HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE TURN OF LIFE.—From the age of forty-five to fifty, woman has arrived at a critical period of her existence; the stream of death flows before her, across it is a bridge, called, 'the turn of life.' Beyond it a delightful garden, the path is beset with danger and guarded by the fierce dragons of disease. Dropsy, Erysipelas, Hysteria, Nervousness and other disorders too numerous to mention, but armed and prepared by Holloway's famous Pills, she will pass with security into those beautiful regions and enjoy herself till the sun of life sets in the serene evening of old age. Negligence at this season is productive of the most frightful consequences and death itself would be far preferable to such a mockery of life. The nervousness, flushes and fainting fits, the general prostration of the system may be all prevented by a timely recourse to these incomparable remedies. 253

☞ WATER WORKS, OCT. 17TH.—Consumers who have not yet paid up, may still effect a saving by taking advantage of the "Sliding Scale." Call at once, every day your account remains unsettled adds to the amount payable, to-day.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1860.

Arrival of the Canadian.

Father Point, Oct. 26.

The Canadian arrived at 6:35 this a. m. She brings 57 cabin and 77 steerage passengers.

The Jura arrived at Movelle early on Monday.

The English news is wholly unimportant.

The Times Paris correspondent says that private trustworthy accounts speak of the commencement of measures by secret agency in favor of annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France, in the same manner and by the same means as were employed by French emmisaries in Savoy and Nice.

Bourse on the 10th declined to 68:50.

NAPLES.

No new movement reported.

Cialdini had received orders to close the Neapolitan frontier.

Decisive events are expected any moment.

Garibaldi is about to convoke the electoral Colleges of the two Sicilies for the 21st Oct., to vote by universal suffrage.

The Piedmontese Corps d'Arme in Naples will amount to 20,000.

Affairs in the Papal States are unchanged.

It is reported that Lamoriciere telegraphed to Marseilles to secure a passage in the steamer for Curta Vecchia for himself and three officers.

The Sardinian Chambers were debating the law of annexation. Vote expected to be taken on the 11th.

It is reported that Russia is about to recall its ambassador from Turin.

Advices from Rome confirm the statement that the French would re-occupy Viterbo. The Pontificial gendarmes precede the French by 12 hours. The inhabitants are prepared to repulse them, but to yield to the French.

The statements confirm that Spain had proposed congress of Catholics Powers at Gaeta.

AUSTRIA.

Extraordinary credit granted the Naval departments to construct floating batteries to defend the entrance of the ports.

SYRIA.

Since the departure of Fuad Pasha, the Musselmans recommenced their massacres. They killed 20 christians. The remaining christians were emigrating to Latakia. The life of the Russian Consul had been threatened.

The new Pro-Dictator of Naples addressed a letter to Massini complimenting him on his patriotism, but asking him to leave the country.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, 11th.

Weather fine until Monday, since which there has been constant rain. The market was generally easier. Flour slow; sales at a reduction of 6d per bbl; Western Canal at 29s 6d to 30s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s 6d to 31s. Wheat in small request at 2d reduction; White 12s 9d to 14s, Red 11s 6d to 12s 8d. Common in fair enquiry; White 39s to 40s 6d, mixed and Yellow 36s 9d to 37s.

Ashes dull at former quotations.

Groceries—Sugar quiet. Tea in small demand.

Consols 93.

London.

Money—Funds exhibited increased heaviness under a drain of gold for France, but Consols on the 10th only fell ¼. Demand for money active. Few bills discounted below 4 per cent. The pressure is regarded as merely temporary.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Oct. 24.

The steamship Tennesee has arrived from Vera Cruz 21st.

Minister M'Lean arrived there in the steam sloop of war Pawnee, on the 17th.

The sloop-of-war Savannah sailed for New York 19th, and the steam frigate Susquehanna, for Key West, on the same day.

The capture of Guadalajara is confirmed. The sufferings of the people during the siege were intense.

Gen. Degollado had been detected in communication with the enemy, and was ordered to Vera Cruz for trial.

The British and Prussian ministers had gone to Jalapa.

Distress at the capital was very great.

It was reported that Puebla had been abandoned and the garrison called into Mexico.

The health of Vera Cruz and the American squadron was excellent.

The Tennesee brought $43,500 in specie. E. Legree, secretary of legation to Mexico, came a passenger.

EXECUTION AT THREE RIVERS.—From our own Reporter we received the following telegraph at one o'clock this afternoon:—'Brainerd was executed at eleven o'clock this forenoon. He died hard, and refused sacrament and religious consolation. His last words were blasphemous. The body is in charge of the Sheriff, and will be sent to Melbourne for interment. Brainerd left money for this purpose. Crowd about 2000, and the rain falling in torrents.'—Pilot.

