He trod cautiously along the passage, until he came to a flight of steps, or rather a ladder of wood, against the side of the rock, and which apparently led to another fissure about ten feet above. Corney Ragg began to ascend the creaking stairs with extreme caution, and found himself, in a few moments, at the mouth of a kind of cavern, through which there was a strong draught. Corney did not hesitate a moment, but pushed on, and soon caught sight of a glimmering light a little ahead. He trod now with all the cat-like caution of a house-breaker, and in a moment more found himself by the open door of a room, once a part of the cave, but divided off by a strong partition. Beside this door was a ladder which led perpendicularly up the side of the rock.

All this Cornelius Ragg took in at a glance, but he quickly turned to the door itself, and started to find himself close to Ralph Regin. His back was turned towards him, and he stooped towards the floor, over a hole. Then Cornelius Ragg saw him draw a small bag from his pocket, which, from the sound, he knew to be money, and throw it down upon other money, after which he dropped a stone over the hole and began to rise.

Cornelius Ragg gave him no time to catch him, but turned back and reached his room as rapidly as possible, quite satisfied with the discovery he had made.

He slept soundly until next morning, without further disturbance, and rose late. He was about to leave his room and set his master free, when he heard voices, and crept out cautiously to listen. He distinctly saw the person of a sentry with his back turned toward the door of the room in which his master was confined. He also distinctly caught the sound of many men talking.

It was quite evident that Regin had received a considerable accession of strength during the night.

Cornelius Ragg quietly gathered up his tools, slipped out of his door, shut it behind him, and turning to the right, began following the path which the master of the house had shown him the day before. As he expected, at the top of the last ladder there was an opening. It was in the centre of a thicket.

Corney Ragg did not stop to examine the view. He saw a track before him, leading eastward, and he determined, to avail himself of his liberty, to place as long a distance between himself and Hackett as possible, quite satisfied that he was thus best serving the interests of his master.

To have attempted to rescue him under the circumstances, would have been to have run too great a risk.

II.

When Ralph Regin found in the morning that Cornelius Ragg had made use of his old schooling as a house-breaker to escape from the Frog's Hole, his rage and fury knew no bounds. At early dawn a party of Indians and white men, headed by Simon Girty, had arrived at the Hole on a secret expedition, in which Ralph Regin was concerned, and for which the use of his house was required. This had made him, for a short time, neglect attending to his own private affairs, especially as the arrival of this band to a certain extent served his purpose.

It was some consolation to know that Andrew Carstone was safe. He little feared the law, which could scarcely reach the outlaw in his den, while it would have been equally hopeless to have contended against two men like the merchant and Ragg, had they remained free in their movements on his premises.

What dark thoughts passed through his mind—what gloomy ideas, the necessary consequences of former crimes, came to him in the morning—it would be hard to say. In detaining Andrew Carstone, he had no fixed object in view; he knew not how he was to get rid of him. Like many other criminals, he kept him a prisoner and trusted to the chapter of accidents.

And Kate came not back.

This was another source of uneasiness. He had, however, little time to think, as one who had much influence over him, and whom he rather feared, required his services. He was to aid in another crime—of a much lighter nature, it is true; but when once begun, who shall say where the career of vice and guilt will stop?

[illegible] he was [illegible] when he became. He raged and fumed, and, we fear, swore, so terrible was the reaction from the previous night's hope. He called to Ragg—to Hackett—promised and threatened; all to no purpose. At last, however, he sank down exhausted, and soon becoming calmer, kneeled to the Almighty and besought his assistance in his new, unexpected, and sore trial. He received food and water, but not one of the men would answer any questions relative to his fate.

He heard at last that Ragg had escaped, and this came at once like a ray of hope.

And he listened, and listened, and listened, but all in vain, for one sound of a gentle voice which he might trace to be that of his long-lost child, whom he had come to seek, over the briny waves, through the wild forests, and amid dangers and difficulties of no common order. He felt that one light laugh from his child would repay him tenfold for all he had suffered and might suffer still.

