John A. McDonald coming out. I stood there and saw Sir John's carriage drive away. I did not go down the central steps that night, and was not generally in the habit of doing so; I went down the left-hand side platform. Now, that night I left work about eight o'clock, and wore a black pair of trowsers, black frock coat and cap; I had no pockets in my coat, but I had a pistol pocket in my trowsers. When I left off work that night I thought I would go to the House of Commons. When I came out I went straight down to Russell's; I saw Doyle, and told him I was going to leave Eagleson's, and he said, "Do not; you will be leaving altogether in a few days" That was all the conversation that passed between us that night. Doyle was on watch that night, and said he would be home with me when I was going. It is true that Mrs. McKenna said I went to her house one or two nights, and was there as late as two o'clock in the morning. I was also in Mrs. Trotter's. Went there with Bryce the first time, but did not know that Mr. McGee boarded there. That was the only thing I had to do with it. The day that Mr. McGee was murdered I got up at 7 o'clock, put on my light trowsers, and went to work. I had no breakfast, as it was not ready when I wanted it, and as on other mornings went away without my breakfast. Well, I worked till 12, came back and had my dinner, then went back to the shop and learned that Eagleson had been arrested, whereupon I went to the Town Hall to see what he had been arrested for, but I would not be admitted. I went from that over to Quinn's, and then went into the tailor's shop next door to where McGee boarded. I then went down to my own shop. That night I dressed and went out with my revolver, cartridges, caps, and ramrod in my pockets. Walked down to the Society rooms; came up and sat down again, not thinking of Mr. McGee nor his murder, or who murdered him. I sat there only a few moments, when Detective O'Neill came in and arrested me. He asked me at what time I left the House, but he never told me what I was arrested for till two or three hours afterwards, when he told me that a son of Mrs. Trotter's had seen me running round Wellington street after shooting McGee; but I felt innocent, knowing in my heart that I did not shoot Mr McGee. I did not do it, and had no more notion of doing it than the child unborn. Then they examined my boots, took them away and said they found my tracks in the rear of the house nearly opposite Mrs Trotter's. I will give your Lordship an idea of my treatment in jail. On the 22nd of April last, I was in my cell, locked up.

They brought Lacroix up stairs and I was deliberately pointed out to him in my cell. When the man saw me he said, "Je connais pas." He did not know me, my Lord; I know he did not. Three hours afterwards, he was brought down below and shewn my clothes. Then I was told to put them on, and placed between eight or nine respectable gentlemen of Ottawa, for Lacroix to indentify. How was this? I will tell you. Sheriff Powell, now sitting in Court, says to us, "Right about face," and when we had done so he did me injustice in the sight of God. He deliberately pointed me out to that man Lacroix, and then he says to Lacroix, "show me the man." Of course the witness was able to point me out! I was not allowed to ask this man a question, but was then run out of the office, up stairs. And I know this much in my heart and soul, that if the deposition that man first made could be seen, it would be found out that he did not report that he saw me at all. I would like to see that man to question him, for I could ask him a question he could not answer. But I know all that has been working against me since my arrest. I know the prejudice in the people's minds against me. I have been spoken against as an object of horror, by men of opulence; but I would scorn to treat any man under me as they have treated me. And why have I been thus treated? Because I am a Roman Catholic! For this reason I have been gloated over and threatened by the officials. I have been threatened by them in my cell, too. One of the officials now in Court said to me, menacingly, he would beat any Fenian like me, but I am no Fenian. I would sacrifice the last drop of my blood for that noble woman, whose portrait I now see hanging before me in the Court, the Queen. I served her nine years and six months in the army, four years of which time I served in India. And when a man like me comes to speak of being called a black assassin, my blood runs cold at the thought. The man who was murdered was a man against whom I never had any spite. I knew him to be talented and proud of his country; and I was proud of him. We, as Roman Catholics, I say, are looked upon as traitors—always traitors, And why? Because party feeling runs higher here than I have ever known it to run in any other county, and I say that is the curse of the country. I stand here as a victim to that party feeling, and they may find me guilty as they have done; but I know I am innocent of the crime or the murder of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. I must say at the same time, that if I were placed in the position of any one of the gentlemen of the jury, with such evidence brought against another man as they have raked up against me, I should certainly bring in the same verdict as they have done, and I fully exonerate them from all blame whatever in the matter. They could not know and were not told the means resorted to, to bring the charge home to me. They did not know the way the evidence was got up against me; but I am a Roman Catholic, and as I am an Irish Roman Catholic must suffer, I suppose. In England we are accused of being Fenians, and as in England and Ireland so it is here. Any of the Irish race who stands up in defence of Irish liberty are liable in some way or other to be caught in the meshes of the law, and, perhaps, hung, drawn and quartered, or else sent to some terrible hell to drag on a life like the living damned.

