'You are not perhaps, so ill as you fancy. You have sent for me, having raised hopes long since dead. If there be any truth in the promise you hold out, there shall be not only no means spared to save you, but you shall be provided for life.'

'Mr. Carstone, I have wronged you—do you promise entire forgiveness, and more, protection if I live?' asked the man in a faint voice.

'Forgiveness and protection,' said Mr. Carstone solemnly.

'Oh, sir, I was but a boy—I am but thirty-five now; and Hackett and Sir Charles did bribe me—I was very poor.

'Sir Charles!' said the magistrate, striking his forehead and starting.

'Good gracious, sir—did you never guess?'

'O perfidy! I see all. My child stood between him and fortune——'

'Ay, sir, and a pretty fortune he has made of it.'

'In the name of Heaven what mean you?'

'Why, sir, he's put her, yer know, out of the way, and he's raised a matter of twenty thousand pounds on the estate.'

Andrew Carstone sat down by the bedside in silence a moment. His face grew dark, and an expression of hatred perfectly fearful crossed his countenance.

'T.s well! Now man listen to me. You are about to reveal to me where my child is—for that I am prepared. But hearken; as you trust my protection and desire to be saved not one word of this to a living soul. Let me find my child, and I shall have in my hands a rod which will make the villain skulk where no living being shall see his face again. Sir Charles! Sir Charles! you have deceived me. But bitterly shall you pay for this!—— Where is my child?'

'In America,' he began.

'In America!' said Andrew, with a perfect groan of anguish.

'In America, with a man named Hackett. Ragg knows him well—he passes as her father.'

'Ragg,' said Andrew turning to him, 'yours is but a poor trade, one scarcely honest, I fear.'

'Oh, sir,' began the other with a look of horror, 'I never took a penny——'

'I am a magistrate, and I know your trade well. Give up this shop, retire make up your mind to be honest, and I will perhaps save you from a halter. You must go to America with me as my servent. Behave like a man and you shall be rewarded. On my return, I will provide for you beyond your most sanguine hopes. You have begun a good work—carry it out. This evening I will give you whatever you may require in the way of money. This afternoon I will gain tidings of the first packet—with that we sail. You,' addressing the sick man, 'shall be removed to the country. I expect you, on my return, to be well and ready to prove your word On my honor as a man, no harm shall happen to either—the guilty only shall be punished.'

The two men listened attentively, and when he had concluded, both accepted.

Ere ten days were over, the sick man had been removed to a farm-house, Andrew and Fanny had parted, and the magistrate was on board a packet bound for New York, accompanied by his new serving man, Corney Ragg.

They travelled as Mr. John Smith, and Tobias his servant.

CHAPTER XI.

Some years before the commencement of our tale—more years, indeed, than a man who had any pretentions to be young would like to count up—there had come to live in that land which has received so many fugitives—some for conscience' sake, some for crime's sake, and some for fancy's sake—one Edward Morton de Gray, a man of substance and note. He came from England with a wife and a wife's son, and with many servants, a retinue quite surprising in a colony, and he bought a vast estate, and he built him a house, and he called it Scowl Hall.

It was a quaint old house, in a deep wood on the banks of a stream, and the owner left a skirt of wood round the place when the clearings were made, so that he could not see the fields which surrounded his dwelling, and which were to be his wealth. He bought many negroes, he employed many laborers, and he kept horses and hounds, and was a kind of fine old English gentleman on a small scale. He was forty-five years old when he came to that land, and his wife was nearly as old. She had a grown-up son, who was nearly twenty, between whom and the husband their existed no friendship, all his love being given to his two boys, Reginald and Walter, one three, the other one year old. He had married her, it was said, for her dowry, which was very great, and had run away to make interference on the part of her relations useless, and the woman, who loved her husband, gave him all and trusted to him to provide for her son by her first husband. Edward Morton de Gray was, in most senses of the word, an honest man. He had a hundred thousand pounds with his wife, and in his will he gave an equal share of this to all the children; but he divided the whole of his own vast property between the younger boys, giving his step-son nothing of all this, 'and to the survivor he gave all.'

War existed between England and her colony, which was soon to be the new cradle of civilisation, progress and liberty; and Mrs. de Gray, who was of a delicate and timorous nature, alarmed at last at the war and rumors of war, and especially by an Indian attack, died after a very short illness.

