HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Health and Beauty—how to secure them.—Female Irregularities.—Beauty is as indispensable to the happiness of woman as is health to her existence, the loss of charms being regarded as a greater affliction than death itself. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have done more towards preserving it and relieving the various disorders incidental to the sex than all other advertised medicines united. Thousands of lovely females have had their constitutions ruined and beauty blighted by drastic aperients, pernicious stimulants and poisonous lotions. The mild, soothing, and restorative influence of Holloway's great internal and external remedies in all complaints of woman are now generally admitted whether in the Spring time of womanhood or in the Autumn or turn of life. 218

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Professor Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantage of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume the beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—[St. Louis Morning Herald.

Sold by all good Druggists. 218

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists & Perfumers. 6ms-2-62

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1860.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

E. C., New York; C. & McA., New York; B. & B., Georgetown.

The Prince of Wales has left Canada for good, and we trust our readers will not think us disloyal if we say, "joy go with him." The visit of his Royal Highness to British America has not been one of unmitigated pleasure to all the Queen's subjects. Not that any fault can be fairly attributed to the Prince, or any blame lie at his door; but he has been compelled to do things which may be remembered against him for many a long day. For this, the Duke of Newcastle is alone accountable. It is the misfortune for English statesmen, highly educated as they are, to view things from a narrow contracted basis. His Grace has looked upon Orangeism in Canada, precisely as he would regard it at home. There it is viewed as a bane, declared by the law to be illegal, and is frowned down both by gentle and simple. In Canada it is lawful, considered by many Protestants to be imperatively necessary for the preservation of the faith, and is regarded with a kindly eye, by hundreds and thousands of the many ramifications of Protestants who never wish to be members of the Order.—The reason is obvious, and arises chiefly from jealousy.

Owing to the nearly equal balance of political power between U. C. Reformers and Conservatives, no Ministry can hold the reins of Government unless they can command the vote of the Lower Canada majority.—To effect this, a great many concessions are necessarily made to the Roman Catholics; not more than perhaps they are fairly entitled to, but more than the great zeal of Protestantism is willing to accord. Hence the jealousy and hence the spread of Orangeism. The mind of Upper Canada had been excited since the day the Prince landed at Quebec, by accounts, doubtless exaggerated, of favors and honors to Roman Catholics and of neglects and slights to Protestants. The Duke should have been made acquainted with this state of things; he should have been told that though the Orangemen of Canada are but a handful compared with its population; yet, owing to these peculiar circumstances, almost every Protestant in the Upper Province had become an Orangeman in his heart. To offend needlessly so large a portion of the Queen's liege, bound to her mainly by the ties of affection, was a fearful mistake, a sad blunder, for which a long life of future public usefulness cannot atone. How far the feeling created by these untoward events will extend is beyond our power to tell, but a few days will probably show the commencement of political action.

To-morrow, at Quebec, the Executive Council will meet, at which the Governor General and all his Ministers will be present. The Hon. John A. Macdonald goes down to-day. Something important may be expected from the special gathering. Whether the Attorney General West has resigned, or has tendered his resignation, is, as we said a few days ago, best known to himself; but that he is seriously displeased with the conduct of those who prompted the Duke to his ill-advised conduct, is gathered from his having left the Royal party so unceremoniously, and his joining it only to bid the Prince good-bye. That other members of the Cabinet participate in his feelings, there is also no doubt; but what the upshot of all this may be, is more than we can foresee.

MILITARY.—A draft of about 40 men for the 100th, or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, and some 10 or 12 completed service men of the 17th Regiment, will embark on Friday next in the Canadian Mail Steamship Bohemian for England. A Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery proceeds in charge.—[Quebec Gazette, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.—We understand that on Monday His Royal Highness' fleet will depart for Halifax, there to await further orders.—[Quebec Gazette, Sept. 19th.

Intelligence has been received at New Orleans from Truxillo, via Havana, that General Walker and Col. Rudler had been shot by the Honduras authorities. Walker's men were allowed to depart unmolested.

THE BALL AT HAMILTON.

Our remarks on the Ball, published yesterday, closed with the opening dance. The Prince remained till half-past three o'clock and danced every dance up to that time, with the exception of one which came off while he was at supper. The ladies with whom His Royal Highness danced were the following:—Mrs. David McNab, Miss Mills, Miss McNab, Miss Widder, Miss Smith, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Wm. Lawrason, Miss Strickland, Miss Murney, Miss Powell, Miss Emily Murney, Miss Proudfoot, Miss Benson, Miss Geddes, Miss Reynolds.

