We write no fiction. The circumstances are detailed as they have been reported to us. We do not profess an ability to account for these mysterious intimations of the future, which, in all ages of the world, have been vouchsafed to men—sometimes by heavenly inspirations, and often by the practice of arts that are unholy and impure. Of one circumstance—that on which the whole story hinges—the reader may be assured. The Egyptian's prediction, however vouchsafed to him, was no *ex post facto* conception. As we have said, it was delivered to Captain Croker in his youth; was narrated to him by several friends on his withdrawal from active service, and was canvassed by them as a topic of familiar conversation, for many long years antecedent to its unhappy fulfilment. Croker's death must be fresh in men's memories. It occurred within the last few years.

The Civil War in the States,

STIRRING NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Our news from Florida is of a stirring character. A pretty brisk attack was made on the 2nd inst., at St. John's Bluff, on a rebel fort there situated, and defended by a large force of men. General Brannon commanded our troops, and went up the St. John river with a fleet of gun-boats and transports. After a smart bombardment our land forces advanced upon the fort, when the rebels ran in confusion, leaving a large quantity of stores in our hands. The Union flag was hoisted there, and waved proudly over the spot the rebels had just occupied. The fort was then destroyed and the guns removed. Preparations were being made at last accounts to attack another rebel battery on Yellow Bluff, eight miles further up.

BEAUREGARD'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The rebel programme of operations against Louisville and Cincinnatti fell into the hands of General Buell some time ago. It was contained in some private papers of General Beauregard to General Cooper and General Bragg. According to his programme the main points of the rebels were, first, Lousiville and then Cincinnatti; Beauregard states the best way to reach them is from Chattanooga, with Buell at Huntsville and Stevenson. It was his opinion a detachment could take Louisville, while the main body would be marching to Cincinnatti. He contemplated the construction of a work at the former city for the command of the Ohio river and the Louisville Canal, and the destruction of the latter, as soon as possible. To keep the command of Cincinnatti he would construct a strong work, heavily armed at Covington. All these measures, however, have been defeated.

BATTLE OF THE BLACKWATER.

A battle took place on the 3d inst, in the vicinity of Suffolk, at Franklin, on the Blackwater river, which appears to be of considerable importance. The rebels were at least five thousand strong at that point, and were commanded by General Gustavus W. Smith (ex-Street Commissioner.) The rebels were pretty badly used by our troops, who were commanded by Colonel S. P. Spear, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, having lost fully two hundred killed and wounded, while our loss was only three in all. The attack was planned by General Dix, to drive back the advancing pickets of the enemy, and it was intended that the gunboats should co-operate with the land forces by way of Chowan creek, from Albemarle Sound; but owing to some mistake they did not participate in the action. Our forces numbered about two thousand. The object of the attack was fully attained.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Another brilliant victory in Kentucky is reported to day. General Buell is evidently following up his advantages like a skilful General. Private despatches received from Lebanon state that there was a great battle fought on Saturday, between Harrodsburg and Danville, heavier and more severe than that of Wednesday last at Perryville. Colonel Woolford, of the Kentucky Union cavalry, captured one hundred and sixty wagons and a thousand prisoners. The rebels, at last accounts, were retreating to Camp Dick Robinson.

THE FIGHT LOUISVILLE.

A despatch from General Boyle, at Louisville, states that General Bragg as well as General Cheatham was killed in the battle on Wednesday, near Bradstown. Our forces held the field during the night. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is set down at between one thousand five hundred and two thousand: but the loss of the enemy was much greater.

CONFEDERATES RE-CROSS THE POTOMAC.

The escape of the rebels across the Potomac at Nolan's Ford is confirmed by official accounts. The attack of General Pleasonton on their rear does not appear to have effected any result. In fact, it would appear that little if any effort was made to check the retreat. A despatch last evening from Chambersburg, states that a portion of the rebels were at Cashtown, near the foot of South Mountain, and that they were driven back from the Potomac while endeavouring to cross. They were probably some stragglers of Stuart's force. Efforts were being made to cut them off from Chambersburg and Mercersburg.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The scenes at the taking of the oath in New Orleans by the ladies, are reported to have been ludicrous enough, says a letter: "One yong Miss, as she passed out of the Hall, observed to her friend, 'Well really, it ain't much, after all, is it Clotile?' One tall lady in black, a widow, of rather the tragic-queen style, descended the marble steps, staring most earnestly on the contents of the certificate. She seemed as if she would annihilate it with her gaze. She must possess property in New Orleans. Her struggle to save her wealth from confiscation, and her hate for the Government that had, as she supposed, robbed her in weeds, made, most likely, the letters on that 'certificate' burn her eyes as fire. As a contrast to this, another widow came and tripped away with the flippant remark to her companions, 'Upon my word, this affair has caused me more emotion than when I stood up to be married.''