His Lordship said—Prisoner, we have given you full liberty of speech in your defence; there has been no restraint put on you, but what you are speaking about has no reference whatever to your case.

Prisoner—I am speaking the truth, my Lord. I speak, because I feel as I speak. They found me guilty, it is true, but that does not make me guilty in the sight of God, He and I know all.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In all diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case, in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's restorer, if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

News by Telegraph.

HAMBURG, Sept. 21.—His Majesty King William of Prussia, arrived in this city yesterday. His Majesty made a visit to the Bourse and, in reply to an address, said: "Peace is desired by all. I have the surest hope that it will not be broken. My speech at Kiel was intended to give the strongest assurance of that hope, and I cannot understand how opposite impressions could have been desired from the words used." This explanation was received with great cheering.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—A party of about 60 persons, all armed, many of them mounted made an attack on the house of a Mr. Justice, near Cork, last night, and stripped it of arms, which they carried off. The movement was made by an American. No arrests were made. Patrick Doran and Daniel Moriarty, who were convicted of complicity in Fenian outrages in Australia, some time ago, have been pardoned on condition that they do not go to Ireland Michael Hanley, of this city, a convicted Fenian has been pardoned.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Official despatches from Spain have been received here. They admit that an insurrection has broken out at Madrid and Seville, but its existence in Marcea and Gallicia is denied. The *Moniteur* has the following in regard to the Royal Army of Spain:—General Concha's brother has been ordered to command the centre. General Cheste commands in Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia, and General Novaliche in Andalusia. General Jose Concha, Acting President of the Spanish Ministerial party, sent a circular despatch to the representatives of Spain at all the Foreign Courts assuring them that the resurrection will be suppressed. A French fleet is under orders to sail for Spain, for the purpose of affording protection to French residents and their property. France will remain entirely neutral in the affairs of Spain. It is reported that the leaders of the revolution are underminded as to the form of government to be adopted for the country.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The following additional intelligence has been received of the insurrection in Spain. Gen. Concha is at the head of the royal troops. Gonzales Bravo, the prime minister, and recently resigned has fled. Queen Isabella is at San Sebastian; the road between the place and Madrid is infested by the revolutionists to such an extent that the Queen will not make the journey at present. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the whole of Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Evening. It is rumored that the Spanish fleet off Cadiz, has opened fire on the city, where at last accounts the citizens and troops remained firm to the Queen. The rebels are very strong in the Provinces of Barcelona, Arragon, Cerida and Gerona. It is said that the sovereignty of the people, and an appeal to the Nation, are the cries of the Insurgents.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* this morning has a letter from Paris containing the following news of the course of the Insurrection in Spain. Gen. Prime, the leader of the insurgent forces started from Paris and met the Generals who were recently exiled by the Spanish Government at Cadiz. Capt. Malcanpo, of the Spanish Iron clad *Saragossa*, who had declared for the insurgents, brought his guns to bear on the barracks of Cadiz, and compelled the Royal troops garrisoned in the city to surrender. The city having pronounced for the revolution, each General sailed to pre-arranged points on the coast, where each raised the Standard of insurrection and set the movement on foot at his appointed theatre of operations. Despatches from Naples report that insurrections have broken out in Calabria and Sicily in favor of an Italian republic. The Italian Government has taken prompt and strong steps to put a stop to the disorders.

