

No—bring home nice wife soon—yah! He very fond of white little lady. Kate took the food from the grating, and Phoebe, sniveling at the contempt shown her, turned to go. "My!" was all she could say. "Give me the keys," said Castaloga sternly; "make haste."

"Massa Reginald," cried the woman, quite terrified, "take me life, and I'll roll ebbery ting." "Friends! friends!" cried Castaloga; "but speak, I beseech you. Who are you? Secure this woman," he added, utterly forgetting his own affairs in his anxiety to free the young woman.

"I am the wife of James Barton," replied the gentle being, advancing. "I am his wife—but let no harm be done him; I hope that he may be forgiven by man and Heaven."

"How shall I bear all this?" cried Castaloga. "Barton married? Then Amy Moss is free—free! free to reject this man who holds mysterious power over her?"

"The negro here insisted her willingness to explain everything, and declaring that she had only consented to the instrument of the square's crimes from fear of his servants and myrindons, she herself having and despoiling him from the bottom of her heart."

"They left the house as cautiously as possible, and struck into the woods by a well-beaten trail. They proceeded about a mile without halting. Then Castaloga drew a little off the trail, and proposed, out of consideration for their more delicate companions, that they should breakfast, he having secured materials for this purpose from the hall."

All the party gladly acquiesced in this proposition. Helen Barton seemed almost happy. The sudden glare of light, the bustle and activity of life, the sun, the birds in the trees, the waving trees, were all so new and containing that it was with difficulty she could contain her ideas sufficiently to tell her companions, which she did, she at last did. The bustle of the outward world, the beauty of creation, the voices of friends, appeared to rouse her somewhat to a sense of her husband's crime towards herself; and yet there was very little of severity in her tone and manner as she narrated all that she had suffered and endured from him.

The three young men heard the story of her several years' imprisonment with an indignation that knew no bounds, while all felt a degree of delight at the discovery that Barton was a married man.

Correspondence.
To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
SIR.—In looking over the columns of the Weekly of the 4th inst. I observe the arrival from Halifax to Souris of three or four schooners belonging to this place; and also of the loss of the *Sch. E. Hodgson*, with all hands, because there was a green boat picked up (very good proof indeed). The man fellow who gave this information is well known; and before any man would give such information, he should have better proof for doing so, other than the picking up of a green boat. But after all this person's talk, the owners of the *E. Hodgson* have received letters from Capt. Young, stating his safe arrival in Bay of Islands, after a short passage of 48 hours.

The Herald.
Wednesday, January 17, 1866.
A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.
I know them, yes, And what they weigh even to the utmost scruple. —*Mad. A. de No. 10.*
"I old great man thunder As Jove himself does, Jove would never be quiet. For every peeling, petty officer Would use his heaven for thunder— Nothing but thunder."

Oh, but man, proud man! Dressed in a little brief authority— Most ignorant of what he's most assured, His glory—like an angry ape, Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven, As make the angels weep, who, with our spleen Would all themselves laugh mortal.