THE LATE DASHING RAID OF THE REBEL GENERAL STAURT.

At the first glance the late dashing cavalry raid of the rebel General Staurt across the Upper Potomac, at the narrow neck of North-western Maryland, into Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and thence southward around the rear of General McClellan's army, and east of Fredrick City, and down to the fords of the Potomac, opposite Leesburg, and over again into Virignia, sixty miles or so below the point at which he went out, is one of the most astonishing feats of the war. In the captures made of horses, shoes, clothing, &c.—though not in the matter of cattle—the enterprise will also compare favorably with the most successful of those of the old time Highland robber clans down into the fruitful lowlands of England.

Of course his return was not by the route over which he came. He knew there was danger of being herded off in that direction. He had yet, too, the main object of his adventure to accomplish—a dash down into Frederick City, and the destruction of the vast supplies of ammunition, subsistence, quarter-masters' and hospital stores, wagons, ambulances, &c, of General McClellan's army, collected at that point. Had Staurt succeeded in this design, the consequences might, indeed, have been very serious to our army; but he discovered, in season to avoid the trap, that Gen. McClellan had prepared a nice little reception for him at Fredrick, which it was prudent to decline. So sheering off to the left, Stuart moved rapidly down for the fords of the Potomac below the Monocacy, and made good his escape, with his Pennsylvania horses, shoes, dry goods, medicines, and nicnacks from the stores of Chambersburg, back again into Virginia.

His advance upon Chambersburg was a success because it was a complete surprise; and in his retreat he baffled all pursuit from the rapidity with which he scampered off. In all this the only thing which surprises us is the unmilitary conduct of Governor Curtin in sending away all his home guards from Chambersburg while the cavalry of the enemy in Virginia were still within a night's rapid riding of the town. Governor Curtin should have remembered the raid of Stuart around the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond, and his raid into the rear of General Pope's army at Catlett's station; but perhaps, as it is, Governor Curtin would do well to be provided against a repetition of this last adventure of this daring rebel forager.

THE INDIAN WAR ENDED.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—The St. Paul Pioneer of the 12th says, despatches received by Gen. Pope from Col. Sibley report the Indian war, so far as the Sioux are concerned, as about ended. The entire force of the lower bands has surrendered to Col. Sibley. He has probably 2000 prisoners. A cavalry force is in pursuit of Little Crow and others, who are making their escape. Twenty Indians have been convicted so far.

A PROPHET.

A grand Democratic meeting was held at New York on the evening of the 12th inst., when several speeches were made for the Union and Constitution by some of the leading politicians of the Federal States. Among those who addressed the meeting were Horatia Seymore, John Van Buren and Richard O'Gorman. It is estimated by some of the New York papers that over 50,000 persons were in and around the Cooper Institute, in which building the affair came off.

Mr. Van Buren, in the course of a speech, read a letter from General Scott, under date of March 3rd, 1861, which created great sensation. It is stated that the document was made public at the meeting without the author's consent. Some of the speeches criticized the policy of the administration and stated that the Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln was the most unwise and inexpedient and unlawful of all his acts.—How the letter from General Scott came into the possession of Mr. Van Buren, is not stated in the American papers. As will be seen, the document was addressed to Hon. W. H. Seward, and, if genuine, it certainly goes far to prove the wisdom and foresight and calculating powers of the oldest military commander in the Federal States. The following is a copy of the letter in question:—

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

Dear Sir—Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his cabinet, I beg to repeat, in writing, what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "views," (dated in Oct. last)—on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union. To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party. Adopt the conciliatory measure proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the Peace Convention, and my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days; when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least thirty-five thousand troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which the Government has lost the command, or close such ports by Act of Congress and blockade them.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General a—Wolfe, a Desaix, or a Hoche—with 300,000 disciplined men, estimating a third for garrisons and the loss of yet a greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and North-west—with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a Protector or an Emperor.

IV. Say to the Seceded States—Wayward sisters depart in peace.

In haste, I remain, very truly, yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c.

The following, from the Baltimore *American's* special despatch, gives the particulars of the raid into Pennsylvania by Gen. Stuart's cavalry, numbering about 1600 strong:—

"When intelligence was received here of the crossing of Stuart's cavalry into Pennsylvania, it was generally anticipated that they would endeavor to make their exit from the State by way of some of the fords near the mouth of the Monocacy, and Gen. McClellan immediately ordered a movement of troops to intercept them on the road leading in that direction. On Saturday afternoon we had intelligence of their having reached Sunnettsburg from Chambersburg, by way of the Fairfield road, where they halted for some hours, and, it is said, but not generally credited, that a force was sent from there to Gettysburgh, which is about 10 miles further north. The rapidity with which they are known to have moved after leaving Chambersburg, clearly shows that they did not visit Gettysburg.