In youth we love our mother, in manhood we almost worship the dear companion given to cheer our way; but when we reach the happy time when we are fathers and mothers, it is then that we first know the full richness of love, of love that is pure and almost as holy as our awful love for the Being who gave us birth. At all events, the deep gushing impulse of the heart, that floods with golden light and makes beautiful our offspring, even when not beautiful to the world, the yearning fondness that is instinctive, the tender solicitude it excites, make the love of children the most heavenly of human feelings.

It was with very different feelings that Ralph Regin waited and waited for Kate—for the girl who came not, who was to come no more within his guilty walls. In her he lost a treasure he could ill afford to lose—the very source of wealth. It is true he had riches he could not spend; but in some the thirst for gold is as the thirst for drink—insatiable. 'Tis always more, more, more, even when they know not what to do with that they have.

Towards evening the Frog's Hole was again silent. It was tenanted only by Ralph, his wife, the negress, and two renegade white men.

The rest had started up the country in the hope of rescuing Amy Moss from the Indians. Two parties were thus seeking to aid her escape, though from very different motives.

To be Continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your issue of the 25th ult., you published a series of resolutions which were passed at a meeting of the Tenant Union, held at Campbelton, Lot 4, on the 10th ult., condemnatory of my conduct towards the Tenant Union. I deny that I acted in any way which any impartial man would consider detrimental to the best interests of the Association.

As a warm friend and sympathizer of the Tenants, I attended several meetings of the Union, and in proof of my good will towards the Tenants, paid one pound for my son and myself into the funds of the Association; and I believe that no man on the Island wished it a more successful issue than I did, but not wishing to place myself in a position which would embarrass my judgment, I did not sign the pledge to resist the payment of rent, as I have always paid my rent, and intend continuing to do so so long as I am able, and have done so before it was demanded of me; but at the same time, nothing would give me more pleasure than to see this Island free from the rental grievances that are so detrimental to its best interests. Circumstances rendered it necessary for me to complete an arrangement respecting a part of my farm, but in doing so I did not go to the agent in an underhanded manner, as alluded to in the published resolutions of the meeting, but openly and in open day, without dread or fear, and done my business with him. And, Sir, I would not part with the privilege of acting, doing, and regulating my own private affairs according to my own judgment, to any man or body of men on the face of the globe.

The resolution also published me as a rotten member, but as I never signed the pledge to resist the payment of rent, they cannot boast of cutting or lopping me off, as I was not a member, but a sympathizer and well-wisher of the Tenant Union.

A resolution was also passed to sue me for the Tenant Union books, and money embezzled and fraudulently kept by me. I deny the charge, and do hereby defy any person or persons connected with the Tenant Union of Campbelton to prove any fraud or deceit committed by me against the Tenant Union fund. The amount of money paid to me for the fund of the Tenant Union was five pounds four shillings. Four pounds five shillings and three pence of the sum received, I handed over to Mr. Robert Stewart, the general treasurer of the Tenant Union, for which sum the same gentleman signed a receipt, which will be seen in the Tenant Union book. I paid to Mr. John McDougald, fourteen shillings and nine pence. A few shillings more I paid for the book, some writing paper, and a few candles. The fourteen shillings and nine pence was paid to Mr. McDougald by me, by order of the Committee at Campbelton, when he went on as a delegate to attend the meeting of the Central Committee on the first Tuesday in September last.

Now, Mr. Editor, the above is a correct statement of my connection with the Tenant Union, and I think that any man knowing me, knows that I am incapable of embezzling or fraudulently using funds entrusted to my care, and by giving insertion to this letter, you will oblige

Your humble servant,

JAMES SULLIVAN.