We have noticed, on several occasions of late, that those who have been well paid for abusing and assisting to suppress the "rascally League," have assumed to themselves the character of the purest patriots and philanthropists, in whose honor monuments of brass or marble should be erected. According to themselves, they were most entitled to gratitude, even when most active in harassing defenceless women and children. The tenants have been denounced as rogues and rebels by the very men who had taught them that their condition could no longer be endured, and that it was both right and proper to compel proprietors to part with their lands at a fair valuation; and what is more remarkable, the authors of these denunciations expect to be held in perpetual remembrance for their labor of love. One of these aspirants after immortality very properly puts forth his claims through the columns of the *Examiner* of the 9th inst. "William Swaby" is the gentleman who expects an apotheosis at the hands of a grateful posterity. We had heard of this gentleman's wonderful exploits when in command of the troops at New Glasgow, etc.—exploits which eclipsed even those of the Deputy Sheriff himself when muddled; but we little thought at the time that Mr. Swaby would have the "bad taste" to become his own trumpeter through the columns of a public newspaper, or that he would be so devoid of "discretion" as voluntarily to invite discussion upon his extraordinary and during the "reign of terror." We were willing to be "active" part" he took in assisting to suppress "this senseless League;" but as he has seen fit to trail his coat-tails in the mire, we cannot resist the temptation to obligingly tread upon them. If Mr. Swaby is to be believed, he is now forty-one years of age, and during twenty-one years of his life, he has acted as a magistrate. According to this calculation, he must have been appointed to the magistracy whilst in his minority, and we leave it to the learned Solicitor General to say whether in that case the appointment is valid or not. Our opinion is, that Mr. Swaby is not a magistrate at all, and it would be advisable for him, before he again appears in print, or acts in the magistracy, to be certain that his appointment has been a valid one. But, waiving this point for the present, we shall come to another matter, equally interesting to the public at large—namely, the consideration of a. s. v. Mr. Swaby has been very outspoken in his opinions about the "rascally League," and about law and order, and we should be very sorry to insinuate that his actions and his words have not been dictated by the purest motives; but we do regret that he has not been equally communicative with regard to the compensation he received for his active services. Whether he eat and drank and pocketed public money to the extent of nearly £100, or whether, as a patriotic citizen, sympathizing with the "bleeding tenantry" and the tax-payers of this poor country, already burdened with an expenditure of £10,000 for military purposes, he generously responded to the call of His Excellency the Administrator, and tendered his services gratuitously for the preservation of law and order, the public have yet to learn. We have only to remark that the information would be thankfully received, and, indeed, it is partly demanded before we can assent to the statement that Mr. Swaby "deserves no credit whatever for having performed his duty, or pleases as that duty was," or appreciates the value of the promise that he "shall always be found ready and willing to support the law." Mr. Swaby concludes his letter by expressing his thankfulness that his fellow-countrymen had good sense enough to submit to the law, and not make it necessary on his part to use the power placed in his hands. It is, indeed, a matter of thankfulness that the tenants did not give Mr. Swaby a chance to use the power placed in his hands, for had it been otherwise, we have every reason to believe that scenes such as those which have given a tragic importance to Jamaica, would have found their bloody counterpart in this Island. The fact of placing armed men under the control of such reckless and excitable characters as "Catepole" and his assistants, clearly indicate what the fate of the rebellious tenants would have been in case of resistance and in the absence of that wholesome dread which the deposition of Governor Eyre has doubtless inspired in our rulers. We hope the lesson will not be lost, and that the tenants will, for the future, be as careful not to tempt the power of such men as William Swaby, whilst dressed in a little "brief authority," as to guard against the wild demagogues or false friends who seek his own aggrandizement on the ruins of his country.

On the 6th and 7th of this month the weather was intensely cold for even this meridian,—the thermometer indicating from twenty-five to thirty degrees below zero. In Fredericksburg, we perceive, the mercury fell to 40 degrees below zero.

SUPREME COURT.
The following is the charge of the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury on the opening of this Court:—
Your duties as this Court will in all probability, be more success than usual, from the fact of the existence of this County, during the past season, of a wide-spread and illegal combination amongst the tenantry to resist the payment of their rents.

Deliberately ignoring men into the belief that they had the right to pleasure to repudiate their engagements with their landlords, and to resist, under any circumstances, the enforcement of their payments, it would appear that they have not hesitated stoutly to assemble together in large numbers in open resistance of the laws, to commit aggravated assaults and batteries upon the Sheriff's officers whilst endeavoring to execute the process of this Court, to rescue property legally in their custody under Execution, and by threats and menaces to intimidate and prevent them, on more than one occasion, from proceeding in the performance of their duties, from the apprehension of peril to their persons and lives.

It will devolve upon you, Gentlemen, to inquire into the truth of these allegations which come to the knowledge of the Court, as well as the shooting, hanging and flogging of the black people, men and women. The political element entered largely into the composition of the assembly, for the Conservatives of Cambridge took the matter warmly up, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the carrying of a resolution declaring it to be unjust to the Governor to pass any opinion on his conduct pending an inquiry which is not yet made. At Southampton there was a stormy meeting, the Mayor in the chair, relative to the trouble in Jamaica, when an amendment repudiating the conduct of the authorities of the island was carried by the Jamaica inquiry with the new Governor-in-Chief.

The practice is rapidly setting in of slaughtering beasts at home instead of driving them a long distance, or transporting them by rail. Of course, the change has been productive of the fear of infection; but the distribution of the meat in various quarters has been such that in London, and throughout the country generally, no fear has been felt from a penny to three-halfpence per pound, and the supply in plenty and in good condition is fast arriving from France and Germany; and other sources of supply are opening up which will soon decrease the recent enormous price of butchers' meat. This is not encouraging at Christmas, for the public-weighers fixed upon seeing at this period of the year meat at family prices.

The man Forwood, alias Southey, the murderer of his wife and child, at Ramsgate, and of three children at the time he was in the prison, which excited intense interest at the time the enormities were perpetrated, has just been tried and sentenced to death.

The death is announced in Paris of a gentleman, who is not himself remarkable, was the son of a remarkable man—the late Earl Grey, who was at the head of the Government in this country when the Reform Bill was carried, and when the nation was brought to the verge of revolution by the opposition offered to that measure. The Hon. Mr. W. G. Grey was, when he died, the British Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and was the youngest member of the great statesman's family.