During Saturday afternoon and evening large bodies of Federal troops, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, were ordered to the vicinity of Frederick to protect the immense stores there, it being anticipated that it was for the purpose of the rebels to destroy these as well as the railroad bridge at the Monocacy station. Other troops were also sent out on different roads leading from the Pennsylvania line, and hopes were entertained that the invaders would be intercepted and captured.

Intelligence was received on Saturday night at 12 o'clock, that the enemy were moving towards Frederick, and had reached Woodsboro', which is about 8 miles North-east of the city, they having diverged from the direct road from Sunnettsburg, so as to be able to chose a route east of Frederick on their way to the Potomac, if it should be necessary, for their safety. On reaching Woodsboro', Stuart ascertained from his scouts that a large federal force was stationed to intercept him, and that Gen. McLellan had discovered his movement Eastward in time to afford ample protection to the Government property at Frederick and vicinity. This made it necessary that he should move rapidly to avoid capture before reaching the Potomac.

Four additional regiments had arrived during the evening by railroad from Harper's Ferry, with additional artillery to reinforce the force already here, which fact, it has been since ascertained, was reported to the enemy at Woodsboro'.

On receiving the information that the rich prize they anticipated at Frederick and Monocacy Junction, consisting besides the bridge, of 12 heavy engines, 200 loaded cars and great quantities of hospital and army stores and waggons, they started off in an easterly direction by the Liberty Town road and Newmarket, on the Baltimore turnpike. This movement required a wider detour to reach the Potomac of 10 or 15 miles, making it necessary to push for the fords below instead of above the mouth of the Monocacy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 17.

The Confederate steamer *Alabama*, formerly 290, received her armament and crew near the Western Islands from an English barque. This steamer has destroyed the ships *Brilliant, Ocumbrio, Benjamin, Tucker*, and one unknown, and the following barques, the *Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Ocean Rover*, brig *Atamahe*, and the schooners *Weathergauge* and *Starlight*.

It is supposed that the *Alabama* would cruise for some time about the Grand Bank (Newfoundland) for large American ships.

General McClellan's army has commenced an advance, General Hancock's division having left Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and occupied Charleston, after an artillery skirmish.

The main body of the Confederate troops occupy a position extending from Bunker's Hill to the Shenandoah river.

General Buell's army is pressing the rear of General Bragg's army.

Another heavy fight is reported as having taken place on Wednesday last between Lexington and Richmond, Kentucky, the Confederates reported as having been beaten.

Flour Market—Superfine unchanged; extra $6.50 and $7.

BANGOR, Oct. 18.

Gen. Schofield with an advance guard has left Cassville, moving Southward to Arkansas line.

Seven thousand Confederates concentrated at Pochahuntas, East Arkansas, under Gen. McBride.

Gens. Holmes and Hindman, with considerable force, threaten Gen. Carr, at Helena.

Bragg, with forty thousand at Camp Orchard, on Thursday, was retreating rapidly towards Mount Vernon.

Kirby Smith is getting out of Kentucky in Bragg's track.

Mountaineers reported felling trees in the roads to prevent their escape.

New York Underwriters have advanced war rates for sailing vessels in track of the Steamer Alabama, five cents.

McClellan's army cautiously advancing and feeling of enemy.

Washington despatch says Antietam battle exerted decidedly beneficial influence in Europe in favor of Federals.

Gold 135.

ST. JOHN, October 21.

The inhabitants of Aldie and Middleburg, on Sunday, believed that the Confederates were evacuating Winchester.

The Guerilla Chief, Morgan, has captured two Federal trains in Kentucky.

General *Dumont* started in pursuit, and was only forty minutes in the rear on Sunday.

All the Confederate bands appear making their way out of Missouri rapidly.

Gen. Schofield with an advance reached Elkhorn Tavern on Arkansas and established his headquarters there. The Confederates made for Boston Mountains.

Federal Generals Steele and Esterhause were advancing from Pilot Creek against McBrior and Parson.

The Richmond 'Examiner' puts the Federal loss at Perryville battle at about 20,000, and that of the Confederates at 5,000.

Two thousand Confederates in the rear of Caseyville on Ohio River were prevented from taking possession of the town by two gunboats.

Superfine Flour $5 25c to $5 35c. Extra $6 65c to $6 85c.

LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ITALY.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARIA PIA OF ITALY.