The supper rooms were thrown open at about half-past one o'clock, when His Royal Highness conducted Mrs. Brydges to supper. This was laid in the large dining-room of the Anglo-American. The tables looked magnificent. On that reserved for the Prince and Suite were several splendid epergnes, while all the tables were beautifully decorated with pyramids of confectionary and boquets of flowers. The bill-of-fare comprised all the delicacies and luxuries of the season. There were no less than seventy-five dishes from which to choose, and certainly this variety ought to have satisfied the most fastidious palate. Messrs. Rice & Kinsley deserve great credit for the truly splendid supper they prepared. Nothing occurred during the evening to mar the harmony of the large and fashionable party assembled, and we heard more than one person who was at all the balls His Royal Highness has attended, that the Hamilton ball was one of the pleasantest of the series. The Prince, several times, left the court circle during the dances, and seemed thoroughly to enjoy himself. The Duke, the Governor General, and the Earl of St. Germans, as usual, did not dance; but the Duke and the Governor mixed very freely with the party.

THE CROWD IN THE CITY.—There was an immense crowd of people on the show grounds yesterday, and there were probably not less than 60,000 persons in the city altogether. One train on the Great Western brought 3,000 passengers. The crowd diminished considerably last evening.—[Spectator.

By the arrival of the Havre packet ship Zurich, Capt. Baxter, we have intelligence of the loss of the Liverpool packet ship Roscius, Capt. Hallett, which was abandoned on Sunday, Aug. 26, in a sinken condition, the officers, two lady passengers, and the crew escaped on board the Zurich, by which they were brought to this port.

The Roscius sailed from Liverpool July 3, with a cargo of coal for New-York, and reports having had light winds and moderate weather until she arrived at St. George's Shoal. The voyage, which had thus far being a very pleasant one, was detained to a sad determination, almost at the port of destination. On Saturday, Aug. 25, in lat. 40° 41, and lon. 67° 45, a heavy gale came on from the southwest, and continued to blow with great force, veering during the day to northwest, and knocking up a heavy cross sea, causing the ship to labor badly. She was put under close-reefed topsails, and finally hove to. During the day she was struck by a tremendous sea, which hove the ship down, and shifted her cargo. The decks were also swept of everything movable, and the bulwarks stove. While lying in the trough of the sea unmanageable, she sprung a leak, which necessitated the employment of all hands at the pumps. A butt had started under the force chains, and the sea rushed in with great force, and, despite all the efforts of the crew at the pumps, the water gained upon them, and in five hours there were nearly six feet of water in the hold.

It now became apparent that the ship would go down, and while a portion of the crew were employed at the pumps, the officers and the rest of the men set to work to clear the boats, and get them in readiness to leave the ship. The only lady passengers on board were Mrs. Hallett, the mate's wife, and Mrs. Smith, the wife of the carpenter. It is due to these ladies to say, that they manifested great coolness and intrepidity during the trying scenes through which they passed.

For twenty-four hours the crew toiled unceasingly at the pumps, a constant look-out being kept for passing ships. On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, the look-out on board the Zurich saw some blue-lights thrown up to the westward, and as they were already near the easterly cruising ground of the Sandy Hook pilot boats, they judged them to be pilot's signals. Afterwards they saw seven rockets thrown up, one after the other, in quick succession. This greatly puzzled the officers of the Zurich, but they more than suspected that the pyrotechnic display must proceed from some vessel in distress, and orders were given to keep the ship as near for the lights as possible, she at the time going sharp on a wind. At daylight the look-out from the fore-top described a vessel to windward, lying on her beam ends, with her lower topsail and reefed foresail set. She appeared to be wallowing in the trough of the sea, and wholly unmanageable, going round and round. Capt Baxter gave orders to get the boats ready to render assistance to the vessel in distress, as soon as they should approach the wreck near enough to ascertain her situation and wants. Meantime the Zurich kept heading toward the stranger, whose flag they now discovered set union down.

At 10 o'clock they saw a boat launched from the wreck and pulled towards them. The boat contained the second mate of the Roscius, a part of the crew and some baggage. On coming alongside they soon ascertained the name and situation of the sinking vessel. The baggage was taken on board of the Zurich, and the ship hove to, to await the return of the boat for the remainder of the officers and crew. In a short time a life-boat, containing the whole crew with two ladies, together with the first boat and a considerable quantity of baggage, came along-side, and the occupants were gladly welcomed on board. The ladies had suffered much from fatigue, exposure and alarm, but they were all soon comfortably provided for in the snug cabins of the Zurich.

Capt. Hallett, of the Roscius, proved to be a personal friend of Capt. Baxter, of the Zurich, and the greeting between these two hardy sons of the ocean was that of neighbors as well as of warm-hearted sailors. The crew of the ill-fated ship had been forty-eight hours constantly at the pumps, and were nearly worn out. They were permitted to rest themselves, and then, as they were wanted, each turned out and assisted in ship's duty.