It was the afternoon preceding the funeral, which was to take place at a considerable distance. The coffin lay in the state-room, of which the shutters were closed. The servants looked up with regret and awe at the window where lay the mortal remains of a good and kind mistress. A beautiful young negress, to whom the grown-up son always paid marked attention, and who, foolishly taken by this flattery, refused a happy marriage, and never was asked again, sat in a shady bower with the two handsome boys of that dead mother who lay within. The colonel, as he was called, was in his room, and the shutters were all closed, and no one, under any pretence, would have dared to disturb him.

That strangely-built house looked solemn enough at any time. Its first floor was built of stone and brick, and its foundations were laid low in the earth. It had a portico in front with a flight of stone steps, and a verandah all round; and behind, it had its water-stairs like any Venetian palace, and boats that looked like gondolas ready for pleasure or business. Above the first floor and projecting three feet over, was another story all of wood Large beams had been laid across, and rooms built upon them two stories in height, with odd-looking gables, a vane, a flag-staff, and the burst of a man with a very stern look—hence the name of Scowl Hall.'

To be continued.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Since I gave up taking the *Examiner*, I only occasionally happen to see that very reliable and valuable journal. Last Saturday evening, my wife had received from the store in our neighborhood our weekly supply of tea, and having carefully emptied it into the canister, I observed that the wrapper in which it was made up was part of a newspaper, but a strip along the top being torn off, I could not, for a time, discern what paper it was, and did not particularly search for its title, my attention being attracted to a column devoted apparently to the subject of the Tenant League, about which association our settlement has been much excited for the last few days. I commenced reading at a paragraph beginning as follows: "Since then, however, outrages of so daring and criminal a character," &c., &c. Oh, ho, thinks I, I have got hold of a part of the *Islander*; however, a little farther down, I came to a paragraph beginning with these words. "Opposed to the Government as we have been," &c., &c. Ah! thinks I, this must be *Ross's Weekly*. Reading on, however, a little further, I began to find that the article I had stumbled upon was running into a strain of great praise of the Government for bringing the troops here. Hallo! thinks I, this is surely never Ross that I have got hold of—what paper can it possibly be? When looking a little to the left of the column I was reading, I observed a communication addressed to the editor of the *Examiner*. Being now convinced that I was really reading Mr. Whelan's paper, and no longer bewildered as to whose language I was perusing, I soon came to the following passage in which the writer, expressing himself in reference to the present Government having sent for soldiers, proceeds to say that this act of theirs "must be regarded by every honest and right-thinking man in the community as an indisputable evidence of their being possessed of those qualities which are so much needed by rulers on all occasions of popular disquiet or commotion—we mean foresight to anticipate events, wisdom to determine on the proper course of action, and moral courage to pursue it, how obnoxious soever it may be to the prejudices of the many." Only think of Mr. Whelan praising the present Government—eulogising them for their *foresight, wisdom* and *moral courage!*

Now, as it is reported and very generally believed that Mr. Secretary Pope was the man who first proposed this act, and with his usual perseverance carried it through the Government, and who voted himself a trip, at the public expense, to Halifax (a favorite means of recreation with him) to bespeak the services of the soldiers, of course, Mr. Whelan intends the praise and approbation chiefly for Mr. Pope. I will be almost prepared to hear soon that Mr. Pope has promised Mr Whelan the next vacant seat in the Government. All the observation I wish at present to make on these two members of the Prince Edward Island growing "happy family" is, that when Mr. Whelan is known to have accepted the chair as master of an Orange Lodge, or Mr. Pope is baptized by His Lordship Bishop Mc.Intyre as an out and out Roman Catholic, you will please announce the news in your independent and wide-spread journal, and I will show you by a few lines how little you need be surprised.

Your obd't servant,

SWITCH.

Cascumpec, Oct. 9, 1865.

[For the Herald.]

THE *ISLANDER* AND DR. McKAY.

"During the past week there has been in Charlottetown a well-known writer—the special correspondent of the London *Times*, the most influential paper printed in our language. As a matter of course, Dr. McKay will report the state in which he found the Island. From the columns of *Ross's Weekly* he has learned the character and object of the Tenant Association. He doubtless learned also that the association is confined almost exclusively to the wealthiest and most populous County in the Island, and that the resistance of the law which the League has induced has been on the part of tenants in good circumstances."