The marriage of the Princess Maria Pia, second daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, to the King of Portugal, by proxy, was celebrated at Turin on Saturday, the 26th ult. The King of Portugal was represented by the Prince de Savoy Carignan. The nuptial ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Genoa and the Bishops of Pinerolo, Biella, Cremona, and of Alite. The King of Italy, the Royal family, Prince Napoleon, and the Princesses Clotilde and Mathilde were present. The wedding ceremony took place in the internal chapel of the Royal Palace—that is, privately, and away from the gaze of the multitude. The family party consisted of the King, the Princes of the blood, the Duchess of Genoa, Princess Mathilde, Prince Napoleon, and a few of the dignitaries of the State, among whom were the Presidents of both Houses of Parliament, the Ministers, and "our cousins," the Knights of the Annunciata. Four of the privileged members of that order, one of whom was Farini, had the honour to sign the nuptial contract. The Princess Clotilde knelt at the altar by her sister's side. The Princess Maria Pia had previously received the deputation of the Town Council, who presented to her the Album, intended as a parting gift of the city of Turin. The Working Men's Association of this city had also their album, their deputation, and address, all of which were kindly received, and to which a gracious answer was vouchsafed by the young bride. The wedding presents from the cities of Milan and Florence have also come in. The former place sends a very fine picture of its Gothic Cathedral, the latter a brooch of great value. Bologna, Ravenna, Parma, and the minor Emilian towns, vie with the large cities of Lombardy and Tuscany in sending nuptial gifts, no less remarkable for good taste and appropriateness than for splendour and costliness. The Pope, as the bride's godfather, sent the Princess Pia an album and his blessing, as a token of his affection. The Patriot Committee at Rome, not to be behindhand, have been collecting large sums to join their countrymen of all parts of Italy in giving the King's daughter a proof of their devotion. Poetical effusions are not wanting. The Commendatore Prati, a native of Trent, compliments the bride in high-strained Italian lyrics. A Professor of Bologna sends a string of high-sounding Latin distiches. There are odes from Modena, erotic songs from Florence, inscriptions from Novara. The Minister of Finance, a prosaic soul, at a loss how otherwise to testify his good will, has bethought himself of paying down the Princess's dowry (500,000.) in so many *Marengi* or bran new pieces of 20f., fresh from the Mint, and bearing the new stamp of *Regno d'Italia*. A grand *fete* was given at Court the evening after the marriage, and the streets were thronged by crowds. The city was brilliantly illuminated. On Sunday the King, the Princes, and the Ministers accompanied the Queen of Portugal to Genoa, on her way to Lisbon.

The Genoese journals publish accounts of the *fetes* in that city, and of the enthusiastic reception which the city afforded to the Royal *cortege*. The Queen of Portugal, accompanied by Prince Humbert, embarked in the Bartholomew Dias on Monday, which will convey her Majesty and the Prince direct to Lisbon. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde embarked in the Prince Jerome for Marseilles.

GREAT CONNECTIONS OF THE ROYAL BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

The Princess Pia—youngest of the daughters of the House of Savoy, and Queen of Portugal—is a daughter also of the House of Hapsburg. Her mother was a daughter of the Grand Duke Renier, the grand uncle of the Emperor of Austria: her grandmother was a Neopolitan princess, a scion of the family which her father has deposed; and her only sister is the wife of Prince Napoleon, the son of the ex-King of Westphalia and of a Princess of Wurtemberg. Nor are the relations on the bridegroom's side less intricate and varied. Dom Pedro V. of Portugal, who rejoices in a fifteen-power name, beginning with that of Alcantara and ending with that of Amelio, is the son of the late Queen Maria de Gloria, and of a Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the first cousin of the late Prince Consort of England. His first marriage with the Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen connects him with the Prussian Royal family; while, by his relationship to the elder branch of the Braganza race, which now rules in Brazil, he is united to the House of Orleans as well as to that of Spain. In fact, there is hardly a Court in Europe which would not be required by *etiquette to go into mourning* if anything were to happen to any of the future offspring of the King of Portugal and the Princess of Italy. Indeed, all our Royal families are so closely connected by marriage, that it has always been a wonder to us how any of them are ever out of mourning at any period of their lives.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH TO HIS NOBLES.

The *Northern Post* of St. Petersburg gives the following as the text of the address delivered by the Emperor Alexander, on receiving the nobles of the province of Novogorod:—"I congratulate you, gentlemen, and I congratulate myself with you, on the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the Russian Empire. I am happy at being able to celebrate the day in the midst of you in this old city of Novogorod, the cradle of the Empire of All the Russias. Let this day, then, become a fresh pledge of the indissoluble union of all classes of the population with the Government, whose sole object is the happiness and prosperity of our dear country. I am pleased, gentlemen, to consider the nobility as the principal support of the Throne, as the ægis of the integrity of the Empire and of its glory. I am convinced that, in imitation of your ancestors, you and your children with me and my successors, will continue to serve Russia in faith and truth. I heartily thank you for the reception you have given me. I believe in your sentiments of fidelity, and am convinced that they will not change."