Campbelton, Nov. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Now that the soldiers have returned to their winter quarters, after an inglorious expedition of eight or ten days, in assisting the Deputy Sheriff to serve writs and collect rent at the bayonet's point, it may not be out of place to review briefly the effects which such proceedings are intended to have on this Island. When mischief has been perpetrated, or a serious error committed, a great number of persons are always ready to offer advice; they pretend that they prophesied exactly what would be the result of any proceeding which the people had in hands—that they knew how such an organization as the Tenant League would end, and that the people were fools to allow themselves to be induced to join it. There are two facts, however, which the Tenant League movement has brought to light, and which it would be well for the people to make a note of. They are these:—the tyrannical and arbitrary Government we have to deal with—a Government which had its existence in deception and false promises, whose course has been one of chicanery and fraud, and whose career is about to terminate after overburdening the Colony with debt, amidst the curses of the tenantry, whom they have driven to desperation—and in the folly of any number of people allowing themselves to be led into new and untried courses or modes of action, unless by men of known and acknowledged ability and proved experience. But it appears from circumstances which have leaked out latterly, that the Messrs. Popes, and, I suppose, the Government with them, have in contemplation a deeper scheme for the suppression of the Constitution than the majority of the people are yet aware of. It is rumored—and the rumor has about it a great deal of probability—that the Government are advisedly reckless in their expenditure of the public money, and that they are putting the country to all the expense they possibly can, and that, too, without consulting their supporters in the Legislature. It is expected that by acting in this manner, when the estimates are brought down next winter, and the House of Assembly asked to pass the money votes, which will be enormous, in reference to the building of barracks, the bringing of soldiers here, and the transporting of them about from settlement to settlement, that those men who were never consulted about these matters will naturally refuse to pay the bills. The Executive Government can then represent to the Imperial authorities that the troops whom they were obliged to bring here to enforce the laws incurred a great deal of expense, and that the peoples' representatives now refuse to meet those demands, and ask Her Majesty's Government to interfere in the matter. In this case it is confidently predicted that the Crown will resume the right of governing the Colony, and that our constitution will be summarily suppressed. [illegible] the people should take some decided steps at once in reference to our local politics. The men who rule us now are evidently not calculated to promote the best interests of the Colony; they have proved themselves unworthy of the confidence of a free people, and their services should be speedily dispensed with. Why not call meetings and agitate for the overthrow of the Government? Why not circulate petitions and have them numerously signed, calling upon His Honor the Administrator to dissolve the Legislature? Where are the leaders of the Tenant Union that they do not act in this matter, or are there no other men who will take their place? After the winter it may be too late. We may find ourselves some day, without our knowledge or consent, an appendage to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and then we will have ample time to reflect upon our situation and accuse ourselves of lethargy and indolence. There is another subject in this connection that seems strangely inconsistent at the present time. I refer to the Government Proclamation, in which we are called upon to observe a day of "General Thanksgiving," for the "inestimable blessings of a plentiful harvest." Of course, the Proclamation in itself is all right, and under ordinary circumstances should be obeyed with alacrity; but when people are threatened to be shot down, and when the results of their labors and of "God's" providence and goodness in bestowing upon them a "plentiful harvest" are ruthlessly seized upon, and the prospect of starvation stares them in the face in the beginning of a cold and bitter winter, is it not a solemn mockery of the mercy of Almighty God to recommend these men to observe a day of "Thanksgiving" for what they do not enjoy. If the Executive Government was what it ought to be, the people might pay some respect to its mandates; but when there are serious doubts existing as to the orthodoxy of some of its members, and when the fruits of their policy in deep rooted and general discontent are before us, we may well be excused if we treat the advice of the Executive Council with slight respect.

Yours, etc.,

AN ELECTOR.

Queen's County, Nov. 26th, 1865.

The Herald.

Wednesday, December 6, 1865.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The latest instructions from the Washington Government plainly indicate that the Treaty commonly known by the above name, which has existed between the United States and the British American Provinces for nearly ten years, will undoubtedly be discontinued in March next. Various influences have combined to force the American Government to this course. Among the foremost of these influences may be mentioned the *political*. During the recent struggle in which the Republic has been engaged for national existence, Great Britain became extremely obnoxious to the people and Government of the United States—whether justly so or not, we do not now propose to discuss. For reasons more or less well grounded, the British American Provinces have also fallen into disfavor with their Republican neighbors. Canada, we know, was the rendezvous for a fair share of "Southern chivalry"—there they hatched their plots, and thence issued their plundering expeditions. St. John also furnished a portion of the desperadoes that captured the *Chesapeake*, and Halifax formed the head-quarters for the blockade-running fleet. The Americans could not fail to see that neutral territory was thus violated with impunity, and turned into an enemy's plotting-ground, to the no small danger and annoyance of American citizens. The danger thus *experienced* from the outlying Provinces of a powerful foreign country, no less than the danger to be *dreaded* by the Republic in any future civil or foreign war, would naturally lead the Americans to absorb these Provinces, as a measure of self-preservation—by mildly coercive measures, if possible, and perhaps by force, if necessary. Hence, in our opinion, the cause of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty—the importance of which to the Provinces the Americans well know. Of course, in imputing this motive to the American Government, we speak hypothetically; but whatever truth there may be in our supposition, we are well aware that many local interests have combined commercial men and speculators in the North in their hostility to the existing treaty. Even the most moderate men in the North—those who view the matter in a purely commercial light—are of opinion that the treaty has been of more advantage to the Provinces than to the States, and that, in the present financial condition of the country, *free trade* with the Provinces would be suicidal to the manufacturing interests of the Union. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, a very moderate and impartial paper, whilst in favor of negotiating a new treaty not materially different from the existing one, delivers itself as follows:—