The foregoing, which we clip from the *Islander* of Friday last, gives us a pretty correct idea of the manner in which the Colonial Secretary has been striving to stuff Dr. McKay. We agree with our contemporary the *Patriot* that "mud" is the most abundant thing which the learned Dr. "found" in his peregrinations in this Island. We do not, however, take him to be a fool, and we are almost certain that he will not take the one-sided and interested statements of Mr. Sec'y Pope for gospel truth. Indeed, we are sure from the Dr's. extensive experience in the world, as well as his knowledge of human nature, that he will take those statements with a large grain of allowance. He had only to read the article from which we have quoted to be convinced of the falsity of some of the statements contained therein, and which we suppose are only a mere trifle to all he has been told to the prejudice of the Colony.

"The resistance of the law which the League has induced has been on the part of tenants in good circumstances" says the *Islander*. Did Dr. McKay, during the course of his travels or his observations every see a free people in "good circumstances" and in "wealthy and populous" districts, who were governed with wisdom and justice, resist the law and imperil their wealth and social position for no reason? We think not. On the contrary, he will "doubtless" arrive at the conclusion, unless we are very much mistaken, that men in "good circumstances" who resist the law, must be smarting under a cruel sense of injustice; that their confidence must have been shamefully abused; that hopes must have been held out to them which have never been realized, and that their passions must have been largely inflamed thereby, so as to render them regardless of the consequences of their actions. His knowledge of history and of political movements and popular commotions in Britain will supply him with all the necessary details, by the aid of which he can form a correct opinion of the state of things which existed.

When the League was about being organized, we cautioned the tenantry to have nothing to do with it. When that famous pledge which has given the organization so much notoriety was first published, counselling resistance to the payment of rents, we told the people to let Ross or Adams refuse to pay theirs first, and if they succeeded in evading the payment of them, it would be quite time enough for the tenantry to refuse paying theirs. We pointed out to the Government the folly and the tyranny of employing brute force to rule the Colony—that the bullet, and the bayonet, and the tramp of armed men was not the policy of a just and paternal Government, and that they had trifled with the people until the state of things which now exist are justly chargeable on themselves. We are glad to know that amongst the Irish and Catholic tenantry generally our advice has been acted upon, and that they have saved themselves from annoying and harrassing visits from constables and soldiers, and much vexatious litigation in our law courts. They have also given the lie most emphatically to the insinuations often repeated by Mr Sec'y Pope and others in the interests of the Government, that they were a turbulent and "disloyal class," and that none but Orangemen were truly loyal. Of course we did'nt expect that the Orangemen would pay much attention to our advice; we left them to the teachings of the Sec'y and his friends; we knew that sooner or later the people who allowed themselves to be thus led would find out that those politicians who marshalled them into Orange lodges right and left, and who performed the farce of carrying through the Legislature an Orange bill which they know would never receive the royal allowance, and whose conduct on the occasion "brought deep disgrace upon the Colony," had axes to grind, and that their dupes would be made turn the handle of the grindstone until they were heartily tired of the sport. The knowledge has come to them sooner than we expected and in a way they hardly anticipated.

We have now one more suggestion to offer and then we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we discharged our duty conscientiously—that we cannot be held in any way accountable for the turbulence of the league, on the one hand, or the military rule which follows, on the other. It is the only constitutional method by which an oppressed people can get rid of a tyrannical Government. It is this: to unite to a man against the dispicable faction now ruling us, and who call themselves a Government. To disband immediately those traps, the League and the Orange lodges, which designing men have set about the people to encompass their ruin. To call meetings in every electoral district and to continue to agitate for the overthrow of the Government. To have petitions numerously circulated and signed, calling upon His Honor the Administrator to dissolve the present House of Assembly. These are constitutional rights against which no person can advise the interference of troops. This is the way in which the voice of the people can make itself heard and respected. This is having a knowledge of our rights and using it, for the people should always remember that—

"History's lessons, if you'll read them,
Will impart the truth to thee,
That knowledge is the price of freedom,
Know yourself and you are free."