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg has the following remarks on the progressive increase of the Russian Empire:—"In the time of John III., that is to say in the second half of the 15th century, it only occupied a surface of 18,000 square miles. In the reign of Alexis Mikehailovich, in 1650, its extent had already reached, 237,000; under that of Peter the Great, 280,000; under Catherine II., 335,000; and under the present reign, 392,000 miles. The result is that the most considerable increase took place under Peter the Great and Catherine. The former conquered a part of Finland, the Daghestan, and some other Caucasian provinces, and the country of the Kirghises, and also annexed to the Empire Kamstchatka, and some islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Western provinces, Courland, the rest of Finland, the Crimea, a part of Bessarabia, some other Caucasian provinces, and Georgia were subject to the sceptre of the Czarina. The country of the Amoor, an extent of 9,200 square miles, has been annexed under the present reign. The surrender of Schamyl pacified some provinces, which may consequently be considered as having been added to the Russian territory. The population of the Empire has increased in an equal proportion. In 1722 it was 14,000,000; in 1803 36,000,000; in 1829, 50,000,000; and at present it amounts to 65,000,000."

The Emperor of Russia has ordered Count Zamoyski to remain at St. Petersburg; but he is not a prisoner in the strict sense of the word. The Czar will probably receive him, and seek reconciliation; that is, try to use him.

CHINA.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

Cholera has been raging frightfully among the native population of Tien-tsin, and is said to be moving in the direction of Pekin. Further accounts say that the statesman Kweiliang has succumbed to it. Only one foreigner has fallen a victim in Tien-tsin. At Chefoo, also, the pestilence has committed dreadful havoc, 20,000 people it is reported having died of it. The Rev. S. Hall and other four of the foreign residents expired within a few days. At Shanghai everything is quiet. The dimensions and importance of that settlement are increasing with the growing trade on the Yang-tsze river, already very large.

TERRIBLE TYPHOON—DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF WHAMPOA—LOSS OF 40,000 LIVES AT CANTON.

The following is an extract of a letter from Hongkong, dated August 10:—"A typhoon of terrific violence passed over Canton and Whampoa on the 27th ult., enough of it being felt here to cause the detention of the Orissa. It is impossible to describe the havoc to life and property sustained in that part of the country, particularly in the towns of Canton and Whampoa. Of the latter it may actually be said that there is not a house left standing, but the whole length and breadth of the country have suffered to a degree unparalleled in its own history. The loss of life at Canton is estimated at more than 40,000 persons, and the Mandarins have paid already upwards of 15,000 dolls., at a dollar a body, for the recovery of corpses from the river. The boat population of Canton perished by the thousand, and there was hardly any safety in the frail tenements on shore. The river rose 42 feet above the level of the highest spring tides. The mud docks at Whampoa were without exception flooded, and the vessels in them floated off the blocks, and were driven by the force of the wind hard and fast into the mud, one or two being hopelessly lost; the others, perhaps, may be saved. Of the vessels in Whampoa there were four or five driven ashore, and there was hardly one of the others that did not sustain some very serious damage. The company had two steamers at Whampoa at the time—the China, then in the stone dock, and the Aden in the Reach. The China was within a few inches of floating, the water having come over the top of the caisson; had she actually floated, her destruction would have been certain. The Aden was able to get up her steam, and was kept from drifting by going ahead as hard as possible."

JAPAN.

Dates from Yokohama are six days later than those given by last mail, but little or nothing additional is known as to the late attempts to assassinate the members of the British Legation. The action taken by the Tycoon's Government has not been made public; but Lieutenant-Colonel Neale has notified to British residents "that no general or political movements of a hostile nature, as extended to foreigners at the open ports, to my knowledge or belief, exist, by which their own lives or property are menaced or placed in jeopardy; but should such ever be the case I shall not fail to adopt every measure within my reach for their effectual safeguard and protection."

FEARFUL SHIPWRECK.