"The financial condition of neither country will for the present admit of absolutely free trade. For Canada to admit all manufactures free of duty, would be to leave her almost without revenue or financial resource; and to admit them free from the United States would involve a similar free admission from the mother country—since nobody supposes that the home government would sanction a treaty thus discriminating against British manufactures. On the other hand, for us to admit Canadian manufactures free, with the present heavy excise tax upon the domestic production, would not only transfer all our manufacturing capital to Canadian soil, but our whole import trade in that line from our Atlantic to Canadian ports. All the markets of the country would be flooded with cheap manufactures bearing Canadian brands, driving out the home-made article, and leaving our sea-board custom houses without occupation or revenue. Hence we see that a general and free exchange of products, so pertinaciously clamored for by some politicians claiming to represent our manufacturing interest, is neither possible nor desirable in the present state of affairs."

This, we say, is from an extremely moderate paper, devoted almost exclusively to commercial matters, and even it would desire to see the Americans enjoy better terms in any new treaty that may be negotiated than they have hitherto done under the old one. But there are others in the Eastern and Western States, a powerful party which represents the manufacturing interests and the speculators in breadstuffs, whose influence is altogether thrown against the existing treaty, and the latest advices show that the scale inclines to them, and that the Treaty is doomed. Our Colonial statesmen, truly estimating the immense value of that Treaty to these Provinces, have, in view of its abrogation, earnestly set themselves to work to provide a substitute. Free trade with the West Indies, Cuba, Brazil, and Mexico, is the scheme which has suggested itself to the Canadian Cabinet, and received the approval of Her Majesty's Government. A Delegation, consisting of members of the various Colonial Governments interested, has already started for England on this mission, the result of which, whether entirely successful or not—and we have our own doubts as to Cuba especially—will in no degree compensate for the loss of the Treaty about to expire. We shall be glad, however, to know that the Delegation has been successful in forming a commercial treaty with the places named, and that the fruits resulting from its operation will be so important as to nullify the evils which may reason- [illegible] Treaty with the United States. In another article we shall resume the subject—the importance of which it would be folly to deny—and consider how the "political situation" of the Colonies will be effected by the repeal of the existing Treaty, and the negotiation of one with the countries we have already mentioned.

Bad News for the Confederates.—From a despatch dated "St. John, N. B., Nov. 30," we learn that Judge Ritchie has been appointed Chief Justice, in room of the late Chief Justice Parker. J. W. Weldon has been appointed Judge, and J. W. Cudlip a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. Some of our local Confederates, judging, no doubt, by their own mercenary motives, lately announced with much chuckling confidence, that the Hon. Mr. Smith, the Leader of the anti-Confederate Government of the Sister Province, would eagerly grasp at the vacant Judgeship, which, having secured, the Government from which he resigned, would soon fall to pieces. Delightful prospect for the patriotic schemers. It must, however, be now evident to them, and to the people of the Provinces generally, that the anti-Confederate Leaders, in defending what they believe and know to be the rights and privileges of their fellow-Colonist, can reject the highest office in the land, when an acceptance of such might lead to a defeat of their principles. We think we might search the ranks of the Confederate leaders, and search them in vain, for such an example of self-denial, as has been set by the Hon. Mr. Smith. Long may he continue to be the honored leader of a people who are determined to zealously guard their rights and liberties.