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I forward you the enclosed for publication in the Herald. The publication of it now will give some information to the farmers of this Island on the growing of Flax, at a time when some of our leading men are recommending the growing of it on a large scale, sufficient to warrant capitalists to risk their money in the erection of scutching mills. It is to be doubted if this Island is very well adapted for the manufacture of the article—good ponds of water being indispensable to make it marketable, which must be such that no stream of water will be running into or through any of them, else the Flax will be altogether valueless for exportation. There is no country so well adapted in that way for it as Ireland—the bogs of that country supplying largely the proper kind of water in the right season. At the time the Flax would have to be steeped, the most of our swamps and places where stagnant water lie, are sufficiently dried up to prevent it being cultivated to any extent; and it is to be doubted if the price of the article when properly manufactured, even if we had all the necessary conveniences, would pay the farmers here, where labor is so much higher than in Ireland, as I have seen the prices of Flax quoted in a late number of the *Ulster Observer* newspaper, printed in Belfast, Ireland, at from 3s. 6d., per stone and 4s. 6d. for hand scutched, to 7s. 6d. per stone for mill scutched (14 lbs. to the stone.) However, the following will give the people as much information on the subject as anything that has appeared in the newspapers as yet,—I clipped it from a late paper.—Com.

(*Examiner please copy.*)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS IN IRELAND.

Through the kindness of the Registrar-General, Mr. Donnelly, we have before us a return showing in statute acres the extent under flax in each county in 1864 and 1865. This return exhibits a decrease in almost every county, making a total of 50,141 acres.

In Connaught, Mayo enjoys the rather doubtful compliment of venturing where others feared to tread. While Galway committed to the dangerous crop 392 acres less this year than 1864, and Leitrim 588, and Roscommon 273, and Sligo 62, unfortunate, beguiled Mayo ventured on an increase to the tune of 154 acres.

Ulster, the pre-eminently flax growing Province, has under the crop this year 44,854 acres less than it had last year. What is the cause of this mighty falling off? Because, with all the facilities for growing and curing the plant proverbial in the north, the farmers found the article did not pay.

Well, if the Ulster farmer, with his tenant-right custom at his back, and scutch mills in active operation within a stone's throw of his field, found flax culture on an extensive scale a losing game, how can the Mayo serf, with the notice to quit in his pocket and the eye of the bailiff on all his movements, expect to profit by what his more experienced neighbor has rejected as untrustworthy?

But the Mayo farmer can hardly be blamed for this act of stupidity. *He is not his own master. He is the creature of his landlord, and must, to a dangerous extent, do as he is ordered. The phrenetic efforts of the small, debt-labored proprietors to grow rents, eventuated, a year or two ago, in the flax movement. They eagely concluded that, by forcing the serfs to cultivate that crop, they would have a better chance of rent in the first place, and in the second place they would have the people more in their power, inasmuch as the sales could only be effected in nine cases out of ten by themselves or their agents.*

When County Down withdraws 10,170 acres from its flax growing area, Mayo adds 154 to its last years' venture. But County Down is the cradle of Tenant Right and the nursery of independent-minded small farmers, who never think of carrying their hats in their hands when talking to agents or bailiffs. This accounts for the phenomenon. Let us hope that the year '66 will exhibit our country in a different light. The experience of this year will, no doubt, teach a salutary lesson.—Mayo *Telegraph.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 1, 1865.

MISREPRESENTATION.