The Columbus, 700 tons burden, sailed from Jedda for Singapore about the 26th of July; she had a crew of 40 men and 230 passengers, including two Austrian gentlemen and their wives, the remainder being principally Malay pilgrims returning from Mecca. The vessel was laden with salt, dates, wool, and ghee. She had also 25 horses on board, and neither ship nor cargo, we understand, was insured. Six days before the wreck the vessel sprung a leak, which on the third day increased so much that the pumps were useless, and the salt, having melted, the ship became water-logged, and rolled so dangerously that the master determined to make for the nearest land. He put the ship before the wind, and crowded all sail on her for two days. On the evening of the 15th, the wind blowing hard at the time, with lightning and rain, the lead told them that they were in eight fathoms, then seven, when they shortened sail, and finally six when they dropped anchor, although they could see no land. The anchor dragged, and soon after the cable parted, when the vessel struck and went to pieces almost immediately. She lay in a shallow bay, where the black rock cropped up through the sand. For more than a quarter of a mile from the shore, along the whole bay, it was one waste of breakers. All on board tried to save themselves by clinging to portions of the wreck, and many succeeded in reaching the land, though wounded and bruised, by the surf hurling them ashore. One of the Austrian gentlemen stated with much emotion that his wife, his brother, and his brother's wife were among the lost. His name is Otho Albin, and he was one of 130 of the survivors who were found congregated at Wurroda. About 30 Malays were found at Malgoond, which is half way between Pooley and Wurroda. On coming within a mile of Wurroda some brown objects were seen lying on the sand within the wash of the waves. On going nearer they were found to be the bodies of a Malay, a Chinaman, and a Chinese woman, all perfectly naked, and all with their skulls fractured, and fearful bruises on body and limb. For the next mile it was the same; every few hundred yards men, women, and children, all quite naked, frightfully wounded and bruised, lay dead on the sand and among the rocks in every conceivable attitude. Nearer the place where the vessel broke up were dead horses and other animals, and just opposite to where she struck, well up on the beach, was a large pile of broken beams, spars, ribs, and planking, and tightly jammed between them, and under them, the dead bodies of men and horses, sheep, goats, and fowls, Persian cats, Manilla dogs, and large rats, all beginning to decompose. Upon the grass at the top of the beach, above this horrible heap, were about 20 bodies that had come on shore the previous day, among them the bodies of Maria and Annette Albin, the Austrian women; and here we notice with pleasure an instance of delicacy and respect to Europeans evinced by the villagers, or by the native police of the place. All the many dead Malay women, as well as men, were lying quite naked over the beach, but these two white women were reverently covered and laid by themselves. Nor was this done to please Europeans, for no European was expected so soon upon the spot, and the surviving Austrian was three miles off. One of the women, a young creature, except for the cloth thrown over her and a pair of stockings and boots which she wore, was quite naked, and both the poor creatures' bodies were fearfully bruised and cut. Decomposition had begun, and there were no means of conveying their remains to Rutnagherry; so a wide grave was dug, and, their few ornaments being removed, they were laid in it together, and a bit of broken white painted spar placed at the head and another at the foot of the grave. Before the earth was filled in the missing body of the husband of one of them was washed on shore, and he was laid with them. Like all the rest he was quite naked, the clothes having been frayed off his body by the violence of the surf. His name was Matthias Albin. Large pits were dug close to the beach for the other bodies, which, it the sea had given them all up, must, I fear, number nearly 100: there were then 64, of whom 12 were women, on the beach and in the surf. It was with difficulty the vultures could be kept off them. Some packages of wax and dates had washed up, but they were much damaged, and there was little of any value among the large quantity of fragments of the ship and broken boxes. All were placed in charge of a sufficient party of police. The survivors were carried to Rutnagherry, as there was not food enough for so many in the small villages where they were. They all arrived at that station, except one or two sick, and were placed in a bungalow that happened to be vacant, and in two mosques. The Austrian, Otho Albin, Mr. Reid has kindly clothed and taken into his own house. The police apothecary is attending to the sick. It is by no means easy to dispose of all these poor people. Almost all wish to go to the Malabar coast, where they will find vessels for Singapore. If the steamers which are coming down can take them to Cochin, there will be some difficulty about their fares. The magistrate was about to call a meeting to see what further could be done.