Dr. Roscher, the African traveller, was murdered in Zanzibar in March last; one of his servants was killed at the same time, the other, Raschid, escaped and has returned to Europe. He was treacherously entertained, and murdered while asleep, at a village called Hison Juny, by a chief named Makokota. He was shot through the heart with an arrow. Raschid, who was absent at the moment, escaped while the murderers were in pursuit of the other servant. He reached Nipasea, and from Sultan Makaka (whose capital Dr. Roscher had just left, after six months stay,) procured a guard of fifty armed men, and returned and seized the murderers, four of whom were executed.

FIRE INVESTIGATION.

In the course of the investigation, now in progress before Dr. Barker, into the cause of the recent fire at the Congregational Nunnery, some important evidence, touching the supply of water at fires, was elicited, so important, that the Coroner has thought it proper to make it public ere the investigation closes:—

James Wilson, sworn—Is Manager of the Water Works Company of Kingston. Has been so since 1854. Has been in the employ since the organization of the Company. Recollects and was present at the fire of Congregational Nunnery on Friday last, the night of the 19th October. Heard the alarm of fire about half-past eleven o'clock p.m. Was in bed, got up, and ran to the fire—lives in Barrie street, near St. James' Church, about five blocks from the Nunnery. When witness reached the fire, the stables of the Nunnery were in a mass of flames. The Fire Companies were on the ground at that time; does not know how many of the Engines, but knows that one Engine was there. The hose was attached to one of the hydrants; there was no water in the hose. The blazing buildings, cannot say how far they were from the main building. There was no water in the hose, and he thinks none in the hydrants, because the Engines were not playing.—When asked to give the reason why there was no water in the hydrants, he says he started to go to the Reservoir, & when at the Scotch Kirk, he met his own brother returning from the Reservoir, after having turned on the water. This was from seven to ten minutes after he left the fire. His brother (Eleazer) then told him that there was no occasion for him to go to the Reservoir, for the water had been turned on fifteen or twenty minutes. Did not return to the fire immediately. Went back about twenty-five minutes afterwards, and there was then water in the hydrants, and the Engines were playing on the burning buildings. For some time previous to the fire, a great waste of water had been observed by witness, for weeks and months, more or less, the effect of which was that this waste, in many instances, left the Reservoir empty. The Reservoir contains 300,000 gallons, enough to supply the ordinary wants of the city for two days, allowing 300 gals. a day for each house supplied. The waste of the water has been so great sometimes, that, although the Reservoir was filled at seven o'clock in the evening, it was found empty early next morning. It was in consequence of this waste that the water was turned off at night, the better that the city should be supplied at night or early in the morning, should any fire happen. The present rule, therefore, is to shut the water off at eight o'clock every night, to prevent the waste, and to have the necessary water in case of fire. When asked why the water did not flow rapidly in the hydrants when the water was turned on—says that a regulation of the Company when the water is turned off, is for the Company's Plumber to go round about two hours afterwards to open some of the hydrants to allow of the escape of air, which would prevent the water to flow freely from the hydrants when turned on at the Reservoir. When witness found, after the water had been turned on some time, that it did not flow from the hydrants, his inference was, that the hydrants directed to be opened had not been opened, and he proceeded to see whether it was so, and at one of them found the plumber at work at it, but whether he was then opening it or shutting it, could not say. Went to another of these hydrants (Montreal Bank), and found it shut. This, therefore, accounts for the delay in the water flowing, which generally flows in about ten or twelve minutes to Bryce's corner—one street below that in which the fire was. Is not aware of any defection in the pipes, which would account for this great waste of water, except a very trifling one in Princess street. Is satisfied of this, so far as witness has applied the test. A test which witness considers a good one, that the pipes in many of the streets remain full nearly all night, though the water is cut off, and the water might be drawn off. Barrie street is a particular case in point. These pipes are connected with the distributing main pipe, and they are full, and necessary for the ordinary supply during the night. There is water all night long in Barrie street. Has tested Princess street pipe, the main trunk, very difficult to test, with so many small pipes connected with it, and has found that when the water has been turned off two hours, and the plumber has been to Bryce's corner to open the hydrant there, he has found water, showing, therefore, that the pipe must be sound, or there would be no water from the hydrant. In short, witness knows of no defection in the pipes, and attributes the waste complained of to parties (consumers) running the water off. Has applied the test to the Reservoir, and found it sound. Since the water has been turned off at night, the water has been on the same level next morning; perhaps there might be a deficiency of one or two inches to account for evaporation and soakage. On the morning after the fire, witness had the curiosity to know how much of the water had been run off; the level had been reduced nine inches, about 25,000 gallons. The usual bore of the pipes supplying houses, is half an inch or three quarters of an inch, and sometimes larger. A three quarter inch pipe would discharge about 950 gallons an hour under a head of 75 feet.