LONDON, Sept. 23.(even.)—The following additional news has been received from Spain. The fortified town of Santona, in the Province of Santurdor, has pronounced for the revolutionists. The railroad and telegraph lines in the south eastern part of Spain have been cut and rapid communication is destroyed. The excitement at Madrid is increasing. The insurgents have issued a proclamation, which says that when they are victorious their future course relative to the Government of the country will be decided by universal suffrage The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid, which is defended by Barricades, but no particulars have been received. The City of Saragossa is actively preparing defences against an anticipated attack by the rebels.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—The Aldermen and Councillors of this city, have passed a resolution, setting forth that as all danger from the Fenian movement has passed away, the time has come for the release of imprisoned Fenians.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Owing to the inability to agree upon the time when referees should be appointed, the proposed match between the St. John, N. B. crew and the Ward Brothers is broken off. Intelligence from Buenos Ayres, to the effect that a storm passed over the city on the 14th Aug. The same day a terrible earthquake visited the west coast, and was attended with the greatest loss of life that has occured there for some time. Numerous vessels were sunk in the harbor, and several houses were blown down.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—There has been a bloody collision in Georgia, between whites and blacks, in which ten of the latter were killed, and forty wounded. Two whites were killed. The whites dispersed a political meeting of blacks which caused the bloodshed. Barkerville, British Columbia, was destroyed by fire on the 15th of September. The loss is estimated at a million dollars. The safest of the banks of British North America and British Columbia were saved.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A cricket match between the All England Eleven and twenty-two of the Canadian players commenced at Montreal yesterday. The Canadians first took the bat, but only made 28 runs. The Englishmen closed the playing with a score of 47, with one wicket down.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—An attempt was made last night to upset the Grand Trunk Train going west, in consequence it is surmised of Mr. O'Reilly Crown Counsel in the Whalen case being on board, ties were placed on the track but the down fright train struck them first, one or two cars were badly damaged.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—In the competition in the "All Comer's International Match," open to all comers of any nation, any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulations, Captain Piers won the first prize of $300, making 38 points at 400 and 800 yards. He could make only two more.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Times* and *Telegraph* have articles this morning on the speech of Reverday Johnson, delivered at Leeds the day before yesterday. The writers exult at the good sense and pacific tone of Mr. Johnson's utterance, and say that if he who knows the whole case is certain of an adjustment of the differences pending between the United States and Great Britain, the public may be sure of it.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from Spain. Gen Pavia, commanding the Royal troops, is marching his forces to attack Serable. The men in good spirits. The report that the Queen of Spain had crossed the frontier into France was premature. She still remains at San Sebastian, but it is rumored that she will soon leave for Pattin the department of the lower Pyrenees.

LONDON, Sept. 24, eve.—The following is the latest news which has been received from Spain:—The Government at Madrid has declared all Spain in a state of siege. Gen. Gauda, who was sent out with a detachment of Royal troops against the Province of Santander, has joined the insurgents. The report is that Gen Prim is marching directly on Madrid are reiterated he is accompanied by Gen. Larand, Duke Delatorre, and the force under his command is 20,000 strong. The Duke Delatorre is said to be acting Provisional President and civil head of the Revolution. He has refused the offers of accommodation made by Gen. Concha from Madrid. The Spanish ships of war in the port of San Sebastian have declared against the Queen, and joined the rebel fleet. The revolutionary leaders have issued a Decree declaring that any officer who orders an attack on the people or patriot soldiers would be adjudged a traitor to his country. Mr Johnson, the American Minster, in reply to an address presented by town Council of Leeds, said that he hoped for a speedy settlement of the differences between England and the United States, and should devote his energies to the end., The United States would certainly do not to detract from its own reputation, and he would get if England should tarnish her honor.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The French Government immediately strengthen its military posts on the frontier. It is reported that Queen Isabell has entered France. There is a rumor that the rebel Gen. Prim has been arrested, but there is no authority as to the fact. The *Press* says that the Spanish army is loyal, and that the insurrection is confined to the provinces of Andulasia and a few seaports. The following official announcement has been received from Madrid: Catalonia, Arragon, and Va'encia are quiet. The *Moniteur* has the following: The revolution in Spain makes no headway. The people are indifferent or repulsive to the project Active measures are taken by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion. The insurgents in in Andulasia are retiring before the Royal troops. The rumored rising of the republicans at Calabria is denied.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The cricket match between the picked twenty-two of Canada and the All England Eleven, was resumed yesterday at Montreal. The Englishmen finished the first innings, and the score stood 210 to 218 for the Canadians. The Canadians will go to the bat on their second innings to-day.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—Owing to the rain it was impossible to continue the cricket match this morning, and it was therefore a drawn game. The All England scored in the first innings 310, and the Canadians only 280, the Eleven left this morning for Boston.