IMPRISONMENT OF PRINCE ALFRED. — The *Allgemeine Zeitung* has the credit of having given to the world the following startling intelligence, and it has also appeared in other respectable German papers, apparently without any suspicion of it being a *canard*: "Prince Alfred, the presumptive heir to the Duchy of Coburg-Gotha, and at present in the English naval service, has ventured to stay away an hour beyond the time permitted by his leave of absence. The superior officer concerned gave notice of the fact, and inquired how he was to proceed in the matter. The Queen commanded the strictest punishment to be carried out which the law recognises in any other case. This is found to be the two months' imprisonment and half a year's delay in advancement. No sooner had the Prince arrived at Reinhardsbrun than he had to depart again under arrest. Capricious and insufferable as such a thing may appear in the atmosphere of courts, it is an example of justice and wisdom in the eyes of peoples."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The fallacy of the charge laid against the Liberal party by the Proprietary faction, of being unfaithful to their religious principles, industriously circulated throughout the country for the last five years, which made some impression on the minds of many of their old supporters, has been laid bare by the events which of late came to light, and exposed their scheming in its native deformity and repugnant deceptiveness to the public gaze — shewing the thorough selfishness, hypocrisy and utter disregard of principle that characterise the leaders of a faction whose great aim has ever been to deceive the Majesty of the Throne, and bamboozle the people into the belief, that their friends are actuated by the same spirit of yearly aggressions displayed by that party in the exaction of rent for land, the title to which cannot be even defended in a Court of Law under all the attending favourable circumstances to the landlords there, in this Colony.

It appears extraordinary to conceive that any body of men, having the means of obtaining the information that has been so often laid before them, not only by the Liberal press, but also orally by gentlemen of the Liberal party, holding views favourable to mankind, should, in direct opposition to the truth and their own interest, allow their fears and prejudices to overcome their judgment so far as to return to power, as they did in 1859, a set of cormorants who despise them—who look on the agricultural class as only fit to contribute towards their support — whose great aim has been to apply the resources of the country towards forwarding their views and those of their immediate supporters, with the view of obtaining a right to collect an annual tribute from the cultivator of every hundred acres of land throughout the Island.

These are the questions that have agitated the public mind in times past, and these are the questions that will decide the fate of the Government at the coming election: Have the Proprietors a right to the soil? And is it not liable to forfeiture to the public? Mr. Secretary Pope, with other special pleaders and minions of the Proprietary party, may argue as much as they please against the public right to these lands, but they will find too much solid sense in the country to be led away from the subject by their false reasoning. The country desire neither Mr. Pope's judgment nor that of any other Lawyer or Agent, or even Escheator, on the questions. It does, however, desire and will insist, as it has the right to do, that a settlement shall be made on the verdict of twelve independent men, summoned for that purpose by the authority of the Lieutenant Governor. Before this tribunal there will be an opportunity for Mr. Pope openly to plead his objections to the payment of arrears of Quit Rent, and to urge every objection he can scrape up from the records of the old proprietary faction, together with the "bloody despatch." With all these defences he need surely fear no Court of Escheat.

Sir, different modes of settlement have been proposed from time to time, all more or less favourable to the interests of the landlords. All have been rejected by them. It, therefore, follows that the first projected mode of settlement, as put in operation by Lieut. Governor Smith, is the constitutional and equitable, and only method of doing justice to all parties. What Governor Smith did in this matter our present Governor must be called to do, and the people should pledge their candidates to this line of action. It was to avoid this method of settlement the present Government struggled for power. By working on the fears and religious prejudices of the Protestants, they denounced the Liberals as traitors to Protestant principles, and called on the people to return them to support them, as the champions of religious liberty. They prevailed on many of the Ministers of religion in the Protestant cause to embark in the crusade against the Liberals, because they were aware that the ultras in the Liberal ranks would insist on the Government settling the Land Question by the authority of a Court of Escheat, in case the Imperial Government should draw back from its pledge to guarantee a Loan to buy up the proprietary claims at fixed prices named in the Land Purchase Bill.

Now, Sir, I wish particularly to call attention to this last matter. The character of the Liberal Government had been pledged to the Land Purchase Bill. Under its provisions a scheme was laid down to recover from the hands of the proprietors all the lands they claimed, which, by right, belong to the Colony. The Home Government acceded to the plan, and the Colonial Minister of the day proposed and brought into Parliament a Bill guaranteeing the Loan, which he supported with statements that could not be contradicted. But after it received its reading, further action ceased, probably through the underhanded influence of the absentee Proprietors. About this time, but before the result became known in the Colony, our General Election came on—the proprietary party knew full well the obstacles to this measure the late Government overcame with their adherents in the Assembly holding escheat views; and they were well aware that if the Government failed in carrying out the Purchase Bill, that no authority would restrain the fiery Escheators from insisting on the titles of the Grantees being tried before that popular tribunal. On the other hand, they were aware that if the guarantee to the Loan was obtained the Liberal Government, if returned, would be stronger than ever — the support of the Tory party done away with, and that their adherents' future occupations would become identified with the interests of the labouring classes. In either case it was evident that their interests laid in overturning the Government, no matter at what sacrifice of principle, or what cost of trouble and broil to the Colony.