At 4 o'clock of the 26th, the Roscius was seen to be settling fast, and she probably went to the bottom the same night. The falling in with the Zurich was thus most providential. The boats of the Roscius were set adrift, as there was no room for them on the Zurich's decks, she being full of passengers.

The rescued officers, with the two ladies, left the ship on arriving at Staten Island, and came to the City to their friends. Capt. Hallett wishes to return his thanks on behalf of his officers and crew to Capt. Baxter and officers, for the kind manner in which they have been treated since they have been on board his vessel.

The Roscius was built in New-York in 1853, and was owned by Howland & Frothingham, of this City. She was fully insured in Wall-street.

We mentioned a day or two ago that Wm. Brainerd was convicted at Three Rivers for the murder of his mother, and sentenced by the Hon. Justice Mondelet to be hung on Friday, the 26th October.—Since then, the Three Rivers Inquirer has been received. It contains a report of the trial, so short and condensed that many points otherwise obscure are not alluded to. For instance, the crime was committed on the 26th April, 1853, a lapse of seven years, which are unaccounted for; we cannot say whether the prisoner immediately escaped or lay in jail until his recent trial. However, the prisoner was convicted on evidence which must have been shocking to the senses of the spectator—two brothers and a nephew. The principal evidence is as follows:—

1st Witness. Lorenzo Franklin Brainerd, brother to the prisoner—At the time of the murder I resided at Wickham; my mother also resided at Wickham; the prisoner boarded at my mother's on the 26th of April 1853. About 9 o'clock I went to my mother's to see my two children who were boarding with her. When I arrived, the prisoner had a deed in his hand, saying this is a forgery, or it is altered. My mother denied its being altered. If you have not, replied he, Squire Thomas at Melbourne has, and I will have revenge. He then went into the next room and came back in a few moments with his hands hanging by his sides. I was then about five feet from my mother, and about the same from him. At that moment he fired a shot from his pistol, a revolver, and my mother fell. He immediately turned towards me, and fired again, the ball entering the left chest, passing through the lung, and lodging in the left shoulder; it is still there. Immediately after he fired again, the ball passing through my right shoulder. We were scuffling a long time; the second ball struck a cane which I held in my hand, otherwise it might have struck me in the heart; the powder burned my face. While we were scuffling he tried several times to fire again. I told my children to go and get their uncle Horace. He (William E. Brainerd) said if you go I will blow your brains out. They met their uncle coming. As soon as he arrived, I said William has shot me and my mother also. Before this he said he would kill the whole family. My brother Horace took the pistol from us. William then went out and returned immediately, took his overcoat and went away. I have neither seen nor heard of him till I heard he was in custody. I swear it was he who shot my mother. He said he would have vengeance, speaking of the deed. I have no doubt but that my mother died of the wound inflicted by the shot he fired, and that he killed her.

This direct evidence, corroborated by that of another brother and the prisoner's nephew, went unchallenged to the jury—true, the plea of insanity raised was partly established, but not sufficiently to prove the prisoner knew not the difference between right and wrong. And so satisfied were the jury of the prisoner's guilt, that after twenty minutes conference they returned a verdict of 'Guilty.' The report further says:—

'The prisoner throughout the trial evinced but little emotion, and when called upon if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he spoke for about fifteen minutes. He spoke in so slow a tone that we could hear but little of what he said, but we understood that at one part he said he thought the woman who died on the 10th May, 1853, was not his mother; that mother would never have made a deposition like the one read; or that the three first witnesses were not his brothers and nephew.'

AN ORANGE ARCH.—After the thunder storm of Wednesday night at Hamilton, a most beautiful rainbow was visible, while the Orange color shone pre-eminent. The Prince of Wales went out of his temporary residence to view the rainbow, but wherein he was looking at it, the Duke of Newcastle came up to him, suddenly took him by the arm and walked him in doors, saying that while His Royal Highness was under his charge, he should stand under no Orange arch of any kind whatever.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

SIR EDMUND HEAD.—The Governor is certainly going home in October. By the Globe and its friends it is announced this departure will be succeeded by the appointment of his successor; by the Leader and the Ministerial press generally, we are told that the absence of Sir Edmund Head will not be for more than a few months, and that he will return to Canada as Governor General.

THE CANADIAN PRESS AND L'ORDRE.—We are sorry to see that L'Ordre has not yet seriously replied to the very damaging charges made against it, and the honor of its conductors. By the majority of its contemporaries, L'Ordre is accused of wilful and deliberate falsehood, in stating that Mr. Cartier, at a meeting of the Ministry held in August last to discuss the Orange difficulty, expressed himself strongly against an official recognition of the Orange Society and its members, and went so far as to tender his resignation, in case his opinions were not adopted by the Governor General.