NEW YORK, Sept 26.—Silas James and his cousin, Charles James, were hanged at 10 to-day at Worcester, Mass., for the murder of Joseph G. Clark. Gold closed at 142½.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—No official despatches have been received from Madrid until Friday. The following accounts came from other sources:—The revolution in Spain is the result of the union of the constitutional moderate and Liberal parties, in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement, as the sailors are unpaid, and the greater part of the army has revolted, because they are indignant at the exile of their favorite Generals. The Church, which is bound by every tie to the Queen, resists, and holds the masses in check. As far as it can be ascertained from the various reports received up to the present hour, the insurrection extends throughout the Provinces of Cadiz, Sevilla, Sueda, Granada, Valencia, Alicenta, Algerias, Mataza, Vigo Ferral, Corunna, and Coroda; and many armed bands have appeared in the Provinces of Huesca, Saragossa, Teunel and Navairre. General Para had arrived in the vicinity of Cudova; but his troops were deserting in large numbers; and he was obliged to stop the march, and wait for reinforcements from Badajos, and Curdal Real, which, at last accounts, have not yet reached him.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—The leaders of the so-called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such Candidates for Parliament, as the O'Donoghue in Tralee, John Francis Maguire in Cork, and other usually strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the Fenian agitation have come out strongly in support of the coalition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Canada Board of Agriculture have passed Resolutions recommending the Government to rescind the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle after 1st of October.

[From the Liverpoo *Mercury*, Sept. 12]

The appointment of Lord Mayo to the Governor-Generalship of India is quite as unpopular in that country as it is at home. A telegram from Bombay states that the appointment is unanimously condemned by the Indian press.

A speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims is very probable We are informed that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new American Minister to England, has been instructed by Mr. Seward that all the documents hitherto issued on this question have been cancelled, and that Mr. Johnson is authorised to make such terms with Lord Stanley as he may deem proper.

The Protestant Primate of Ireland has stated, in his visitation charge at Armagh, that if the Irish Church were disestablished the union would, in fact, thereby be dissolved, and Ireland would be constituted a separate State. The Churches of England and Ireland, however, would remain united. The legislature might confiscate the possessions of the Irish clergy and deprive them of their civil rights, but could not sever them from the national church or change them into a sect.

The Dublin Town Council has resolved, by a majority of 32 against 16, to present an address to the Queen praying for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. This is one of those stubborn facts which make apparent the falsity of the oft-repeated assertion that disestablishment is not desired in Ireland.

The Rev. Philip Hains, a Wigan Clergyman, who some time since made a speech in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, has received a hint from the Pastoral Aid Society that the grant he has hitherto received from that society's funds will be discontinued if he does not behave himself better.

Lord Fitzwalter, the chairman of the "Protestant demonstration" at the Crystal Palace three weeks ago, has thought it advisable to repudiate participation in the "objectionable and unworthy sentiment" advanced by one of the speakers, that "Judas Iscariot was a gentleman compared with Mr. Gladstone."

There was a marked and very gratifying decrease in the mortality in this borough last week, the death rate having fallen to 28 per thousand per annum. Diarrhœa, which had latterly killed about 100 persons every week, resulted fatally in only 58 cases; but we notice with regret that the fatality from typhus fever is increasing.

Macadam has one great disadvantage—it wears out tremendously fast. The difference in the cost of maintaining streets where there is heavy traffic paved with square sets and macadamized is something like 40 or 50 per cent. An insuperable object on, however, to the use of square sets in the great thoroughfares, especially where there are shops, is the excessive noise which the traffic over them creates. Some sets, much smaller than the ordinary type, have recently been laid down at the corner of North John Street and Dale Street as an experiment, and are said to combine the noiselessness of macadam with the stability of granite. Mr. Gladstone, at the meeting of the health committee on Thursday, drew attention to this matter, and it was resolved to refer to the borough engineer a proposition for laying down a "breasting" on a principle in Church Street.

There was a good deal of talk at the Liverpool licensing sessions last week about the suppression of drunkenness, and those gentlemen who ventured to assert that the new Parliament would find it necessary to speedily legislate on the subject seem to have arrived at the right conclusion. Under the existing system of licensing we look in vain for a diminution of drunkenness. It is all the same whether we have general or restrictive licensing, for the charge sheet at the police court shows week after week a deplorable list of drunk and disorderly cases. On Monday it included no fewer than 195 names; and it is worth noting, as corroboration of the statement made last week by Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate that 141 of the cases were booked on Saturday night. One of the culprits, a woman, had previously been brought before the court no fewer than 117 times, and on Monday she was sent to prison for a month. Whether, as was suggested last week, this woman should be placed under restraint as a dipsomaniac is a question worthy of the consideration of social reformers. Three more of the cases brought before Mr. Raffles on Monday were those of persons—one man and two women—who whilst suffering from the effects of drink had tried to murder themselves.