The Foreign office seems to have succeeded better in the negotiations for the preliminary treaty between England and Austria than did the Board of Trade, with whose representations the original. The treaty was signed on the 16th, and the maximum duty is to be twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, to be reduced to twenty per cent. in 1870. Austria reserves power, we see it stated, to make further reductions when the debt is given up. It would probably have been continued in perpetuity but for the demand which Austria has now made.

THE CHILIAN DISPUTE.
PARIS, Dec. 23.—The *Patrie* of this evening says that France and England had not offered mediation in Spain or in the present question, but their good offices, which have been accepted by the Spanish Government. Some manifestations were made by the students this morning in the College of Law, but the agitation is diminishing.

LATEST FROM EUROPE!
Arrival of the "Canada."
A part of the British Mail which reached here on Thursday morning last, arrived at Halifax, per B. M. S. Canada, on Tuesday night. Dates are to the 23rd ult. We give a summary of the news from Wilmer & Smith's European Times:—

GREAT BRITAIN.
Cambridge has been the scene of a stormy meeting relative to the insurance in Jamaica. The appearance of a placard calling on "Englishmen" to attend the meeting, and support Governor Eyre, was warmly responded to, and cheers were given at all the altars to the crucifixes practised on the negroes. The execution, too, of Mr. Gordon, met the approval of this Cambridge meeting, as well as the shooting, hanging and flogging of the black people, men and women. The political element entered largely into the composition of the assembly, for the Conservatives of Cambridge took the matter warmly up, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the carrying of a resolution declaring it to be unjust to the Governor to pass any opinion on his conduct pending an inquiry which is not yet made.

The man Forwood, alias Southey, the murderer of his wife and child, at Ramsgate, and of three children at the time he was in the prison, which excited intense interest at the time the enormities were perpetrated, has just been tried and sentenced to death.

The death is announced in Paris of a gentleman, who is not himself remarkable, was the son of a remarkable man—the late Earl Grey, who was at the head of the Government in this country when the Reform Bill was carried, and when the nation was brought to the verge of revolution by the opposition offered to that measure. The Hon. Mr. W. G. Grey was, when he died, the British Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and was the youngest member of the great statesman's family.

ITALY.
The financial condition of Italy is felt to be very unsatisfactory, and the new taxes, more especially the one on the grinding of corn, are regarded as extremely oppressive, and are exciting general dissatisfaction. The position of the Finance Minister of Italy is not so good as at the present moment, and, as things stand, time is not likely to improve it. There is a Ministerial crisis in Italy. General de Marmora announced to the Senate, on the 21st, that he and his colleagues had tendered their resignation, which the King had accepted; but it is not stated who their successors will be. An office in the present condition of Italy is not a sinecure.

AUSTRIA.
The Emperor of Austria is in a fair way of becoming a favorite with the Hungarian nation. He has approached them in words of peace, and the visit which he has paid to their capital has evoked a burst of loyalty. Illuminations and shouts of joy are the fruits of his speech and his policy on which he has entered. His speech to the National Diet argues well not merely against Hungary, but also the other branches of the Austrian Empire.

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has written a letter to His Excellency Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, thanking him on behalf of the Catholics of the Maritime Provinces for his timely and liberal-minded speech at St. Stephen's. The Archbishop assures Governor Gordon that Catholics have everything to lose and nothing to gain by annexation to the United States, and that they would receive and treat as freebooters and murderers any Fenians who might be foolishly enough to make a raid into these Provinces. We will endeavor to give His Grace's letter a place in our column next week.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The December No. of this Magazine has been received, and its contents comprise an intellectual treat of the most inviting kind. The continuation of the Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence, by Heron Von Borke, is a perfectly glowing narrative, which we have read with more interest than anything that has ever come under our observation. The other articles are of a more than usually interesting character. The following is the table of contents: 1. Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence, by Heron Von Borke, Chief-of-Staff to General J. E. B. Stuart—Part IV.; 2. Miss Marjorie's—Part XI.; 3. The Handy Horse Boy; 4. Sir Brook Footsack—Part VII.; 5. Our Invisible Capital; 6. A Brace of Travellers; 7. Educators; 8. Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and women, and other Things in General—Part XIX.; Index.

KING'S COUNTY ELECTION.—We are pleased to learn from the last *Examiner* that Mr. Davies, Esq., has responded to the call of several hundreds of the voters of the East Point District to allow himself to be put in nomination as their representative at the approaching election. The Requisition, we believe, contains the names of a clear majority of the voters of the District, so that Mr. Davies' election may be considered certain, even though another candidate should be run in opposition to him, which is doubtful.