For this statement L'Ordre is responsible, and is bound to give to the world the authority upon which it made it. Far be it from us to suspect the gentlemen charged with the editorial department of that journal, of the infamous crime laid to their charge by the majority of the Canadian press; but the former are bound to reply, and that quickly, to the accusations of falsehood, and to show that they are not justly obnoxious to the reproach of having originated, or knowingly given circulation to, a false report. On the faith of the statement in L'Ordre, believing, we hope correctly, its editors to be men of honor, we reproduced the story about Mr. Cartier, the truth of which has now been seriously impugned. We ask, therefore, and with right, that L'Ordre shall give us its authority for the said story; and thus convince us that our confidence in the honor and veracity of its conductors has not been misplaced. We pause for a reply.—[True Witness.

MRS. GURNEY'S APOLOGY A BASE FORGERY.—Various letters have been received from England, bearing testimony that the paper pretending to be Mrs. Gurney's apology is a forgery, and was unknown in England till conveyed thither in American journals. The first of these is from Lady Burton, who, with ready intuition, remarks: 'A forgery it is; we suspect it is a money making trick of the publisher.' A letter which now lies before me, postmarked Paris Aug. 31, in the handwriting of Mrs. Gurney, the unhappy subject of this base publication, and addressed by her to Edmund Gurney, fully denies the authorship, and says: 'I know nothing whatever of the letter to which you allude, and I hope you will let the world know it at once. It is scandalous of those who have done it.'

SCOTCH VOLUNTEERS FOR GARIBALDI.—The number of Scotch Volunteers for Garibaldi continues rapidly to increase. In Glasgow, on Tuesday, a large number came forward to join the company forming in that city, in addition to those who had joined on the previous days. We believe that up to nine o'clock the number that had joined in Glasgow was 160, and at that hour the committee were busily engaged in enrolling additional names. In Edinburgh, the number of Garibaldian volunteers is now 110, and at the meeting in the Volunteer Arms on Tuesday night 15 guineas were subscribed towards the fund now raising for defraying the expenses of the volunteers.—Among the applicants for enrolment in the Edinburgh company there appeared a young boy of twelve years of age, who had actually prevailed on his father to bring him in from Dalkeith, that he might have an opportunity of offering his service either as a drummer or in any other capacity in which he might be useful. The services of the boy were of course declined, and he had to return home greatly disappointed at being unable to realize his expectations of joining the corps.—[Scotsman.

DOMESTIC.

THE MASONS AND THE PRINCE.—As a number of our contemporaries are just now speculating as to the probable cause of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings here not being laid with Masonic honors, we feel like seconding the suggestion of 'One of the Fraternity,' who writes in the Quebec Chronicle, with a view to eliciting from R. W. Grand Master Harrington, a full explanation of the difficulty, if difficulty there was. Such an explanation is certainly preferable to allowing it to be understood that the members of the craft are in any way blameable for the slight attempted to be cast upon them by certain journalists who have been misled by erroneous and unauthorized statements as to the facts of the case. We hope our suggestion may have the effect desired.

NEW JAIL.—The contract for erecting a new jail here, for the joint use of this city and the County of Carleton, was awarded on Tuesday last to Mr. James Stewart, of Kingston, whose tender amounted to $37,264. There were nine other bids for the contract—four of which were under that of the successful competitor, who is also erecting a new school-house on the Church of England property, corner of Sussex and Rideau streets, which, besides being used for school purposes, will also afford accommodation as a place of worship for members of the church residing in lower town.—Ottawa Citizen.

THE COUNTY JAIL.—The following Tenders were received for building the new County Jail, by the County Council, yesterday:

John Regan	$35,735
E. Dufton	36,000
P. M. Burns	36,350
W. Hangey	37,250
J. Stewart	37,264
W. A. Richardson	39,540
James Goodwin	47,902
Jones, Haycock & Co.	56,279
Thomas Overn	63,107
James Morrison & Co.	65,607

The Contract was awarded to Mr. James Stewart.

FAIRS.—In addition to the Fairs mentioned in our last, we add that of the North Riding of Hastings, which will take place at Thomasburgh, on the 9th October. There will also be one at Shannonville on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 25th and 26th insts. At Stoco there will be a Public Fair, on the 10th day of October, and at the village of Campbellford, there will be a Fair on Wednesday next, the 26th inst.

GREAT YIELD.—Mr. R. Stewart handed us notes taken by him of the proceeds of an acre of barley, raised by Mr. Francis Nesbitt, on the river Jock, near Richmond, C. W. Last year Mr. Nesbitt raised 57 bushels of barley, and this year 63 bushels from one acre of ground, without manure, and with comparatively little labor, which he sold for 65 cents per bushel, realizing the neat little sum of $78 from his labor, and at trifling cost, demonstrating what the Ottawa country can produce, and its adaptability to the raising of barley. But woe to the Ottawa if to feed the still she raises barley, to produce alcohol, of all poisons if not the most deadly, at least the most ensnaring with which Satan has tempted, not Adam, but his modern, simple progeny, boastful of science, religion and wisdom.