St. Dunstan's Temperance Society.—Thomas Kelly, Esq., lectured, according to announcement, before this Society on Monday night last. The Hall was very well filled on the occasion, by a promiscuous audience, who listened with decorous attention to the lecture while being delivered. Mr. Kelly is a very impressive speaker, and handled his subject well,—the prominent points being brought out with much skill. His first appearance before a Charlottetown audience has been a decided success, for although the subject of Temperance be considered dry and hackned, yet it was treated by him in so original and able a manner, that he rivited the attention of the audience for upwards of an hour. The impression which he left upon his hearers was of the most favorable kind, and induced many at the close of the proceedings to enroll themselves under the banner of Temperance. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Lecturer, to which he appropriately responded. The City Amateur Band was in attendance, and played several airs in good style.

The Editor of the New York "Times," having in an article on the Fenians, made statements which that body deemed personally libellous on its leaders, was called upon by a Mr. Killian, under instructions from Col. O'Mahony, Head Centre, to retract these statements, which he refused to do, and was thereupon challenged to give the "satisfaction" due from one gentleman to another, or in other words to prove his courage by an appeal to pistols. This was also refused, and thus the matter rests. We may give the correspondence next week as a curiosity in its way.

The New Brunswick Executive have refused to appoint a Commissioner to act with the Commissioners from Canada. So says the *St. John Freeman*.

The "Unionist" stated that Mr. Cardwell told Mr. Annand in effect that the British Government had determined that Confederation must be carried, and that there was no use in opposing it. The "Morning Chronicle" says:—

"We are authorised to give a flat contradiction to the version of Mr. Annand's alleged conversation with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of Confederation, published in the "Unionist" of yesterday."

On our last page will be found a letter signed "Oscar," which recently appeared in the St. John "Globe." It deals with the Despatch of Mr. Secretary Cardwell to His Excellency Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, Governor of Nova Scotia, which has been reproduced in our local press. Oscar's letter is worthy an attentive perusal.

A smart lad who is desirous of becoming a clerk in a first-class dry goods store, has a chance now, as will be seen by referring to our advertising columns. Application must be made in the person's own hand writing, addressed to "X," and left at or sent to this office.

A fellow was apprehended on Saturday night last for attempting to pass spurious silver coins of the denomination of the English half Crown. We understand he is now in jail awaiting his trial. We hope this will put people on their guard in receiving silver and other coins from suspicious characters.

The Commander of the British steamer *Bulldog* seems to have fought his ship with a pluck and determination, after she was aground, and in the face of a masked battery, in a manner which does him the utmost credit. When we take into consideration the fact that he was only resenting a barbarous outrage upon his country's flag and the laws of civilized nations, the conduct of the American Captain in refusing assistance to get the steamer off, was churlish and contemptible. It may be remembered that the cause of the fracas was the Haytien rebel commander taking by force out of the house of the British Consul several subjects of President Jeffrard, who had taken refuge there, and shooting them down upon the spot. Such conduct required instant satisfaction or chastisement. The former was refused, and in inflicting the latter, the "Bulldog" unluckily got aground. The loss of the vessel will be a serious affair for the Captain, who will of course be tried by court martial; but we hope it will turn out to have been one of those accidents beyond the reach of any ordinary precaution. How unlike the Commander of the *De Soto* was that of the American Captain in the assault by Admiral Hope upon the Chinese forts, who, when he saw English sailors in a great strait, cried out "blood is thicker than water," and gallantly dashed in.

News by Telegraph.

FROM THE STATES.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 26.

A collision occurred last night on the Mississippi, seven miles above Helena, between the steamer *Niagara* and *Post Boy*. The *Niagara* sunk in twenty feet of water, and one hundred of the deck passengers, mostly discharged colored soldiers, were drowned. The cabin passengers and crew were saved.

New York, Nov. 26.

[illegible] Quarter in Union Square. They pay $1,000 per month for the building.

A letter from the Anderson Stockade, Georgia, dated 31st ult., shows some further revelations of its horrors in evidence of the inhumanities practiced there, and details of its repulsiveness.

Nov. 27.