BY TELEGRAPH.
FROM THE STATES.
(By Telegraph to Reading Room.)
CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 10.
The Sales of the Adam's Express Company, as returned from New York to Boston on Saturday night, 6th inst., were rife of all their contents, with exception of two parcels, which the thieves in their hurry overlooked. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but supposed to be not less than half a million of dollars in money and bonds. Passengers crossed to-day—A. McDonald, J. McDonald, T. Howat, English Mail at Cape Termination.

Canada from Liverpool, 23rd arrived at Halifax on 9th. Further diplomatic correspondence, between Mr. Adams and Foreign Secretary, published respecting "Shea King" or "Shenandoah," under date of Nov. 21. Adams says he is instructed to state that proposition of Her Majesty's Government, for creating joint commission, is respectfully declined. On 22nd, Earl Clarendon, writing to Adams, says Her Majesty's Government consider that no advantage can result from prolonging controversy, of which topics are fully exhausted, but which might possibly, if continued, introduce acrimony into relations of England and United States. Clarendon persists, however, in asserting that England has never deviated from her duties as a neutral power, and he declares how strongly Her Majesty's Government and people of England desire to be in close friendship with the United States—virtually this correspondence leaves question of American claims on England suspended.

The *Times* has an editorial on Secretary McCulloch's report, which it says, is singularly able. At Cork, on 21st, C. W. O'Connell was found guilty of treason and felony, and sentenced to ten years penal servitude. The prisoner made a violent speech, and stated his intention, said he hoped there would be an exchange of prisoners before his sentence expired. It is confirmed that the French Government resolves to withdraw from Extradition Treaty with England. Treaty expires June next. London Money Market—Consols firm, full demand for discount at Bank; rate unchanged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—*Herald's* Toronto despatches say, Hilliard & Co., dividers, of Montreal, are being tried on a charge of swindling the Government to the amount of \$180,000 by smuggling whiskey into the United States. Father Teller, Superior of the Jesuit Order in America, and formerly of New York, died at Montreal on Sunday. The Toronto *Leader* states that there is great dissatisfaction among the volunteers, owing to measures of the Government in neglecting to clothe them. New York and Boston Harbors are so filled with ice that it is deemed impossible for vessels to come in or go out. Tugs and steamers are kept at work breaking up the ice and freeing the channel. It has been the coldest weather, since last Saturday, known for 60 years. Flour dull. Gold 139.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 13.
NEW YORK, 11, p.m.—It now appears that Adam's Express was robbed of \$678,000, instead of half a million. Four of the robbers have been arrested, and \$250,000 have thus far been recovered. The Fenian general Court Martial today rendered a verdict against the Senate. From the report of the Committee of Finance it appears that there are but \$30,000 in the treasury. The receipts from October to January were \$147,000, of which all but the above has been expended. An entire family, five in number, in Brooklyn, have been poisoned by use of many four purchased at neighboring grocery. One has died, two are still dangerously sick, and the remaining two are convalescent. At a meeting of the George Washington Circle of Fenians, last evening, Resolutions were passed sympathizing with Gen. Sweeney for his services as the Secretary of War in dismissing the Gen. from the army, which was done at the instigation of Sir F. Hance, British Minister. Gold 139.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Jan. 15.
Scotia from Liverpool 31st Dec., arrived at New York on the evening of 12th. No commercial news on account of holiday. Consols 8 1/4 @ 8 7/8. Fenian trials were again progressing at Cork; another prisoner, James Mountain, had been acquitted. Two regiments had been hastily sent from England to Dublin; one of them, in quarters at Manchester, was arrested at 3 a.m., and conveyed to Liverpool, 1200 strong, early the same morning, and forthwith embarked for Dublin. Such energetic movements of course gave rise to rumors of serious danger. La France denies the report from America that French Minister has sent his first Secretary of Legation for instructions, on Mexican question, and that he has given notice that he will withdraw if America send a representative to Juarez. Three Spanish frigates were about to sail from the Pacific. The King of Portugal paid only a four hours' visit to Madrid. There was rumor that peace between Spain and Chili was about to be concluded by European mediation. The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton to-day, with nearly a million and a half dollar in specie. The "Army and Navy Gazette" believes the British Government has resolved on a very considerable decrease in the army. The leading feature will be the reduction of two companies in each battalion of the line, amounting in the aggregate to about 850 officers and some 16,000 men. One regiment of cavalry is also expected to disperse. The Board of Trade returns for November exhibit the extraordinary increase in exports of three million five hundred thousand pounds sterling, or 29 per cent, over November 1864.

The *Times*, as usual in its extended editorial resume of events of the year, devotes a large portion to a favorable criticism of American affairs. The Steamship "Pennyfarthing," from New York at Liverpool, struck a rock off Mersey Head on the 21st Dec.; had 13 feet of water in her fore part. No American news. Gold 136. No boats moving to-day. Passengers at Cape Termination—Francis McNeill, John Howat.