To account for the great waste, there must be a large number of the consumers who allow their water to run off during the night, and it was this great waste which caused the Company to direct the water to be turned off at night at the Reservoir, so as to be ready for a fire. The Directors have not offered any reward for the discovery of these offenders. Witness has himself gone round at night to endeavor to discover the offenders, and has often heard water running in the cellars, etc. Has spoke to the tenants, but they usually excused themselves. Has taken no legal steps to punish them. Allowing the population of the city to be 15,000, is not aware of the quantity of water required or used by each consumer. They are not limited. A large portion of the inhabitants, fully one third, do not use the water. And witness thinks that the capacity of the Reservoir is sufficient for the wants of the city, if not wasted. Some tests of leakage are that the waste water will come to the surface, and that the consumers in the vicinity of the leakage will complain of the want of their ordinary supply. Several times since witness has been in the employ of the Company, he has noticed great waste of the water, which would cease and then begin again—greater in winter than in summer times. So long as any water is in the Reservoir, there must be a supply of water in the pipes at any point below Bruce's house. But at G. Brown's corner, to procure a supply there must be a greater quantity of water in the Reservoir—it must be full. This is because the Reservoir is too low, although located on the highest part of the old city proper. In order that all the hydrants should work properly through the whole city, the Reservoir should be higher. The Company has made the City Corporation a proposition to raise the Reservoir, or to build a Fire Reservoir, which has not been acceded to. If the latter were built, it could be used more effectually for the preservation of the city in case of fires, and could be placed entirely at the control of the city. This would secure the city at an annual cost of between $500 and $600, beyond the cost of the water. The cost of the present Fire Brigade to the city is about $3000 a year. And three fifths of the fires would be extinguished without the aid of a fire engine, provided a Fire Reservoir were erected, as proposed to the City Council.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL DISASTER IN THE ALPS.

From the Leeds Times.

Another terrible accident, attributed to the incompetency or recklessness of a guide, has befallen an English tourist in the Alps. On the 31st of August the Rev. W. G. Watson, chaplain of Gray's-Inn, and Mr. Cock, a barrister, both experienced Alpine climbers, were crossing a glacier pass in the Tyrol, accompanied by a guide—Jacob Miller—who appears to have been either quite unacquainted with the difficulties of the route, or utterly indifferent to the safety of those who were relying upon his knowlege and skill.

They started from the chalets of the Mutterberg Alps, at the head of the Subayer Thal, for the purpose of crossing a glacier pass, which leads thence to Solden in the Otzthal, and they proceeded in perfect safety to the summit of the pass. The route down from the Col into the Winacher Thal lay over the steep snow slopes of the Windacher Ferner, or glacier, which in parts were intersected by ridges of rock. Upon reaching the second of these ridges, Mr. Watson who had complained of the excessive roughness and difficulty of the first, suggested to the guide to cross over the snow in preference. The guide yielding a ready assent, the party proceeded to 'glissade' down two of the snow slopes in succession.

Upon reaching the end of the second, a third presented itself, hemmed in on one side by a wall of rock, and on the other descending gradually to a lower elevation, where, as it was afterwards discovered, it terminated in a glacier stream. Here, as before, the guide, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Watson whether they might cross by the snow, replied, 'By all means.' Accordingly the three proceeded abreast, Mr. Cock being on the extreme right, Mr. Watson to his left at a distance of about two feet, and the guide to the left of Mr. Watson at about the same distance. They had gone about half way down when Mr. Cock suddenly felt his left leg sinking under him, and in an instant it went through the snow up to the hip. He threw himself forward on the knee of the other leg, and drew the left after him, and so upon the firm snow beyond. He was in the act of rising and of remarking to his friend, 'That was a nasty place,' when, on looking towards Mr. Watson, he heard the poor gentlemen exclaim, 'Hallo!' and saw him disappear downwards perpendicularly as if through a trapdoor. A loud rumbling noise occasioned by his fall succeeded, at the end of which there was a momentary silence, broken by a faint moan, which lasted for a few seconds, when all was still. Mr. Cock and the guide lay down upon the snow, and looked down the cavity which Mr. Watson had made, but they could discern nothing but an apparently fathomless abyss of ice.

After waiting ten minutes in vain for a response to their earnest entreaties to Mr. Watson to speak to them, and after letting down a rope, which the guide then for the first time in the day produced, Mr. Cock despatched the guide for assistance, he meanwhile remaining at the side of the fatal hole. After an absence of three hours and a quarter, three men arrived with a rope, by which they let down one of their number. Mr. Cock had employed the intervening time in throwing down the small stock of provisions that was left, in letting down the guide's rope, lengthened by Mr. Watson's plaid, and imploring his friend to speak to him and fasten himself; but all in vain. The man who descended reported that all was dark below him, and he could see nothing. Mr. Cock and the guide then descended to Solden, where ropes and men were procured, with whom Mr. Cock returned at once.