Murphy, the itinerant lecturer, has succeeded in stirring up ill-blood in Manchester. Bound over by the local magistrates to keep the peace, and so prohibited from delivering his inflammatory harangues on Popery, Murphy has, with characteristic audacity, nominated himself as a candidate for the city. On Saturday afternoon he delivered his first "election address" to a large mob, who soon grew unruly, and a serious row resulted. The interference of a strong body of police was required to suppress the tumult Several persons were injured in the fray, and others were made prisoners. The disturbances were resumed on Sunday afternoon, when large numbers of people assembled in Chorlton-road, and a serious encounter took place between a Murphyite rabble and an Irish mob, armed with sticks The police separated the combatants and arrested several persons, who were brought before the magistrates on Monday. The [illegible] leader was sent to gaol for two months [illegible] followers were bound over [illegible]

The Anglo [illegible] said, [illegible] betwe[illegible] The [illegible]

The numerous party in France who believe that a war between that country and Prussia is imminent are having their convictions strengthened by the increased interest which the Emperor is manifesting in military matters. His Majesty has recently devoted a large portion of his time to personal inspection of troops; and on Tuesday he visited the camp at Chalons, witnessed a series of experimental trials of artillery, and whilst the infantry went through some movements, and then inspected the ambulance and other establishments in the camp.

The International Congress of Workmen, held this week at Brussels, has adopted resolutions declaring the necessity of regulating strikes, organising societies of resistance for all trades and in all countries, and approving the establishment of councils of arbitration.

The Spanish Government, though it denies that disaffection prevails in the country, is showing by its acts that sedition prevails extensively, and that even the army is not to be trusted. A number of commissioned officers have been recently dismissed from the service because they were suspected of disloyalty to the reigning dynasty; and a batch of non-commissioned officers at Madrid have been arrested. Strong bodies of the civil guard constantly patrol the streets of the capital.

A slight change has occurred in the Italian Cabinet, ill health having compelled Signor Cadona, Minister of the Interior, to resign his post. For the present the duties of the department will be discharged by Count Cantelli, Minister of Public Works.

According to a letter from Rome, a reduction is in course of preparation there in the staff of the higher administration. Pius IX. is said to have long entertained the intention of only allowing two Ministers to subsist, that of Foreign Affairs and that of the Interior, each of which would be confided to a cardinal. Antonelli would retain the first, and Berardi would have the second, in which the finances, justice, police, public works, and arms, would form so many divisions, administered by chiefs of section.

Attempts to promote a revolution in Servia have not ceased with the execution of the alleged murderers of Prince Michael. A journal published in the capital states that new bands of insurgents are being formed in mountainous districts, and that they are bent upon continuing the struggle in expectation of reinforcements coming to their aid. A "National Provisional Government" has been formed by the insurrectionary party in Servia.

It is calculated that Russia has raised in various external money markets during the last twelve months no less than £18,000,000 by state-guaranteed railway loans.

A despatch from Tunis states that all differences with France have been adjusted The Bey is keeping his engagements with the French Government. A mixed commission has inquired into the financial resources of the Regency, and has come to the conclusion that those resources, well administered, are sufficient to provide for the public services and pay off the actual debt

The discovery of extensive goldfields in South Africa is causing great excitement at the Cape. The first reports of the exceeding plenteousness of the auriferous deposits are fully confirmed, and extensive preparations for working the fields were being made. Most naturally, there is already a conflict of authority over the precious territory. The Transvaal Republic was attempting to include the diggings within its boundaries; whilst a number of German travellers were trying to persuade the native chiefs to seek an alliance with Prussia or some other German Power. It is stated, however, that the chiefs prefer an alliance with Great Britain.