This they succeeded in doing by resorting to one of the most vile schemes that man can be guilty of perpetrating. Past experience taught them that the cry bounded against Responsible Government made no tangible effect against its supporters,—the Temperance movement proved abortive, for under the mild sway and wise measures of the Coles Administration, the country flourished, and every man remained at peace with his neighbour. The Colony appeared to the unthinking part of the community to gather new life, as it did, while time rolled on — they could not trace its course, but they felt its bountiful effects, amidst the general prosperity. That gangrene of our little community, the 'Islander' newspaper, continued to pour forth its columns of bitter hatred, whose editor scrupled at no means of stirring up the bitterness of party religious feeling. Viewing their legitimate occupation gone, in disguised but effective form the 'Islander,' as the real leader of the Tories, misrepresented the many advantageous acts of the Legislature — abused with the lowest slang the Queen's Representative, and falsified the leading public men. The lessons thus instilled from this polluted source tended to deprave the taste of the community by regarding the actions of public men as thoroughly selfish. Even the better informed, from fear of its besmearing qualities, refrained from delivering their honest opinions. It was, however, too visible that trade steadily advanced—the value added to property by the stability of their policy tended to increase its value — agriculture prospered — the price of all kinds of produce rose rapidly in consequence of the Reciprocity Bill which opened to us the ports of the United States, the best feeling being cultivated between us and that country by shewing that respect and courtesy to its officers and citizens which a great nation claimed as its common right. The increasing aim of the Government for general improvements appeared in every department—roads were made and bridges built without number — Education was taken by the hand, planting its roots throughout the land, it rapidly expanded, and with the view of extending its benefits, the Proprietary party were made to contribute towards its support, and the Ministers of religion were cheerfully paid their stipend out of the pockets of a prosperous and industrious people.

After all these visible improvements made in the course of eight years, the public debt was found to be less at the expiration of that time than when the Liberals took office. Such were the policy and the results of a wise Administration. Still the 'Islander' railed, but all its attempts to overturn that Government under its different guises proved fruitless. The Liberals still held their place in the confidence of the people. There was, however, one resort yet untried by the proprietary party. If they could only stir up the old sectarian feeling between Protestant and Catholic it might revive ancient animosities, and thereby secure the election to them. This was effected—the Bible being made the pretence. Protestant liberties were said to be in danger—the Liberals were denounced as enemies to religious liberty—most of the Protestant Ministers identified themselves with the proprietary policy, and by their unceasing and unbecoming efforts succeeded in restoring the old Tory party to power.

The scheme to remove Lieut. Governor Smith originated under circumstances under which, like those referred to, the proprietary estates became endangered by escheat — a measure which that gentleman had put in practice against two Townships, which became forfeited to the crown under the Quit Rent Law. It became necessary before steps could be taken against the grantees that the tenants should be proceeded against for any amount of rent due the landlord, which the latter would have credit for from the crown—the Crown's receipt for Quit Rent being a discharge for that amount of rent to the tenant.

In putting the Law into operation many distraints were made, causing considerable dissatisfaction. The proprietary party knowing the Governor's intention to be, after this first process, either to recover the balance of Quit Rents or Escheat the lands, seized a favourable opportunity to get up petitions against him, under many pretences, praying the Crown to remove him from the Colony, which they succeeded in doing, thereby evading payment of the arrears and saving the Townships from forfeiture. In like manner they acted in the present scheme, but instead of the troublesome question of Quit Rents, the animosities of religion answered their purpose, thus using the Bible cause to deceive the country.

In my next letter I will shew the manner by which the Government led their pliant majority to support them progressively, step by step, into the delusive scheme of settling the Land Question, by leaving the differences between landlord and tenant to arbitration.

I am, Sir, yours,
Very respectfully,
BENJ. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, Oct. 24th, 1862.

TO THE TENANT FARMERS OF P. E. ISLAND.

GENTLEMEN;

In my former letter to you I referred you to the disgraceful conduct of the Government in employing W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive, to try to deceive the Catholics into the belief or hope that they would be treated fairly according to the constitution under which we live, while it was intended equally to deceive you on "the Land question," pending the publicity of the "Land Commissioners' Report," which they used every effort to keep concealed, in the fond anticipation of securing to themselves, at your cost, and I may add, your rental slavery, for four years longer, the sweets of their several salaries, and their extravagance in plunging the Island so heedlessly in debt by their profligacy and incapacity. But the "ventilation" of the main substance of the "Award," in the manner before stated, having earned for them the scornful indignation and disgust of most of the freeholders as well as of the tenantry throughout the length and breadth of the land, like all dark and cowardly deceivers, they have so far shrunk from that public investigation which they know is unavoidable at a general election. And now that they cannot postpone it much longer, they have employed the pious and sanctified, notorious W. H. Pope to instigate, in-