It was past two o'clock when they left Solden, it was not till about five o'clock in the afternoon that they reached the scene of the disaster. Here a young man named Joseph Carlinger, of Kayser, near Solden, was lowered into the abyss, and after he had descended, at the imminent danger of his life, to a depth of about 90 feet English, he discovered the body of the unfortunate gentleman in a recumbent position, so far as he could judge by touching it with his hands, for the darkness was so great that he could see nothing. A cord was let down and attached to the body, which was drawn up to the surface. With the exception of the head, on which were visible severe wounds and contusions, in rude contrast with the peaceful expressions of the face, it was uninjured, but perfectly cold, and it was evident that life had long been extinct.

The Prince of Wales Loses His Heart.

HE CALLS TO SEE A LADY AT HER FATHER'S HOUSE.

From the Philadelphia Press we learn that the Prince of Wales behaved like a good boy in that city, writing a long letter—it took him two hours to finish it—to his mother, while he was in the Quaker City. He has also kept a private journal during his tour. But he is only mortal after all. Speaking of his attendance at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, the Press says:

'Vague stories have been told of the young Baron's attachments in this country. The latest of these find its scene in this city. Why the Prince moved from his magnificent quarters in the private box to the balcony centre, was not understood. It was, in fact, speculated upon to a considerable extent as a singular and somewhat erratic whim. It is now said that there was a lady in the case, and as follows:—

'Miss S., superbly attired and very beautiful, had taken a balcony seat not far distant from the centre of the tier. When Albert Edward came in, she was the first to rise to the third of Patti, in 'God Save the Queen,' and scarcely had the chorus sunk and the curtain fell, before her glass was leveled at his young Highness. So continued, indeed, were her attentions that the Prince was attracted, and to be attracted towards Miss S. was to be infatuated.—Thenceforth, in every pause of 'Martha,' the Prince's glass was leveled at Miss S. The Duke of Newcastle, to whom such frailties on Albert Edward's part, had become things of ordinary occurrence, suggested that seats had been provided for the royal party in the centre of the tier.

Then, at Albert Edward's request, the Duke and suite removed. It is said that the Prince visited Miss S., on the night in question, at the invitation of her father, a leading citizen. It is moreover said that Mr. and Miss S. are the only Philadelphians beyond the Mayor, who have been honored by the royal grasp, and that, after a delightful half hour passed in the lady's company, the Prince left with her a jeweled locket, and expressed his choicest terms of admiration. Is this all fiction? So we have heard the tale.'

ANOTHER YOUNG LADY HONORED.

One of our far neighbors over the water has been especially honored by the Prince of Wales. On Monday, Miss Mattie Taylor, of Newport, received from His Royal Highness a magnificent diamond brooch, surmounted by his crest. The present is a token of the Prince's remembrance of the Cincinnati ball, and more particularly of course of the pleasure he experienced in the society of Miss Taylor, who was selected as one of his partners by the Floor Managers and with whom he danced and waltzed.—Whether any of his other partners have been similarly complimented, we are not aware. The brooch was made to the royal order, and is certainly indicative, if it proves to be the only case of the kind, of a decided impression having been made by the fair Kentuckian upon the royal heart.—Cincinnati Gazette.

A FINAL WORD ABOUT THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—The telegraph from Portland brought the statement, that, after clearing the land, the Prince's Fleet would make way for England under sail, without the aid of steam. This, we learn, is incorrect. In order to save the Prince's term at Oxford, it is necessary that he should reach home by the 4th proximo; so that the utmost expedition will be used by the fleet to reach the English landing port, if possible within twelve days of the time of sailing. This will save a suspension of the college laws in favor of His Royal Highness, and justify the strict order by which Royal movements are regulated in England. The example is one by which many subjects of the Crown might profit.

DOMESTIC.

TORONTO FALL ASSIZES.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice Richards.

SEDUCTION.

Parr vs. Parr.—Counsel for the plaintiff Mr. M. C. Cameron; for the defendant Dr. Connor, Q.C.

This was an action of seduction brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the wrong inflicted by the defendant.

Mr. Cameron, in opening the plaintiff's case to the jury said that this action was brought by the mother to recover damages for the seduction of her daughter. In some countries seduction was a criminal offence, for which the defendent would be put on trial, and if convicted, punished. The law of this country is different. The father, if living, is permitted to bring his action to recover compensation for the wrong inflicted; if dead the mother may bring the suit. In this case the father is dead and the mother, a poor widow, comes before a jury and seeks compensation for the injury and disgrace of her only child, and if possible, to make the wound inflicted less severe. The injury, the disgrace was perpetrated by one who ought to have been the young woman's protector, being her cousin.

The only evidence adduced was that of the young woman herself, who swore that the defendant after visiting her for some time at her father's (who was living at the time) house succeeding in alluring her from the path of virtue, and she became a mother, and that the defendant is the father of the child.