We are so accustomed to the misrepresentations of the Col. Secretary upon almost every subject he discusses, that we were not surprised to see the people of this Colony represented in the last *Islander* as annexationists. Our contemporary the *Patriot* has devoted [illegible] time in disproving what is known to be notoriously false. We prefer to leave the author of the libel in the hands of his own constituents, should he have the hardihood to present himself to them for re-election, after so untruthfully misrepresenting them. If, however, *they* are satisfied to be classed among annexationists, pure and simple, we feel assured that their fellow-colonists in other sections of the Island will not acknowledge the correctness of the *Islander's* statements. It is well known that the people of this Island are opposed to the Quebec scheme of Confederation, or indeed any other scheme which would curtail their liberties, and it should be equally well known if the Colonial Secretary wished to state the truth, that they do not desire annexation. They are satisfied with the form of Government they possess; they are satisfied to remain as loyal, colonial subjects of Her Gracious Majesty; but they would be less than men if they did not resent the attempt to force them into a Union that could only prove ruinous in its operation. We are free to confess that if *coercion* is to be employed in effecting this political change, the people would far rather be annexed to a great country like the United States, whose interests are intimately connected with our own, rather than be joined, *nolens volens*, to such an isolated patch of territory as Canada—a Colony which in no way reciprocates, nor can to advantage reciprocate with, and which is ruled by a set of men whose peculiar statesmanship seems to be to grind the people down with taxation, and to squander its revenue. This is the real state of feeling in Prince Edward Island, and if the loyalty of the Colony is to be tried by any unwise attempt at compulsion in regard to Confederation, the responsibility will rest upon those who urge that scheme in defiance of the well-known hostility of the people. The case, therefore, just stands thus: the people are satisfied with their present political status; the advocates of the great scheme seek to force an alliance with Canada, and of two evils, the people would choose the least by deciding in favor of annexation. This, however, is quite different from asserting that the people of this Island are anxious for annexation, and are therefore disloyal. The assertions of the Government organ we pronounce to be libellous, and libellous for an *object*, as the correspondence of Dr. McKay will clearly prove before long. How long, we would ask, in conclusion, is the writer in the *Islander* to be permitted to occupy a position from which he can insult, with impunity, those who give him his bread?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

There is an editorial article in the Halifax *Express* of the 20th ult., relating to our tenant troubles which strongly smacks of "home brewing." We shall not be surprised to see it quoted approvingly by some of our *locals*. To the "Borealis" *Express*, however, we have to say, that the article in question is written either with the view to deceive, or in profound ignorance of the subject upon which it presumes to dogmatically decide. Had our contemporary been aware of the history of the settlement of lands in this Island, and of the solemn obligations and avowals of successive Governments to settle the Land Question in a manner satisfactory to the tenants—the treachery and deception used both by proprietors and politicians, he would look with more leniency on "these deluded creatures—the Leaguers"—than he has done. We say this, because, as a sympathiser with the tenants, and as one who would wish to see every man enjoy independence and prosperity under the shadow of his own vine and fig-tree, we have ever deprecated violence in the consideration of this question—as we believe, that, under existing circumstances, violence would only injure the cause of the tenants and indefinitely postpone an adjustment of the evils which afflict the country. But more especially at the present time, when a few designing politicians, whose needy circumstances or a knowledge of their waning popularity have rendered desperate in their efforts to subvert our constitution and improve their own fortunes, are we anxiously solicitous in regard to violence on the part of the tenants. Our own candid opinion has been all along that it were far better for the tenants to endure for a time the grievances until an opportunity would be presented them in a constitutional way to return men to Parliament whose *interest* and duty it would be to have the Land Question amicably settled rather than risk a collision while a party were in power, whose interest and inclination it was to perpetuate the leasehold system,—or otherwise to abolish that system in a way which would be all to their own advantage. We see, too, that the threat of suppressing our constitution and annexing us to Nova Scotia, is freely indulged in by the *Express*—a threat which appears to be common to Confederation plotters both in Nova Scotia and this Island. We would like to know, however, in what way a revocation of our Constitution and annexation to Nova Scotia, is going to settle our land difficulties. We imagine that whether we enjoy constitutional liberty or not, the colony will be bound to defray the cost of maintaining law and order. Whether the troops employed for the enforcing of the laws be those of the Empire or of the Confederacy, we shall have to pay all the same, so that this "new-found" argument of our Confederation friends is a delusion through which every intelligent person can see. Tenant disturbances may, in our opinion, be made the *pretext* to suppress our Constitution—they never can be the *cause* for so high-handed and despotic an act. Straws, we trust, will indicate to our tenant friends how the wind blows, and how they should act in the present emergency.

"A Little Entertainment."—This was the unpretending name bestowed by its originators, the Ladies of the Convent de Notre Dame, upon a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, given in St. Andrew's Hall, Pownal Street, on Thursday night last, by the Convent Pupils. The Entertainment, however, so far from being a "little" was quite a *large* affair, in so far as the number of performers or of those forming the audience, was concerned—for whilst the stage was crowded with the Pupils of the Convent (from the tiny little girls just able to lisp, up to the young lady in her teens) the body of the Hall was literally packed by a very large and fashionable audience. The entertainment, too, was by no means "little," as the music, the dramas, the recitations, and addresses, were each and all very creditable performances, which we hope to see followed up at intervals during the long and dreary season now about to set in upon us. The "Library Fund" in connection with the Convent, and for which the present entertainment was got up would be increased, and the community generally afforded a source of refined enjoyment thereby. We believe we speak the sentiments of those present on Thursday night, when we say that the entertainment gave ample satisfaction—the only regret being that the performance terminated too soon.