The news from various parts of Turkey continues unsatisfactory. An insurgent band, armed with needle-guns, and commanded by a Russian named Seismann, is stated by the last accounts to be watching an opportunity of crossing the frontier into Bulgaria. The Turkish Government, having received information of the proposed expedition, has appealed to the Servian Regency for assistance against the insurgents and, it is said, has also asked for the expulsion from the country of some Russian agents known to be connected with them. The insurgents are so well concealed, however, that the efforts of the Servian authorities to discover them have hitherto been unsuccessful.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Mr. Editor:

On the 22nd inst., we attended an interesting concert in the new hall, now in course of completion, at Egmont Bay. Although it was only serving as a rehearsal to a fortnight and more public entertainment, yet it would have done credit to some of the city performers. The music was among the most touching and comical selections, and appeared to please the audience admirably, if we are to judge that from their repeated applauses. But what drew forth the most hearty laughter from the audience, were the dramatical plays. They appeared so natural that some thought they were really viewing the parties whom the actors represented. Old Sambo was so comically represented that the admiration and applause of the audience could hardly be suppressed to have the play continued. Over £60 was realized, and it is to be hoped that the hall will be filled at the repetition of this concert, of which due notice will be given

AN ACADIAN.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, *Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our* SOLE *Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 30, 1868.

THE TODD PROPERTY.

Judging from the tone of the last *Islander*, we should be inclined to say that a greater piece of jugglery was never attempted to be practised than that by which the Hon. J. C. Pope sought to effect a sale of the Todd property to the Government. The editor of the *Islander* admits that he has been the Artful Dodger in the matter, as in the case of the Worrell Estate. He applies to Mr. Todd to know if he will sell his estate to his brother, the Hon. J. C. Pope. Mr. Todd, it appears, consents upon certain conditions, which are known only to himself and to the Popes. In the meantime a paragraph appeared in this paper, regretting that Mr. Pope should place himself in the position of a middle-man, when he knew that the Government was willing, as far as possible, to wipe out the leasehold system, and that the tenants themselves would be much better pleased to be the debtors of the Government than of any landlord, however humane he might be. This, we doubt not, led to the correspondence which appeared in last week's paper. Well, after all the correspondence, what do we find? Why that Mr. Pope is not the owner of the Todd property at all, and had no power to make a bargain with the Government. This is what we conclude from the editorial of the *Islander*, as also from a notice from the Hon. J. C. Pope—as agent of the estate—to the tenants thereon, calling upon them to pay up forthwith all rents and arrears of rents. So, that, all the tenants have gained by the intermeddling of the Popes, is a peremptory order to pay up their back-rents! What a commentary upon Mr. Pope's professions—that he did not wish to gain anything out of the tenants. The only object on earth which Mr. Pope could have had in offering to the Government an estate which was not his own, was to endeavor to make a little political capital for the next election. The *Islander* grinds out two columns of sickening stuff for this object. Spleen is its most prominent feature [illegible] and the monuments of their ability can be seen any day by walking out the Brighton Road and taking a view at these beautiful structures, the Victoria Barracks. In imitation of the *Islander*, we feel inclined to stick in here half a line of points of exclamation; but we think our point is clear without fictitious aid. That celebrated magazine, with the iron spikes, the construction of which was so thoroughly exposed in the Supreme Court, and in the press, by Mark Butcher, Esq., is another monument of the ability of our friend and his colleagues. Whenever the present Government shall begin to exhibit such a precocious genius, we shall eye them rather suspiciously. So far they have managed public affairs economically and well. They have saved to the tax-payers of the country large sums entailed upon them by their predecessors. They have paid off a large share of the public debt, they have relieved a considerable number from the thraldom of landlordism, they have raised the teachers' salaries, and they have not increased the public burden by so much as a penny piece. In the absence of anything like public works, what more could be expected from them? Every reasonable man will admit that they have done well. But to return to the Todd Estate again, we do not think that the Government would be justified, without a vote of the Legislature, in giving Mr. Pope what he asked for that estate. The Government were empowered last winter to spend £10,000, if they thought proper to do so, in purchasing any small estates which might be in the market during the recess. Part of that amount was so expended; but the balance was not sufficient to effect a purchase of the Todd estate. Strongly as we desire to see every leaseholder in this Island a freeholder, we cannot help thinking that the Government, under the circumstances, would not be justified in purchasing just now the Todd estate, or in giving the high figure asked for it. In justice to every section of the country, the opinion of the Legislature should be first sought; and if, after due consideration, it is deemed expedient to make a purchase, then let it be made and there will be no difficulty in the way. Mr. Pope, in our opinion, has been simply playing a political game of battle d'or and shuttle-cock with Mr. Todd's tenants, for his own amusement, and with the view of embarrassing the Government. The manner in which he chucks the tenants about may be gratifying to him, but must be rather annoying to them. For the life of us we cannot understand why, if he did not desire to make a profit out of them, he should seek to buy their lands and immediately offer to resell them to the Government. It would require a large stretch of credulity to believe anything of the kind, and hence his reticence when questioned by Mr. Hensley as to the terms upon which he purchased from Mr. Todd. He dug a pitfall for the Government, and he has fallen in himself. His offer to the Government was a most bare-faced affair. Had he obtained the exorbitant price demanded, he could have made his bargain with Mr. Todd and pocketed a handsome sum. Fortunately the Government was not empowered to close a bargain with him, and now it comes to light that he is not the owner at all, but simply the grinding agent, determined to exact the pound of flesh from the unfortunate tenants. What do the public think of this jugglery; what do the tenants think of this amiable agent?