Dr. Connor addressed the jury on the part of the defence, and thought it probable that the witness was the seducer, from the fact that the witness was much the senior of the young man, who he was assured by the defendent's parents was only sixteen years old at the time of the alleged seduction, while the witness must have been two or three and twenty. He was of opinion that the jury would view the young woman's evidence with suspicion, and not give a verdict against a young man just as he was entering on manhood. He was but a farm laborer working for his father, and if a verdict were obtained it would be kept hanging over him for all time. The judgment had only to be renewed, and in the end might wring out of his pocket a large sum, not to be given to the plaintiff, but to the young woman.

Verdict for plaintiff and $200 damages—Globe.

BENEFIT TO MR. J. W. YOUMANS.—GREAT JUVENILE CONCERT AT THE CITY HALL.—The people of Kingston have never been ungrateful to those who served them disinterestedly, and we feel fully assured that on the occasion of Mr. J. W. Youmans' Juvenile Concert on Friday next, they will give him a substantial mark of their appreciation of his exertions to contribute to the eclat of the Prince's reception at Kingston which, although by unfortunate circumstances rendered comparatively nugatory, was not any fault of his. It should be borne in mind that the benefit given by the Reception Committee to Mr. Youmans is no mere compliment, but adopted as a means of discharging a just debt owing to him for expenses incurred and services rendered by him to the citizens of Kingston. In his transactions with the Committee, Mr. Youmans acted in the most generous and disinterested manner. The Committee voted him one hundred dollars to meet his necessary expenses in getting up the Juvenile demonstration, but instead of using the money for this purpose, the funds being short he paid his heavy expenses out of his own pocket, and appropriated the hundred dollars to the erection of a triumphal arch and platform for the children, near the park. In addition, therefore, to a sacrifice of several weeks of his valuable time and giving his services gratis, Mr. Youmans is out of pocket a considerable sum of money, which it will be a lasting disgrace to the city if he is not amply renumerated for. We feel that we need say nothing more to secure Mr. Youmans a crowded house and a substantial benefit on Friday evening; indeed apart from the claim which he has upon the liberality of our citizens on this occasion, the Programme which Mr. Youmans offers ought itself to crowd the City Hall. Every man in Kingston who has a quarter to spare ought to take a ticket whether he can make it convenient to go or not.—[Herald & Advertiser.

YORK AND PEEL.—A vote of the rate payers of the County of Peel, has resulted in a refusal of the supplies for the County buildings, at Brampton. The hostile majority was 450. No separation of the Counties will therefore take place at present.

THE GRAND TRUNK.—On Friday last, the Sheriff took possession of some cars, the wood, and other property belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at Berlin. We believe the property was seized under an execution issued at the suit of one Mr. Reist, who holds a judgment against the company for some damages.—Berlin Chronicle.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., the great London shipowner, is staying at the Rossin House.

SIR ALLAN MCNAB ONCE MORE.—Col. Prince having removed himself to the 'Hyperborean regions' of Algoma, the question arises, who will fill his place in the Legislative Council? Among other persons named is Sir Allan McNab, who would receive no doubt all the countenance that the late representative could give. It is thought that the object Sir Allan has in view is, to avoid the constantly recurring contests of the Lower House, and to place himself in a position to become a candidate for the speakership of the Upper House, which has become elective.

CHINA.—The letters from China predict that the Chinese would resist to the utmost at the Peiho. The result is expected by next mail. The British force was more than double that of the French, and in every respect the appliances of the English were greatly superior to those of their allies.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

(From the Hamilton Times, Oct. 23.)

A MAN SHOT DEAD BY A CITIZEN OF HAMILTON.—During last week, a party of sportsmen from this city proceeded to the well-known duck-ponds at Long Point, for the purpose of shooting wild fowl. They had been very successful, having shot some 150 brace up to Friday afternoon, when a shocking occurrence put an end to their sport, and resulted in the instant death of one of the men employed as 'punter' by them. Mr. H. B. Bull was accompanied by a Frenchman as his 'punter,' and each was supplied with double-barrelled guns. Between five and six o'clock in the evening of Friday, they had drawn up their skiff within cover of a thick cluster of flags, and were both kneeling down in the bottom, waiting the approach of ducks, when a flock came over, and both of them rose at the same moment for the purpose of shooting. By some mischance, which is not explained, but possibly through the trigger of his gun having caught in the bushes, Mr. Bull's gun was suddenly discharged, and the contents struck the poor 'punter' in the right eye, carrying away the temple and a considerable portion of the upper part of his head. Of course, death was instantaneous, and those who know Mr. Bull will readily conceive what was his horror at beholding the mangled form of his companion as it fell at his feet in the skiff. Few men, (except those who have witnessed the carnage of the battle field,) have looked upon such ghastly sights as Mr. Ball has been called to witness in the discharge of his duties as Coroner, but we believe that this was to him the most horrible sight he ever beheld. He was observer by others of the party to make signals of distress, and on Mr. Dalyn and his son James proceeded to see what was the matter, they discovered the sad condition of things we have above narrated. The body of the unfortunate man was rowed ashore, and steps taken to have an inquest held thereon. He resided on the beach at the Point, and made his living by fishing and punting, being paid $1 50 a day for the latter service, but we believe he leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances. His wife, however, showed no concern about his loss, and refused to go and see his body.