NOBLE RESOLUTION.—The late Duke of Norfolk had in his services at Fornham a female who was a Methodist. One of the superior servants complained to the Duke that this woman was too religious, and that she lost too much time in going to chapel. The Duke asked her where she went to, and was answered to Bury. 'What? a young woman walk four miles to a place of worship. It is too far, and I shall desire that in future the boy may drive her every Sunday in the gig. She is right in worshiping the Almighty where and how she thinks best.'

THE REGATTA AT HAMILTON.

The Regatta took place nearly opposite the Railway wharf, at twelve o'clock, in presence of several hundred spectators.—The first race was that of the first class yachts, for a prize of $200. In this match five yachts entered and competed. The Rivet, 16 tons, Mr. E. Blake, Toronto; Glance, 9 tons, Mr. Hamilton, Kingston; Sea Gul, 17½ tons, Mr. G. H. Mingaye, Hamilton; Arrow, 18 tons, Mr. Wallace, Cobourg; Wide Awake, 9 tons, Mr. Roe Buck, Cobourg. When the vessels got under way the weather was very squally, with a strong breeze from the north-west. The course was round eight buoys moored in the bay, and was hardly suitable for yachts of heavy tonnage. A very good start was effected after some little trouble and the Wide Awake was the first to round the nearest buoy, the Rivet and Glance being close at her stern. As they passed the second buoy the Rivet came up alongside, the Glance keeping her old position. In rounding the third buoy the Rivet took the lead, keeping it gallantly, rounding the fourth and fifth buoys first. In passing the latter four minutes ahead of the Wide Awake and ten minutes ahead of the Glance. She then stood across the bay and the Glance taking the lead kept it to the close, and won the race amidst the cheers of the spectators. While passing the fifth buoy the Wide Awake, was caught in a gust of wind and capsized. Her crew and passengers, to the number of eleven persons, found themselves struggling with the waves.—The crew of the Glance, having observed the accident, were going to put about to the rescue, when one of the Wide Awake called out they were in no danger—although all up to their neck in water—and to go on and win the race. The only mishap was a good ducking to all who had been on board the tidy little craft, and they shortly afterwards landed on the wharf, and received the congratulations of their friends on their narrow escape.

The Show of 1860 is over. Yesterday was the closing day. The Association held their Annual meeting, the President delivered his address, the successful competitors received their prizes, and the exhibitors removed their stock and goods. The weather was not particularly favorable There was sunshine and rain almost alternately every half hour, and the unsteady humour of the clouds no doubt operated in keeping away many intending visitors, who might not care to risk the spoiling of a good dress. About 2,000 quarter dollar tickets, were sold yesterday, making with those sold on Thursday, about 20,000 quarter dollar admissions during the present Show, besides 70,000 members' or season tickets at a dollar each. Throughout the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon, several thousand people were on the grounds, examining the various objects of interest; but the frequent showers of rain considerably marred their enjoyment, driving them towards the Crystal palace which was not large enough to receive one half of those who sought it for shelter. We give to-day the remainder of the prize list, which was not completed till yesterday morning. From the report below of the proceedings at the meeting of the Association, it will be observed that John Barwick, Esq., of Woodstock, is President for the ensuing year, and that the next Show will be held at London.—Spectator.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

List of prizes awarded to Kingston and its vicinity:

2f best Bull, 4 years old and upwards, Chas. Skene, Amherst Island....$28
2f best 2 years old heifer, Chas. Skene, 9
Best fat cow or heifer, W. Elliot, Kingston 30
Best pair of spangled dorkings, R. Harding, Kingston 4
Best iron plough, E. Wilmot, Kingston, diploma and 15
2f best wooden roller, H. Leonard, Kingston tp. 6
Extra Entry—Family sewing machine, J. Cunningham, Kingston.
Best collection of the woods of Canada, in plank or boards, 3 feet long, one-half the length to be polished, McLead & Clark: H. Leonard, Kingston (equal).
2f best 12 yards of Kersey for horse clothing, H. Leonard, Kingston 4
Best 12 table apples, named (winter sort), Miss J. H. Renney, Kingston 4
Best 3 pairs of woollen mittens, E. Jackson, Kingston 3
2f best specimen of ornamental needle-work, Miss J. A. Ramsay, Kingston 3
Best specimen of gentlemen's shirts, E. Jackson, Kingston 3
Best specimen of worsted work, (raised) Miss J. A. Ramsay, Kingston 4