WHAT IS HE TO BE CALLED?—The last despatch from the Colonial Minister has not only deprived the Lieut. Governor of the title of "His Excellency," but it will have [illegible] effect upon the Legislative Council. All the members of the existing Council are to have the title of "Honorable" for life; but there is a vacancy to be filled up in that body before long; and we suppose the newly-elect will be simply styled plain "Mister." This will be rather invidious. The new member will stand among his colleagues something like a fox without a tail—at once a warning and an example of the encroaching power of the Dominion. After the next General Election, too, there is likely to be an infusion of new blood into the Legislative Council, which will make confusion worse confounded in this matter. The idea of one portion of the same Body standing in an inferior position to another portion is absurd. We wonder if the successor of the late Hon. Jas. Yeo in the Legislative Council will be spoken of as "His Honor" by his brother members, or as "the member for the First District of Prince County?" Of course this is a small matter; but small as it is, it has not been considered too insignificant for the Dominion Government, as we conceive, to dabble in. This sort of interference should be repudiated by the Colony, which owes no allegience to the Dominion. It remains to be seen what course the Lieutenant Governor will pursue with reference to his deprivation of the title which he has worn ever since he received Her Majesty's Commission, and to which, we believe, he is still entitled, seeing that he receives his appointment direct from the Queen; and not from the Governor-General of Canada, as do the Lieut. Governors of the Provinces of the Dominion. With respect to the matter of Councillors, however, we trust that when the Legislature meets, the despatch alluded to will be warmly discussed, and bring forth a vigorous protest against the encroachment upon the rights of the Council.

AN inquest was held on Monday forenoon, before Dr. Beer, one of Her Majesty's Coroners for Queen's County, on view of the body of Isabella Livingston, of Nine Mile Creek. The deceased was a woman of over 80 years of age, and was found on Saturday evening last floating near the steamboat wharf. There was a very severe wound on the forehead. It seems she had left Mrs. Gilligan's about four o'clock, p. m., with the intention of crossing over in the steamboat, and must have lost her way. The jury returned a verdict as follows:—"That the deceased came to her death by drowning on Friday evening last, near the steamboat or Pope's wharf, having received a severe blow on the forehead; as to how the injury to the head was produced there is no evidence before the jury to show.

STEWART CAMPBELL, Esq., M. P. COMING.—The St. John *Freeman* says that this gentleman, who, as our readers may be aware, is a member of the Dominion Parliament for Guysboro, N. S., is about to start from Canada on a visit to this Island. We do not know whether his visit has anything political connected with it or not; if it has, a worse agent could not be selected. Mr. Campbell was elected as an Anti; but on going to Ottawa, he suddenly accepted "the situation," much to the disgust of his friends in Nova Scotia, who do not hesitate to say that he betrayed them.

OFFICIAL despatches from Spain, up to the 22d, admit that an insurrection has broken out at Madrid. The *Moniteur* has the following in regard to the Royal Army of Spain,—Gen. Chestl commands in Catalonia, Arragon and Valencia, and Gen. Movalichez in Andalusia. A French fleet has been ordered to Spain to protect French residents. The Spanish army seems loyal, and in consequence, the insurrection is getting on slowly, the people being indifferent and repulsive to it. The Insurgents in Andalusia are retiring before the advance of the Royal Troops.

Governor Scott, of S. Carolina, in a reply to the remonstrance of the white citizens of Spartanburgh against negroes arming and drilling, says there are many whites doing the same. This bit of news from Gov. Scott is refreshing, and shows that the Governor is willing to give the white boys a chance for their lives—a pretty state of affairs in the neighboring Republic, when negroes are considered equal if not superior to whites.

THE steamship *Louisiana* arrived at New York on the 17th [illegible] inst.