THE MURDER NEAR PICTON.—A clue has been obtained in the case of the murder near Picton, which may lead to the discovery of the murderer. It is said that about the time the deed was perpetrated, an Indian was seen going towards Mr. Peterson's house with a gun, and return with the gun and an axe. The axe belonged to the murdered people's house is missing, and it is not improbablet hat that was the instrument with which the foul deed was committed. The Magistrates of the County of Prince Edward, offer a reward of $800 to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A WOMAN, AND HER BODY PLACED ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.—We quote the following from the Buffalo Republic: 'As the train of cars on the Niagara Falls Railroad, due here last night at 7.30, had passed the curve this side of Tonawanda, the cow-catcher of the engine struck a woman who was lying on the track, throwing clear of the rails quite a distance. The engineer did not discover any one on the track, until it was too late to reverse his machine. The body of the woman proved to be a Mrs. Jacobs, and no doubt she had been murdered and placed on the track, as upon examination her throat was found cut, and a severe wound in her head made by some sharp instrument.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED.—The melancholy news has just reached us that seven raftsmen of the firm of Egan and McDonald, were lost on Tuesday last, on Golden Lake, Bonnechere. They left Eganville, eight in number in the morning, and had paddled as far as Golden Lake with a barrel of biscuit, a chest of tea, and some other provisions on board, when a gale struck up, and Barr, the only survivor, said, 'we must go ashore.' The foreman said, 'if you want to go ashore, we'll put you,' and they had not time to say another word, for the third wave filled the canoe with water, which immediately capsized.—Barr swam for shore, but wearied returned for his paddle, and by the time he got hold of it, two brothers had come up and seized the canoe, grasping each others hands across it. The canoe swung round to Barr, who managed to get on it and made for shore, using his paddle. When they had approached an island, one of the brothers asked, 'are we near the shore?' He said 'yes;' but one of them said he could hold on no longer, and dropping his hold both went to the bottom. Barr reached the island and stopped all night. The whole scene was witnessed from the mainland by a family by the name of Thomas, half-breed Indians, who could render no assistance. It is with melancholy pleasure, in connection with this sad catastrophe, that we learn that four of these seven, respectable young Scotchmen, who were drowned attended church on the Sabbath before they were so suddenly called to another world.—Pembroke Observer.

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

ACCIDENT AT A PAPER MILL.—Lee, Mass., Oct. 24.—One of the boilers at Platner & Smith's new paper mill in this town exploded this morning at 5 o'clock, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Daehr, of Kent, Conn. The damage to property by fire and the explosion amounts to $6,000. The same building was seriously damaged last June and had just been repaired.

We have received, by way of California, some interesting news from China. The Americans at Shanghai complain that their interests are not properly looked after. It is reported that the Hartford, flying the flag of Com. Stribling, had visited Shanghai, but had left port without offering protection to American citizens and property. Unreliable rumors were current in Hong Kong that the allies had met with reverses on the Pei-ho. The first of August was the day fixed for the attack upon the Taku forts.—There was considerable jealousy between the French and English troops, and a general feeling pervaded English society in China that the alliance was incongruous and embarrassing.

That blustering unreliable sheet, the New York Herald, comes to these conclusions as to the issue of the coming Presidential election. It probably for once speaks the truth:—The 6th of November. The near approach of that important day reduces this Presidental contest to a very narrow margin of possibilities. All the probabilities are in favour of the conclusion that on the morning of the 7th of November the readers of the Herald will be apprised of the triumph of the republican party. Outside of New York, in all the Northern States, the battle has already been substantially decided in their behalf in the late State elections, from Maine to Indiana. If Lincoln is to be defeated, it must be by the vote of New York; but here, too, the probabilities are all in his favor. In a word the late overwhelming resources of the anti-republican elements of this State have been frittered away, and it would surprise neither the Douglas engineers, nor the Breckinbridge leaders, nor the Bell-Everett managers, if Lincoln's majority in New York should prove the sagacity of Mr. Seward's calculations.

