, and that district being closed against the Turks, it was an inviolable asylum. After the battle of Navarino, it became the refuge of the consuls and Europeans who were menaced by the Mussulmans. The Franks in former times used to prefer as their refuge the Kesrouan, the richest and most beautiful region of the Lebanon, exclusively possessed by Roman Catholics, and which, in about twelve leagues square, supports more than 100,000 inhabitants. In other parts of the Lebanon the Maronites are mixed up with the Druses.

The Druses derive their name from Druzi, a personage of *the eleventh century, one of those who preached the divinity of* Haken, at Caliph, whose reign was a long and monstrous extravagance, but who is adored as a god of the Druses. The people, who are divided into sects, also worship a calf, in remembrance both of the Egyptian ox Apis, and of the golden *calf adored by the Jews, unfaithful to the law of Jehovah.* The Druses conceal the rites of their religion, and their life is a dark mystery. They hold Europeans in horror, and the greatest insult one Druse can address to another is, 'May God put a hat on your head!' This tribe, which was powerful in the last century, *was decimated fifty years ago by the celebrated* Emir Bechir; it has increased in number during the last thirty years, but has not yet regained its former importance. The Maronites are more numerous than the Druses, and if the two were left to themselves, it is not the adorers of Haken and of *the calf who would gain the day; in fact, unaided, they would* not accept the conflict. The frankness of an open combat is not compatible with their character; they prefer ambuscades and incendiary fires. As all the Mussulmen sects unite against Catholics, the Druses easily find auxiliaries in the *barbarian populations of the neighbourhood*—the Metualis, the Kurds, and the Bedouins. If the Turkish authorities either openly or tacitly make common cause with them, nothing check their course—they accumulate horrors with all the frenzy of unbridled crime. This is what they have recently done, as proved by the frightful details which have been recently published.—*London Press.*

CHINA.

Politically, matters remain here much the same as they did when the last mail left. Lord Elgin arrived at Talien Bay on the afternoon of the 9th July; and Baron Gros left Shanghae for Cheefoo, the rendezvous of the French, on the 4th July. It is said the French force is very far behind with their preparations, but active operations were expected to commence about the 1st of August. No negotiations will take place until the destruction of the Taku forts. From Talien, we learn that the force there is very healthy. All the men had been landed, to the number of 11,000, for the purpose of giving them exercise. The General had gone to Cheefoo to make arrangements with the French. There were upwards of 150 sail in the bay, which is described as being very large, about ten miles broad and fifteen miles from the centre to the head. The weather is described as being delightful and exhilirating. The people are very shrewd, and do not now hesitate to come forward to sell articles. Two melancholy incidents had occurred. The commander of one of the gunboats—the Levee—had been shot by a marine in his cabin, as also the second master, who had gone to his assistance. We are happy to say, however, they are both recovering. The marine was tried and hung at the yard arm of one of the vessels. A boat from the steamer Imperatrice was capsized, when Captain Gordon, of the Madras Engineers, was drowned. A French missionary, whilst returning from a place in the interior to Swatow, was seized by some villains and held to ransom for 200 dols., which was paid by his proselytes. Whilst he was in confinement news reached Swatow of the affair, when a request was sent to Hong Kong for assistance. Sir Robert M'Clure immediately despatched the gunboat Cockchafer. Word was also sent to Amoy, and H.M.S. Acorn, which is stationed there, proceeded to Swatow Both vessels arrived at Swatow within an hour of one another, and proceeding up the river to the village, they demanded that the ransom-money should be paid back within two hours. When the steamer left, word had reached Swatow that they were firing on the village.

MILITARY HONOURS FOR THE QUEEN.—According to a Berlin letter, the Prince Regent intends conferring on Queen Victoria the nominal command of the new 2nd regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, and also the order of the Black Eagle. This decoration, the highest in Prussia has never been conferred but upon two princesses regnant, the two Catherines of Russia.

A RUSSIAN MAN OF WAR BLOWN UP IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.—A Russian man of war, just returned from the Pacific, was blown up in the Gulf of Finland, very near Revel. Unfortunately, it appears, that of the number on board only a thirtieth part were rescued from perishing in the sea and taken on shore, several of these were horribly mutilated. This Russian vessel of war thus destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder, was constructed only a few years since in the Imperial dockyard of Archangel, in the White Sea.