Intelligence from the Rio Grande gives the following:—"The Matamoras *Ranchero* of the 10th inst., says the firing on the steamer Antonio from the north side of the Rio Grande on Tuesday last, was one of the most dastardly outrages perpetrated on the frontier. The Antonio having on board a detachment of marines and two field pieces, was forcing her way up the river under a heavy fire by the combined forces of the Liberals, when she grounded 7 miles below the city, and while engaged with the enemy on the Mexican side, a furious fire at long range was opened on her from the neutral bank, which was effective in wounding two marines. The Liberals on the north bank were dressed in United States Federal uniforms. The French commander refrained from returning the fire from the Texas bank."

Breadstuffs and provisions lower and dull; whiskey firm. Gold 147¼.

Nov. 28.

No credence whatever is given in official circles to the published rumor of a collision between our forces and Maximilian's troops on the Rio Grande. A mutiny occurred in the 5th Regt. of colored troops of Jacksonville, Florida, in quelling which the Lieut. Colonel was shot in the hand and several of the mutineers wounded.

Dec. 1, p.m.

The Herald's Toronto despatch says that the Board of Trade last night resolved to hold a great International Council and Banquet at an early day in favor of Reciprocity and the Georgian Bay Canal. Annexation Clubs are springing up all over Lower Canada.

Two members of the Canadian Parliament, Messrs Galt and Scott, arrived in Washington yesterday to be present at the opening of Congress.

A Washington despatch says positive information is to the effect that the relations of our Government with France and England are entirely satisfactory. There is no possibility of serious disturbance.

Napoleon's speculation is very unpopular with the French, and he will withdraw his forces from Mexico as soon as he can do so without compromising his dignity.

Gold 147.

Dec. 2.

The North Carolina Legislature have ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. There were only six dissenting voices.

Four thousand bales Government cotton were burned at Columbia, Miss., on the 25th ult., loss $1,000,000. Caused by an incendiary.

It is estimated that 200,000 persons both white and black in Alabama, will have to be furnished with food until they raise it for themselves.

The Freedmens Bureau are taking steps to relieve these people.

A letter from Canada estimates the number of Fenians in Canada at 62,000, half of which are already armed.

Gold 148¾.

Dec 2.

A fire early this morning on State and Bridge streets destroyed three large bonded warehouses, together with 70,000 bales of cotton and other merchandise. The buildings were six stories and are in complete ruins.—It is reported that seven or eight persons were killed by the falling walls. Loss estimated at $2,000,000.

Flour 5 a 10 cents lower.

Wheat dull and drooping.

Corn declining.

Whiskey dull.

Provisions quiet.

Gold 147.

FROM EUROPE.

Nov. 29,

Additional foreign news per the "Nova Scotian."

It is stated that the cold weather has no effect on the cattle disease—frost and rain rather aggravating it.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, has again been remanded for further examination. Martin Higgins, reported to be another Head Centre, has been arrested at Tuam, and committed for trial.

The Dublin "Evening Mail" states that a person who was despatched from New York in September last had arrived with credentials to appoint another Head Centre in place of Stephens; that he accomplished his mission and returned. The name of the new Head Centre is to be kept secret.

The London "Times" says the general wish of leading persons in Liverpool seems to be, that England should, in conjunction with France and America, take prompt steps to put a permanent stop to the proceedings of Spain in South America; and says that measures in support of that view, are likely to be adopted in London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and other trading centres.

The *Daily News* is indignant with the tone of the military despatches and newspaper correspondence from Jamaica, which, it thinks, proves that the ferocity we denounce in savages, can take possession of English hearts, and mercy and justice can be forgotten by English officers as throughly as by Indians or Cossacks. The *Times* says the authorities of Jamaica have acted with commendable promptness, the chief rebels having been tried by Martial law, and at once executed.

The Emperor of Austria will shortly be crowned King of Hungary and Crotia.

The French army is to be reduced 44,000.

The Cholera is still at Naples. There is none at Rome.

The London *Star* says the new Diplomatic correspondence is chiefly remarkable for the withdrawal of Mr. Adams, of the offer of arbitration.

Gold 148.

Nov. 30, p.m.