THE PANAMA NEGRO RIOT.—Since our last issue the city has resumed it a state of tranquility, the inhabitants feeling some security from further assault, so long as the forces from the vessels of war remain on shore. On the 8th instant, the British and American forces were embarked on board their respective ships, the Clio and St. Mary's, at the request of the Intendente, having held joint possession of the city since the morning of the 29th ult. On the following Friday night and Saturday morning, the city was again thrown into a great state of alarm by the report that Tacho was coming in with a party of negroes to sack the city; the troops were put under arms all night, and the greatest excitement existed, but nothing transpired to confirm the fears of the populace. On Tuesday [illegible], fresh rumors and fresh excitement prevailed, which were entirely dissipated by the timely landing of the forces of the British ship Clio in the city, and the stationing of a strong body from the U. S. ship St. Mary's at the Railroad Station, since when we have been enjoying perfect tranquility. Complimentary cards have been addressed by the foreign residents of this city to Capt. Porter, of the U. S ship St. Mary's, and Capt. Miller, of H. B. M. ship Clio, thanking them for the service they rendered in landing their troops to protect their lives and property during the late disturbances.—[Panama Star, Oct. 18.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.—On Wednesday the Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Western Canada met at Hamilton. We are informed that the meeting condemned the Ministry in the most unequivocal terms. Some of the Cameron party attempted to defend or palliate their conduct, but were completely put down.—The resolutions will, no doubt, be published.—[Globe.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—Oct. 23.

Bark Eldon, Jones, 29th Aug. Appledore, Henry Fry, ballast

Schr Eugenie, Vigneau, 9 days, Labrador, order, fish.

Oct. 24.

Ship Acadia, Thomas, 1st Sept, Milford, Henry Fry, ballast.

Schr Belvina, Joncas, ——, Dalhousie, T Fraser, salmon and herrings.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.—'Nine steamers are engaged exclusively in the Lake Superior trade, and yet shippers have found themselves obliged to charter sail vessels to relieve themselves of the pressure. A few days since, the propeller Wabash Valley was despatched, and we understand that the propeller Montgomery will be, on her next arrival here from Buffalo.'—[Detroit Advertiser.

The American steamers on Lake Superior have more freight than they can carry. Now would be the time for a Canadian vessel to establish a connection there. The Government have given the mails, however, to a steamer which the owners dare not run on that lake, and the golden opportunity is passing away. What care the Ministry for that, however? Does not Mr. Macleod get his money, and is not his vote good for next session? Let the trade go and the people on Thamber Bay be starved—Macleod will be ready to vote down the Opposition if they venture to bring the matter to the House. So we go. That is Responsible Government under the Coalition.—[Globe.

We learn by telegraph from Detroit, that the schooner Freeman, of that port, went ashore on Point au Pelee, yesterday.—[Buffalo Express.

The schooner W. A. Adair, bound to Buffalo from Erie, put back, leaking, to Dunkirk, and was run ashore, to prevent her sinking. She has since gone to pieces.—Ib.

WHEAT FROM MILWAUKEE TO EUROPE DIRECT.—We noticed a day or two ago the arrival of the schooner G. D. Dousman direct from Liverpool with a cargo of salt for this city. We now learn that the bark T. F. Park has been chartered by J. Aspinwall & Son, for a voyage to Europe, taking a load of wheat from Milwaukee. We have heard it intimated that quite a number of vessels would probably load with wheat at this port for Europe towards the close of the shipping season, returning to the lakes by the opening of navigation.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The scow Nebraska, bound down with a load of hoops, narrowly escaped losing her mainsail by fire. It was badly damaged and is at present undergoing repairs.—Ib.

The schooner Minnesota, while getting under way to-day, split her foresail the entire length of the sail. She was compelled to come to again in order to repair the same.—Ib.

Some 30 sail vessels lay down at the mouth of the river yesterday awaiting to be towed up.—Ib.

DISASTER.—We learn that the schooner Curlew, bound down with a cargo of grain, met with a disaster which resulted in the loss of the jibboom, head-gear, rail and bulwarks on her starboard bow. She will stop at this port for reports.—Detroit Tribune, 22nd.

The propeller Comet, which passed up yesterday, had her mast carried away during the heavy storm on Lake Erie, on Saturday last, leaving about 30 feet remaining above her upper cabin.—Ib.

A change of wind took place this morning veering from NE to SW, with a snug breeze, which will enable the large fleet weather-bound below, and those alike situated here to pursue their voyage.—Ib.

TERRIFIC STORM AT BUENOS AYRES.—On the 20th of August, Buenos Ayres was visited by a gale that had not been equalled for violence in thirty years. The weather had been unusually sultry for many days previous. The wind increased, raising a very heavy swell upon the river, which dashed upon the beach to the north of the city, overflowing everything that came in its course, and doing immense damage along the whole line of cost. The embankments of the San Fernando Railway Company were completely rubbed out.

In the afternoon immense volumes of water commenced breaking over the Southern wall of the gas works, the earth was washed away from behind, and presently the wall itself gave way, and the waters swept in in a deluge.

A new fort, in course of construction near the gas works, was destroyed.

There were three feet of water in the lower stories of the new custom house, doing great damage to many valuable goods, such as fine hardware and German and French goods. They are a total loss to the owners, as the Government has denied any responsibility for the damage.