The Roman correspondent of the Morning News (Dr. Cullen's organ) sends that journal a long communication, in the course of which the writer supplies the following information respecting the progress of the Irish Brigade:—

'I am happy to inform you that the Irish Brigade has now got into excellent order, and that General Lamoriciere has expressed himself several times well satisfied with their conduct and their military deportment. The men will be divided into two battalions, the first to be commanded by Major O'Reilly, the second by Major Fitzgerald, an Irish officer who served many years in the Austrian army. The latter is on the march hither now with 500 men, who, during a stay of two or three weeks at various selected resting points, have been undergoing drill, etc., and are even already reported as excellent soldiers. Major Fitzgerald passed a very strict examination on his men, and, indeed, the same has been done here, and the entire body weeded of worthless fitter to be under the Lion and Unicorn than the Green Banner with the Keys of St. Peter. Some of these fellows, however they managed to get out, were fit only for the English Militia, while others are really worthy of the cause, and of excellent character, but owing to physical disqualification are being sent home at our expense and their own choice. All those whose conduct and character was found satisfactory here, will bear letters of certificate to that end, requested by them lest it should be supposed they 'turned tail,' 'sold the pass,' or were 'drummed out.' They will all have arrived among you I dare say, before this reaches. The rejected fellows wanted to be sent home 'quietly' they wanted to steal back, no doubt to avoid notice, and to be allowed to propagate all manner of stories, so as to explain and cover their own conduct. But they are being sent off publicly in a body, so that the English press may make a noise about them, such as will make every neighbour look out for their arrival. The letters from the men here on the spot will give you facts, enabling you to estimate the veracity and conduct of those whom we have sent back. We are now 1,400 strong, and a finer body of men could not be seen, I suppose, in the world. A high personage in Austria has made the brigade a present of 1,000 muskets, 1,000 great-coats, and £400. This was, indeed, princely generosity. I suppose you have heard more than I know of the desperate efforts still being made here (if reports be true) by the English party to get the brigade into English hands and under English officers. I fear to tell you what is felt among the men on this point. Utter disaster and ruin would follow the success of those endeavours. Is not this really too bad, if true? If the English Catholics really desire to serve the Pope, not to serve themselves instead, let them get up a battalion of St. George, and not raise discord, strife, and disaster by seeking to intermeddle in Irish affairs. On all this, however, it is needless to dilate, for the attempts reported, even if they exist, are not likely to succeed. The Irish Brigade will be Irish. It is composed of men who feel they have too long had to do with English control.'

A CANDID OPINION.

'Therefore, the Globe may fume as it will: the common sense of Canada, as the Duke supposed it would, vindicates and supports him in the course he adopted; and so will public feeling and sentiment at home.'—Montreal Pilot.

The Pilot, as a Ministerial organ, no doubt speaks the views of the Government intended for the Montreal market. The Leader, the Quebec Chronicle, and other journals who could do it safely, have taken the same course. In other places, however, Ministerial journals have been careful to state that they entirely disapprove of the late proceeding, and Mr. John A. Macdonald has himself declared that the Ministry are not responsible for them. In Montreal and elsewhere the organs shout a base lea Orangistes; in portions of Upper Canada they cry faintly, and as if they were ashamed of it, 'Long live King William. Is it not time that the Government came to some determination about the course they are to take. If they are to adopt the repressive measures against the Orange Society recommended by the chief French organ in Montreal, it ought to be known. The late proceedings must compel a definite decision. As the case stands at present, the Government have joined in a grand attempt to put down Orangeism. Do they intend to plead that they did what they could not help, and will henceforth put the Orangemen on the back as they did before the advent of the Prince, or do they mean to carry out the British policy? It is impossible that they can steer a middle course without offending some of their supporters. The Orangemen will not suffer the matter to stand as it is now. They very naturally and properly blame the Government for what has passed, and are bent on vengeance if they do not receive reparation. They have been till now the main support of the Coalition Cabinets in Upper Canada, but if Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues homologate the insults which have been offered, continue in office with and under the men who advised them, they may bid good-bye to their Orange supporters.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED—Sept. 19.

Ship Ocean Wave, Cochrane, 10th Aug. Liverpool, Falkenberg & McBlain, coal.

Sept. 20.

Ship Mary Dundas, Martin, 12th Aug. Gloucester, H. Fry, salt.

Bark Cuthberts, Langwell, 9th do, Greenock, E. Burstall & Co, coal.

—— Nicaragua, Marshall, 9th Aug. Gloucester, order, do.

—— Marshall, Jordon, 1st do, Cadiz, G. B. Symes & Co., ballast.

Brig Sheridan, Robertson, 9th do, Dundee, order, do.

Brigte Santa Clara, Durant, 19 days, Sydney, do, coal.

—— Jean Baptiste, Ouellet, 18 do, do, do, do.