News from Venezuela says, that a party headed by Gen. Miranda in Truxillo, was entirely destroyed in a battle. The General was left dead on the field. The ex-Emperor of Soluque of Hayti had arrived at Santiago de Cuba en route to St. Thomas, having been repelled from Jamaica. Cape Haytien had been bombarded by two English war vessels, and reduced to ashes. Geffrard's troops are in possession of the ruins. Many of the rebels perished and the rest fled. The insurrection in Hayti has terminated. Under orders from Spain all negroes landed from Slavery are to be returned to Africa.

Gold 148.

Headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood in New York.—The officers of the general Fenian Brotherhood have transferred their headquarters in New York to a large and costly building, known as the Moffat mansion, situated directly at the head of Union Square, near the Everett House. The new quarters are altogether superior to any which the Fenian society, or any society, financial, political, or commercial, has ever before occupied in this country. On the first floor are the financial rooms, consisting of a large bank-like office with desks, railings, &c., where moneys are received, bonds disposed of, accounts kept, &c. Adjoining is a sort of vault, with safe, &c., where the more valuable office papers and books, with bonds we suppose, are to be secured. A splendid central apartment will be used for financial negotiations, &c. Then the reception room, a capacious and [illegible] apartment, lays ready to receive "the proudest republican in all the land." A library, with martial records from the famous fight at Ventry Harbor to the campaign on Grant's lines, besides tactics of war and statesmanship, diplomacy and "conspiracy," as worked out by "red revolutionists" in all times and places; also miscellaneous works and maps from "The last Fenian survey of Ireland," back to the most noted record of the Sanscrit tongue, invite the studious to pass a calm hour in this "Tara of the United States," as an original Philadelphian has denominated it. The President of the society has his office and private room on the second floor. Another suite is allotted to the secretary of military matters. A military board of examination and a secretary of matters civil are also to operate on this floor. The hall, offices, and Committee room of the Brotherhood's Senate occupy the third story. The fourth consists of small chambers, &c., which may be used as sleeping apartments by the clerks. The building is well arranged throughout.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Steamer Island City.—The Steamer "Island City" owned by the proprietors of the "Commerce" and "Greyhound," and running from Charlottetown to the Northern Gulf ports in connection with those steamers, has closed her operations for the season, and arrived here from Charlottetown on Sunday with a cargo of produce and sailed for Boston Monday evening. The "Island City" has had an eventful history. She was originally a packet in the British Channel, and called the "Scotia," under which name she sailed from a British port with a cargo to run the blockade when she was captured in attempting to enter Charleston harbor, taken to Boston and named the "General Bank." Afterwards she was purchased by some parties to run as a packet between Boston, St. Jonn, N. B., and this port. This intention was not carried out, but after remaining in the harbor for some months, her name was changed to the "Fanny and Jenny," and she was sent to Bermuda. In attempting to run the blockade into Wilmington from Bermuda, she was again captured, taken to Boston, and sold after which she fell into the hands of her present proprietors, and was named the "Island City." She is said to be a capital sea-boat, and very well suited for the business in which she has been employed during the past Summer.—Hx. *Cit.*

City Improvements.—Some spell has come over Charlottetown at last. By the report of the City Council's proceedings, we see that the New Market House has at length been contracted for, and is to be completed by September next. We learn that the hay market is to be on King's Square, the wood market on Rochfort Square, and that a fish market is to be provided near one of the Wharfs. But this is not all. During the present week the north end of Queen Square has assumed the appearance of a young forest. It has been tastefully laid out under the Superintendence of Hon. Dr. Young, and planted around with a variety of trees, most of them being fir, with a fair mixture of Beech, Birch, Maple, &c. The rare specimens will follow when proper ones can be obtained.

Trade with Brazil, &c.—The Governments of the several Provinces have appointed men to negociate in this matter. The Canadian Commissioners are the Hon Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary, Hon. Thos Ryan, M.L.C. and Mr. Dunscombe, the Collector of Customs at Quebec. W. Smith, Esq., Collector of Customs at St. John, will represent New Brunswick, and the Hon. Mr. Pope, Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia will be represented by the Hon James McDonald, and T. LeVescoute, M.P.P. The Commissioners are shortly to meet in England and proceed to Brazil.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dundas were to leave Liverpool, for Halifax, on Saturday last, and may be expected here on Thursday or Friday next.—Pat.

[illegible] in Nova Scotia no less than thirty-two Bands of Hope.