The first No. of the *Weekly Bulletin*, printed by Messrs. H. & J. Cooper, has come to hand. It presents a very neat appearance—"difficult to surpass," as the editor puts it; and its selections bear evidence of having been made by an experienced hand. It breathes a spirit of good will to all men; and the only exception, we can take to the editor's *debut*, is his reservation on the question of Colonial Confederation. On this important subject, he seems as if he were on the fence. However, we wish our contemporary a prosperous career on the undertaking, of course, that its history will be in accordance with its patriotic professions.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher, one of the thirty-three "leading minds" engaged in framing the Quebec scheme, a defeated candidate, at the last General Election in New Brunswick, is about to contest the County of York in that Province against a Mr. Pickard an anti-Confederate. This County became vacant in consequence of the promotion of the Hon. Mr. Allan to a seat on the Bench, and the Confederates are raising heaven and earth to secure for Mr. Fisher a larger number of votes than he received at the last election, and to prove that Confederation is gaining ground in the sister Province. It is not pretended that Mr. Fisher will be successful; and we sincerely trust that the electors of York will not allow themselves to be deceived by the dodges and side issues of those who seek to force upon the Provinces, an unfair Union, nor permit them to boast that Confederation has gained ground by even one vote, from the anti-Confederate side.

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. Walter Grant, Secretary of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society, will lecture before that body on Monday evening, the 6th November.

News by Telegraph.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 23.

Additional per Hibernian *London, Friday, Oct. 13.*—A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., has authorized an increase of capital by 160,000 shares of £5 each.

The papers generally comment on the Adams-Russell correspondence. The "Times" can hardly doubt that the proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted, and says it is the best if not the only solution, and the candid and friendly tone of the argument between Russell and Adams justified that expectation. Other journals hope for an amicable solution.

The correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russell, was in relation to the responsibility of England for ravages committed upon American commerce by rebel pirates fitted out in England. Earl Russell repudiates all liabilities and refuses all arbitration.

We read of a serious outbreak of cholera at Epping. In one house twelve persons were attacked, and four of the cases terminated fatally.

It is now accepted as a fact that the Prince and Princess of Wales will pay a visit to Lord Derby, at Knowsley, on their return from Scotland.

We hear of the appearance of cholera in Paris, but the authorities, from a fear of causing alarm, suppress all details.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Oct. 20.—The Bark W. E. Anderson, from Mobile, arrived here this morning with David Drexler, 2 firemen and a seamen, and the cook of the steamship Atlanta, who were picked up at sea on a peice of the wreck of the Atlanta.

Mr. Drexler reports that Atlanta left New Orleans on the 7th inst, sprung a leak on the 15th in a heavy gale, when 200 miles south of Sandy Hook at 5 o'clock p. m., the Steamer broke in three pieces, leaving him and the four others on the piece from which they were rescued, after floating nearly two days. The Atlanta had 17 passengers and 35 of the crew, all of whom, except the above, are supposed to have perished.

The Atlanta was owned by Charles Mallory, of Mystic, Conn, was a good steamer of 1000 tons burthen, and run in the Atlantic Coast Mail Company's line.

New York, Oct. 23.

The "Herald's" Toronto correspondent says the Fenian movement is causing great agitation throughout Canada, and great activity is said to prevail in military quarters. Garrisons are strengthened in regions where the Irish predominate, the loyalty of soldiers investigated, and arms distributed among citizens known to be opposed to the Fenians. It is thought that the movement in Ireland is only a ruse, and that Canada is the prize the Fenians are after.

Gold 146.

New York, Oct. 25.

It is reported that Wirtz has been found guilty, and will be hanged on Friday next

A scheme for the colonization of the Freedmen in Florida has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior, and will soon be brought before the President.