COLLISION ON THE LAKES.—Sarnia, C. W., Sept. 19, 1860. The propeller Wabash Valley, from Sarnia, bound to Chicago, collided with an unknown propeller twenty miles south of Thunder Bay Islands on Sunday night. After the collision, the captain ran the boat on the reef to prevent her sinking. The clerk arrived here this morning, and says the boat will be a total wreck unless assisted immediately. The captain and crew remain on board.

THE RECENT STORM ON THE GULF.—Washington, Sept. 19, 1860.—The Mobile papers of Sunday report a terrible storm on Saturday. Steamers and the shipping are much damaged. The water covered the sidewalks half way between Water and Royal Streets. Several walls of warehouses and other buildings fell. About 40,000 sacks of salt were destroyed. Goodman's warehouse was burnt, with 3,000 bales of cotton. Pomeroy & Marshall's lime warehouse was fired and burnt without interruption, being inaccessible by the firemen. It is feared that great damage to vessels on the coast has been done. Estimated loss, $500,000.

WRECK OF SHIP 'R. H. DIXIE.'—SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.—Mobile, Sept. 18.—The ship R. H. Dixie has been wrecked in the bay of Mobile. Sixteen lives were lost, including that of Captain Dixie.

The storm has flooded a third part of the city, and the loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

A new steamship for the Cunard Line is now building on the Clyde by Messrs. Napier & Co. Her hull is to be of iron, and she will be larger than the Persia and will be named the Scotia. Capt. Judkins of the Persia will command her.

Brief accounts continue to reach us of the damage occasioned by the late terrible gale on the Gulf of Mexico. At Mobile, a third part of the city was flooded, and the loss is estimated at a million dollars. Several walls of warehouses and other buildings fell. The ship R. H. Dixie, reported wrecked in the bay, is a total loss, together with sixteen lives, including Capt. Dixie.

MR. SCOTT RUSSELL AND THE GREAT EASTERN.—The friends of Mr. J. Scott Russell will be pleased to hear that the arbitration between that gentleman and the Great Ship Company has been brought to a conclusion, and that an award has been given in Mr. Russell's favor. The arbitrators were Messrs. Fowler and McLean, with Mr. Hawkshaw, as referee. These three gentlemen are at the head of the Engineering profession in England, and in every way qualified for such an office. They were to decide any differences arising between Mr. Russell and the Company, as to fulfilment of contract to fit out the Great Eastern to a specified extent, and they have, after nearly twelve month's protracted sitting, at length declared that Mr. Russell has fulfilled that contract, and that £22,000 or $110,000, is due to him.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GAZELLE—PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.—The steamer Illinois, arrived from Lake Superior, brings the intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Gazelle, of this city, at Eagle Harbor, on Monday morning, the 10th inst. She was going into Eagle Harbor about daylight on Monday morning, when the pilot mistook the channel, and she went hard and heavy upon the rocks, about a quarter of a mile from the dock. All her passengers and crew were rescued by boats from the harbor. All her freight was lost, including a large quatity of hay and supplies for Eagle harbor and ports above. She did not break up until the following day, when the sea became heavy. She went all to pieces, and will prove a total loss, together with all her freight.

The Gazelle was owned by E. B. Ward, of this city, by whom she was built at Newport, in 185-. She was worth $40,000. There was no insurance upon her. She has been employed on Lake Michigan during the first part of the present season, and we think ever since she was built.

This was her second trip to Lake Superior, and she was consequently under the control of the pilot when she went on the rocks. She was commanded by Capt. B. Sweeney.—[Detroit Advertiser.

COLLISION ON THE LAKES.—SARNIA, C. W., Sept. 19.—The propeller Wabash Valley, from Sarnia, bound to Chicago, collided with an unknown propeller twenty miles south of Thunder Bay Islands on Sunday night. After the collision the captain ran the boat on the reef to prevent her sinking. The clerk arrived here this morning, and says the boat will be a total wreck unless assisted immediately. The captain and crew remained on board.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A MAN SHOT AT, AND THEN BEATEN ALMOST TO DEATH WITH A CLUB, JEALOUSY AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

(From the Chatham Planet, Sept. 18.)