CURIOUS ANALYSIS.—We find in a Californian paper the following analysis of the human system, considered in relation to the principal countries:—"An Englishman is composed of mutton and water; an Irishman, of potatoes and water; a Scotchman, of water-gruel; a Frenchman, of omelet, frogs and water; and a German, of cheese, sour krout, and water." The author of this analysis, says our contemporary, "is an American, and does not, either from pride or modesty, mention his own nationality—but, having been called to analyse him, we ascertained, with surprise, that he consisted of beef, tobacco-juice, and water."

A story is told of Meoivaj, the native Indian General, which is altogether too good to be true. It is said that his followers, took from the English a lot of hermetically sealed provisions, in tin cases, and not having seen anything of the kind before, he mistook them for cannister shot, and fired nothing from his cannons for three days but fresh lobsters, pickled salmon, and other delicacies, supplying the British camp, which he was trying to starve into surrender, with an incessant shower of the freshest English provisions. When they reached their mark, however, they were scarcely in proper condition for consumption.

Dr. Adam Clarke said that "the old proverb about having too many irons in the fire was an abominable old lie. Have all in it, shovel, tongs, and poker." Wesley said; "I am always in haste, but never in a hurry; leisure and I have long taken leave of each other." He travelled about five thousand miles a year; preached about three sermons a day, commencing at five o'clock in the morning; and his published works amounted to about two hundred volumes. Ashbury travelled six thousand miles a year, and preached incessantly. Coke crossed the Atlantic eighteen times, preached, wrote, travelled, established missions, begged from door to door for them and laboured in all respects as if, like the apostles, he "would turn the world upside down." At about seventy years of age he started to Christianize India.

A COOL CORNISH MINER.—Some years ago a party of Cambridge philosophers undertook, *for a scientific object*, to penetrate into the vasty depths of Wheal Fortune mine. The venerable Professor Farash, who made one of the number, used to relate, with infinite gusto, the following startling incident of his visit. On his ascent in the ordinary manner, by means of the bucket, and with a miner for a fellow-passenger, he perceived, as he thought, certain unmistakeable symptoms of frailty in the rope. "How often do you change your ropes, my good man?" he inquired, when about half way from the bottom of the awful abyss. "We change them every three months, sir," replied the man in the bucket, "and we shall change this one to-morrow, if we get up safe!"—*Builder.*

One evenin' as I was sittin' by Hetty, and had worked myself up to the stickin' pint, sez I, "Hetty, *if a feller should* ask you to marry him, what would you say?" Then she laughed, and, sez she, "That would depend upon who asked me." "Then," sez I, "suppose it was Ned Willis?" Sez she, "I'd tell Ned Willis, and not you." That kinder staggered me; but I was too cute to lose the opportunity, and so I sez agen, "Suppose it was me?" And you ought to have seen her put up her lip, and sez she, "I don't take no supposes." Well, now you see there was nothin' for me to do but to touch the gun off; so bang it went. Sez I, "Lor, Hetty, it's me. Won't you say yes?" And there was such a hullabullo in my heard I don't know 'zactly what took place, but I thought I heard a "Yes," whispering somewhere out of the skirmish."

THE ANTIPATHY OF LIKE TO LIKE.—Wherever two natures have a good deal in common, the conditions of a first-rate quarrel are furnished ready made. Relations are very apt to hate each other, just because they are too much alike. It is so frightful to be in an atmosphere of family idiosyncrasies; to see all the hereditary uncomeliness or infirmity of body, all the defects of speech, all the failings of temper, intensified by concentration, so that every fault of our own finds itself multiplied by reflections, like our images in a saloon lined with mirrors. Nature knows what she is about. The centrifugal principle which grows out of the antipathy of like to like is only the repetition in character of the arrangement we see expressed materially in certain seed-capsules, which burst and throw the seed to all points of the compass. A house is a large pod with a human germ or two in each of its cells or chambers; it opens by dehiscence of the front door by-and-by, and projects one of its germs to Kansas, another to San Francisco, another to Chicago, and so on; and this that Smith may not be Smithed to death and Brown be Browned into a mad-house, but mix in the world again and struggle back to average humanity.—*The Professor's Story.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND ESSEX.—More profuse than generous, more rash than brave, he is forever putting Elizabeth in a fume; now by squandering money, now by throwing away lives. She does not like to pass him by—for his father was her friend when friends were scant with her. It is a trait in the Queen as she grows old, that she likes to see the sons of her first and best friends near her person. Hunsdon is her Chamberlain, Cecil her Secretary. She loved Sydney for his father's sake. She loved Essex for his father's sake. But Essex has a second claim on her love, which her rancorous slanderers have never thought good to name; he is her very near kinsman of the Boleyn blood. Essex and the two Careys are her only male relations on her mother's side, as James of Scotland is her sole surviving male relation of her father's race. He was born into her lap and into her love; his grandmother, Lady Knollys, is her first cousin; and she clings to him with a clannish pride which she only feels for her mother's kin. All his proud jerks she laughs at, bears with as signs of blood. That she loves him more than a lady of sixty may love her cousin's grandchild, is a monstrous fable. No man of sense believes it, or ever did believe it. Warmer love would have been a sin against nature. Essex's letters to her, though brimming with poetry, playfulness and compliment, are dutiful and chaste. In her letters to him, there is not a line that she might not have sent to a grandson of her own.—*Life of Lord Bacon.*