All the lower buildings, fronting the river on the north side of the Alameda, were some of them completely washed down, and others gutted—the fronts and insides all destroyed. The whole of the town at the Boca had to be deserted, the families being taken out in boats and carts.

The losses among the shipping were very great, though happily, no American vessel suffered extensive damage. Some nineteen or twenty vessels, of different nationalities, were driven on shore or sunk. The English barques Crusader and Reciprocity went down at their anchors, in the outer roads. Lieut. Brown, first officer of H. B. M. steamer Oberon, at great risk, saved ten persons of the crews of these vessels, losing one of his own men and a boat in the effort. Forty whale boats were swept from their moorings near the Alameda, and either thrown ashore or dashed to pieces on the Toca.

The storm lasted two full days, breaking on the night of August 20th, when the Pampero wind came out strong, and the inundation subsided. So far as known, two men lost their lives during the gale, eight belonging to a vessel that sunk, one to the steamer Oberon, and one to a whale boat that was broken up.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

[New York Post.]

The Boston Journal has the following particulars of the loss of the ship 'Black Hawk,' reported yesterday by telegraph:—

The ship 'Black Hawk,' of Newburyport, Captain Thurlow, which sailed from Calcutta, April 1st, for Boston, and which has been overdue for some time, was undoubtedly lost in a heavy gale in Bengal Bay, April 5th, and all on board perished. The only information in regard to her fate is furnished by a seaman named John Lalor, who arrived at this port in the ship 'Maitapan,' from Calcutta, although a similar statement was received here some months since from Calcutta. He states that he was on board the British ship 'Geologist,' from London for Calcutta, and when in the Bay of Bengal, on the 4th of last April, they signalized the American ship 'Black Hawk,' from Calcutta for Boston.

On the next day the 'Black Hawk,' was in sight to windward, under close reefed sails, when a heavy squall came up, which was seen to strike the ship and capsize her. The same squall shortly after struck the Geologist, completely dismantling her.

The Captain of the ship Octavius, which arrived at Calcutta April 16, also, passed in the Bay of Bengal quantities of wrecked stuff, which he judged to have belonged to an American ship.

The 'Black Hawk' was built in Newburyport in 1857, and was 941 tons register. There is large insurance in this city on the cargo.'

The subscriptions to the fund for a testimonial to Capt. Wilson of the Minnie Schaeffer, who succeeded in saving the lives of the passengers by the Connaught, exceed $4,500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRENTON FALLS.—Bayard Taylor, the world's traveler, writes from Trenton Falls, in this state. He speaks of the originality or uniquity of the place; the glen or crack through which the water runs being three miles long and about two hundred feet deep, through a bed of mica slate in horizontal strata, constituting innumerable shelves or ledges, on which grow flowers, shrubs and sometimes trees. The summits of the banks are covered with evergreens, mingled with deciduous trees. The color of the water he describes as 'amber,' but running through all tints, from topaz to the richest Vandyke brown. Maria Lowell, in a poem, calls it 'frested sherry.' The waters did not appear to rage; B. T. could think of nothing but a mad Bacchanalian revel, and the resemblance to wine strengthened the impression. 'The path leads along narrow ledges, on the verge of whirlpools and cauldrons, so near the falls that the rainbow surrounds you like a dazzling gossamer, and its red and gold smite you in the eyes.' This is one of the most remarkable falls in the world, and it is almost at our own doors.

THE PRINCE AND THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—On Thursday morning Ralph Farnum, the Bunker Hill veteran, made a call on the Prince, accompanied by his daughter and Mayor Lincoln, was cordially received and had a long conversation.

"Did you see see Gen. Burgoyne surrender?" inquired the Duke of Newcastle.

"O, yes, and a brave officer he was, too."

"But you got the best of him there."

"Yes, Burgoyne's supplies were cut off, and his men were in a wretched condition," was the veteran's reply.

Turning to the Prince, Mr. Farnum said, "I hear so much praise of the Prince of Wales, that I fear the people will all turn royalists." The remark caused much merriment. Thus the colonist of 1755 shook hands with the great-great-grandson of his former king.

Mr. Farnum said that, in common with all our countrymen, he desired to pay his respects to the Prince, to show that past animosities were forgotten, he hoped never to be revived. The Prince presented Mr. Farnum with his autograph. Mr. Everett and several distinguished gentlemen were in the parlour during the interview.

THE WOMEN OF ARLES.—The women of Arles, a French Provincial town, are said to be the most beautiful in the world. It is not uncommon to meet there three types, the Greek, Roman and Saracen in all their purity. In personal appearance; character, grace, liveliness and conversational power as a community, they exceed all others. The people of other adjacent places say 'We don't speak as well as they do at Arles.' The narrator bought in a shop there a dainty pair of chinese slippers, intending to give them to the Cinderella whom they should fit when he found her.