On Sunday night an affray happened on the farm of Alexander Dolsen, Esq., a short distance from Chatham, which nearly resulted in the loss of life. It seems that sometime since Mr. Dolsen had in his employ as farm hands, two men, one a Dutchman, and one a Scotchman. These two men, it appears, became enamored of a young female. This led to much unpleasantness between the men. Indeed matters have gone to such a length, and dissatisfaction was so frequently expressed, that the Scotchman told his employer that he could not longer work on the same farm with the Dutchman, and that one or the other of them would have to leave. The Dutchman, a short time since, got his walking ticket, and ultimately took up his residence with another man from the Fairland, who peddles milk, and resides on the Darwich and Raleigh Town line. Here he lived with the family in not altogether the happiest frame of mind, frequently vowing vengence on all those about him. A short time had elapsed after he was discharged from Mr. Dolsen's, when he went to the store of Messrs. W. & W. Elberts, and purchased a heavy pistol. Armed with this instrument of death, he went on Sunday night last to the residence of Mr. Dolsen, and secreted himself in the woodshed. Here he lay awaiting for the Scotchman. He had not been long here when his rival entered the shed and was about to go into the house, when the Dutchman called out 'Is that you Donald?' Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he fired the pistol, the bullet, or slug from which, however, failed to hit Donald. Perceiving that his man did not fall, the infuriated Dutchman at once sprang upon him, striking with the pistol with all his might until he could no longer use it, when he picked up a stick of wood with which poor Donald was so belabored that before assistance could be rendered, he was almost dead. After the affray, the assaulting party made tracks to town, and was shortly after arrested by Constable Goolyear, who found him snugly ensconced in M. Faber's Hotel, Fifth Street, which Mr. Faber said he entered between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. On Monday, the Dutchman was tried before the Police Magistrate, and fully committed.

THE GREAT TELEGRAM ENTERPRISES.

Two lines of telegraph are now in course of construction across the continent. One passes up the Missouri river, to the mouth of the Kansas, and thence through the territories of Kansas and Nebraska as far as Omaha City, to which place it will be opened in a few days. From that point a line will probably be run to Denver City, in the Pike's Peak region, and ultimately through the Rocky Mountains, by way of Salt Lake City, the Humboldt valley, the Washoe country, and the Sierra Nevada, to California. At the same time operations are going forward on the Western end of this route, the wires extending already to Miller's station, while two hundred miles additional are expected to be completed in November, by which time it will probably be extended as far across the Plains as Fort Kearney. The gap between those points will be only a thousand miles.

The other proceeds from Jefferson City, Missouri, and strikes to the southwest, following the Butterfield route to Fort Smith, where it at present terminates. At the same time a line has been completed from San Francisco down to Los Angeles, and it is stated that a pony express will be put upon the route between those points until the wires are in operation. It is possible that one of the two lines may be completed from the Missouri to the Pacific by the close of 1861.

At the same time there is likely to be a competition before long in the business of telegraphing between this country and Europe. An expedition is now taking soundings for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of establishing a submarine telegraph from the British Islands by way of Orkney, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador. This is what is known as Col. Shaffer's route.

Then, there is the line projected by a new English company, called 'The British Transatlantic Telegraph Company,' which line is to run from the Land's End, in England, to Blanc Sablon, an island in the Straits of Belleisle, at one of the entrances of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and a little to the North of Newfoundland. Another line has just received the sanction of the French Legislature, which is to run from Brest to the Azores, and thence to the island of Miequelon, off the coast of Newfoundland. It would not be surprising if Russia should extend a telegraphic wire across her whole dominions at an early period, uniting her possessions on this continent with those of Asia and Europe. A connection with San Francisco, should be the immediate consequence, and thus the complete girdling of our globe by the wire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINCE ALBERT'S FARM.—Prince Albert's farm near Windsor Castle occupies one thousand acres, one hundred acres of which is never ploughed, and is wooded and sown with orchard grass top-dressed every four years with liquid manure. The arable land is subsoiled every two or three years with four enormous Scotch horses, driven tandem; rotation of crops, much the same as ours without the Indian corn. He crushes barley and oats in a mill, driven by steam; keeps eight short horn and Alderney cows; the cow stalls are made of iron trough always full of water in each stall, with waste pipe to the gutter behind them, and thence to the manure sheds, from which it is pumped into carts similar to ours for watering streets, and sprinkled over the grass. Keeps none but Suffolk and Berkshire pigs; prefers the former on account of their taking fat; as one of the swine-herds said: 'a dale o' fat a dale quicker.' The pig pens are of stone, and paved with stone, being the lowest in the centre, from which a pipe conducts the liquid manure to keep. In the garden are peach, apricot and plum trees, trained espalier, pine apples, strawberries and grapes, in all stages of growth; the latter finer than in countries to which they are indigenous, and ripe all the year round. Melons will not grow in the open air, but they have very fine ones. There are forty men to attend to the garden alone.

SURVEY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ROUTE.—Intelligence was recently received from England of the survey of the Faroe Islands, for a North Atlantic Telegraph, by the Arctic Steamer Fox. We now learn from the Sidney (Cape Breton) News, of the 8th inst., that another steamer, the Bulldog, which visited Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, had called at Sidney to coal. It was reported that the Fox was also to go to Iceland, so that there will be some chance of the accident of finding the ice