THE WAY RECRUITING FOR GARIBALDI IS CARRIED ON IN ENGLAND.—The London papers have a novel advertisement under the head, "A pleasure Excursion to the South of Italy;" it reads as follows—

A select party of English excursionists intend to visit South Italy. The excursionists will be furnished with means of self defence, and with a view to recognizing each other will be attired in a picturesque uniform costume. Gen. Garibaldi has liberally granted the excursionists a free passage to Sicily and Italy; and they will be supplied with rations and clothing suitable for the climate."

HOW TO WIN A WIFE.—A young, beautiful, and wealthy lady, widow of a French officer who lost his life at the assault of the Malakoff, has chosen a second husband after a somewhat eccentric fashion, arising either from martial disposition, or the difficulty of a selection between no less than ten sighing aspirants for her hand. Madame C—— invited the ten gentlemen to breakfast at her country villa, and having thus united her suiters informed them that she would unite herself to the one who would hold in his hand a watch for her to fire at and break with a pistol, at twenty paces. Nine of the party didn't care to run the risk exacted by the female Travis; but the tenth, a young merchant courageously determined to fulfil the condition imposed. Madame C—— loaded her pistol forthwith, and went into the garden, followed by the company. The twenty paces were measured, the mercantile hero pulled out his watch, gallantly refusing one not much larger than a franc offered by the lady, and fearlessly assumed his place. The amazon took deliberate aim, bang; went the pistol, and down tumbled the watch, pierced to the cap. The gentleman, unharmed by the adventure, has married the rich widow and bought a new time-piece.

ARREST OF A RUSSIAN FUGITIVE.—RECOVERY OF $50,000 IN RUSSIAN BANK BILLS.—About twelve months ago a Russian named Tode, swindled an English firm out of the sum of $55,000, and escaped with the money to this country. It appears that Tode was employed to dispose of a ship, and that instead of handing the proceeds over to his principals, he placed them in his pocket. The New York Detectives were supplied with full information in regard to the fugitive's personal appearance, and a reward of $2500 was offered to stimulate their exertions; but, nevertheless, Tode, who it was known had assumed the name of J. F. de L'Arc, remained concealed. A few days ago, Detective McCord and Elder heard that a broker in Wall-street had been doing business with a Russian gentleman answering Tode's description. They accordingly renewed their exertions to find the fugitive, and about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, they met their man in Broadway. They followed him for a short distance, and as he stopped opposite a show window they took him into custody and conveyed him to Police Head Quarters. The apartments which he had occupied at one of the fashionable hotels was then searched, and the result was the discovery of $50,000 worth of Russian Bank Bills. The money and the prisoner are both at Head Quarters awaiting the action of the proper authorities.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

COURTSHIP EXTRAORDINARY.—The most extraordinary case of this kind of which we remember to have heard has been brought to light within the last few days at Moulton, in this county. The circumstances are briefly these:—About seven years ago a girl of 16, named Catherine Coome, married her first cousin, a painter, of the same name, at Cheltenham, of which town they were both natives. After some time they came to reside at Bedford, where the wife assumed the male attire and the name of Fred, and passed as the son of her husband, working with him at his trade. In the same house with them lodged a Miss Smith, a straw-bonnet maker, who fell in love with Fred, and Fred reciprocated the affection, and passed himself off and was received as Miss Smith's sweetheart. The intimacy has now lasted between them five months, Fred sleeping every night with the painter, and Miss Smith entertaining no doubt whatever that her lover was a man. Three weeks ago they all three came to reside at Moulton, whither they were followed by Miss Smith's father, who received a letter from Cheltenham stating that his daughter was keeping company, not with a male, but with a female, and that the supposed father of the latter was in reality her husband. Fred, on being taxed with the deception, admitted the truth of the charge, to the no small surprise of poor Miss Smith. The police then took Fred into custody, and escorted him to Northampton on Wednesday last, when he was brought before the county magistrates and remanded. He (we continue the masculine gender) is now 23 years of age, of middle height, slender, and of handsome features. His ha