Extensive restoration to the Citizens of Charleston of property seized by the Government have been made recently.

The South Carolina Legislature meet in extra session to day.—Gold 146.

Oct. 26, p.m.

Gen. Ortega, who is now in this city, will, it is said, leave for Mexico, to assume the administration of the government of the Republic, whose term expires on the 10th November.

Sir Morton Peto and friends were entertained at the Union League Club rooms last night. Speeches were made by Mr. Butler, President of the League, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Ivans, Mr. McHenry, ex-Senator Chase, Rev. H. W. Beecher, R. J. Walker, and others. Generals Hooker, Barlow, and Dix, Admiral Farragut, and Chief Justice Chase, were present.

The Tribune's special correspondence from Washington says the entire governmental expenditure for the coming year will be $265,0 0,000, which, according to present appearances, will be quite covered by receipts from internal revenue.

Gold 145.

Sydney, Oct. 27.

Reported here schr *Carrie*, of Arichat, loaded at Halifax for Newfoundland, foundered at sea, off Scatarie, Crew saved.

New York, Oct. 27.

The Herald's special despatch from Toronto says the Fenian excitement is increasing, and great activity is manifested in military circles. Drils, inspections, enrolling volunteers, &c., is going on, many of the Irish soldiers in regular regiments are deserting to the States, and a large portion of the volunteers are believed to be Fenians. Many Scotsmen are joining the order in Montreal.

In the Sauder's kidnapping case the Judge strogly urged a conviction on the jury, who were unable to agree. They have been locked up since Saturday, the Judge declaring he will keep them confined until they give a verdict.

The Steamship "Hansa" arrived at New York yesterday with the crew of the British ship "Urgent," for Quebec, abandoned in a sinking condition.

Gold 145¼.

Boston, Oct. 28.—Heavy rain storms are prevailing in this vicinity, accompanied by snow in several country towns.

The Governmen is in possession of information that an influential delegation from Canada is about to visit Washington to make efforts to renew the Treaty of Reciprocity between this country and the British Provinces

In the Georgia Convention on the 26th inst., a resolution to memoralize the President in behalf of President Davis and all other political persons, was adopted. The ordinance of secession was repealed.

Gold 145.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 20.—The Steamship Circassian, Cuvendy, from Bremen, for New York, with 650 passengers and 450 tons freight, is ashore at Rocky Bay, near Arichat. The vessel lays on a sandy beach. She had sprung a leak and the Captain was obliged to run ashore to save her. The water was up to the grate bars. The passengers and cargo were saved. The American Consul here has arranged, through Messrs. Cunard, to have the Delta, now on the passage from St. John to Sydney, proceed immediately to render assistance. At the request of the Consul, Admiral Hope will also despatch Her Majesty's ship Royalist early in the morning for the same purpose.

NEGRO REVOLT IN JAMAICA.

Halifax, Oct. 25, 1865.

On Monday night information was received by telegraph from the United States, that a negro revolt had occurred on the Island of Jamacia. It is said that the negroes had applied for relief to an extent the authorities were not in a position to grant, and taking umbrage at the refusal, numbers of the colored population armed themselves and commenced a riotous attack on the white inhabitants. Upon information respecting this revolt having reached the authorities here, it was decided to despatch H. M. S. "Duncan" with the 16th Regiment, to the scene of the disturbance, for the purpose of quelling the insurrection. The "Duncan" will sail on Saturday next, and on her way put into Bermuda, where some companies of the regiment, now serving in that garrison, will be embarked for Jamaca. Yesterday General Doyle in reply to a request made by a number of merchants for information concerning the negro outbreak in Jamacia, furnished the following statement, which was posted in the News Room in the afternoon:

"The Governor of Jamacia reports through Consul-General Bunch, that a rebellion of negroes had occurred in the Eastern District of the Island of Jamacia. Mr. Bunch's letter bears date to 18th of October."

The R. M. S. *Delta*, from Newfoundland, via Sydney, and Arichat, arrived here yesterday at 11 a. m., bringing 350 of the *Circassian's* passengers from the last named port. The *Delta* sailed from Arichat, at 2 p. m., on Monday. The master reports that there is a probability of the ship being got off if proper means are promptly applied. We are glad to learn that all the passengers were saved and but very little of their luggage lost.