

SWENEY'S ARMY OF INVASION.

[From the New York World.]

The Roberts wing of the Fenian Brotherhood have removed their base of operations to their new headquarters, No. 76, Broadway. The Civil Department, under the superintendence of Mr. O'Sullivan, the energetic Secretary for Civil Affairs, have effected a retreat from the Jones' House, and propose to remain at their present quarters until accommodations have been procured for them at Halifax, Quebec or Montreal. The War Department, under the control and authority of Gen. T. F. Sweeney, will also remove to the same building in a few days with the staff. The entire force, one hundred feet in depth by twenty-five, will be used by the Civil and War Departments. Money is pouring in fast to the coffers of President Roberts. Ten to fifteen thousand dollars a day is the average. A committee of two gentlemen, Mr. Shields, ex-foreman of forty-two Hoss, and Mr. Moorey, waited upon Mr. O'Sullivan, to inform him that a subscription was about to be made by the drivers and conductors of the Avenue B. and D. lines of railroad, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war. From Maine to Oregon communications are being received by Gen. Sweeney, asking for the proper authority to raise companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery to serve in the field against Canada, or any of the British North American possessions. General Sweeney turns the communications over to General Tavis, who has the requisite power to raise the companies, and when organized, they are mustered in by Colonel Michael Murphy, Commissary-General of musters. That officer has his hands full of business. In the cavalry regiment, organized by Col. Murphy, twelve companies, the proper strength of a cavalry regiment, has been increased to twenty-two, so great is the enthusiasm to have a slap at the British Lion. Colonel John Warren's regiment of infantry is quite full, and another regiment is in progress of organization. Officers of all grades, from the major-general to the headless second-lieutenant, offer their services daily, and are accepted by Gen. Sweeney. Wherever General Sweeney makes a movement, it is certain he will have the support, advice and military judgment of the best military minds in America. The Canadian journals make a great fuss about the "Sweeney raids," as they term it, which their dispirited brains had conjured up for St. Patrick's Day. Now, Gen. Sweeney keeps his own counsel, and it would be nothing less than these madmen who attempt to make an attack upon a certain part of Canada or elsewhere, just at the moment when the British authorities were prepared for and expected him. Besides, the Governor-General of Canada has no special reason for believing that Sweeney will ever attack Canada at all. On the other hand, to show that there is such a thing as a Fenian raid, organized and under the command of General Thomas Sweeney, we will simply give the number of men mustered into the Fenian organization, under officers who have served in the armies of the United States and other governments. We give the figures by States, and would further state that of the whole number, ninety per cent. are veterans—once, two, three and four years troops. This is merely the commencement of the organization, and three times the number of troops given below can be procured as soon as there is a drop of Fenian blood spilled upon English soil, whether in the streets of Montreal or on the Plains of Abraham, or in the waters of the British Atlantic.

ARMY OF GENERAL SWENEY. New York (State and city) infantry 3,600; Massachusetts, all arms 8,500; New Hampshire, all arms, 1,900; Maine, all arms, 1,300; Connecticut, all arms, 2,000; Pennsylvania, all arms, 4,000; New Jersey, all arms, 2,000; Illinois, all arms, 4,600; Virginia, all arms, 800; Michigan, all arms, 3,400; Maryland (Baltimore) infantry 1,000; Louisiana (New Orleans) infantry 800; Georgia (Savannah) infantry 1,000; South Carolina (Charleston) infantry 400; Rhode Island, artillery, 400; Ohio, infantry, 3,000; Kansas, all arms, 2,500; Tennessee, all arms, 3,300; Kentucky, infantry and cavalry, 2,000; Wisconsin, all arms, 2,000; Iowa, all arms, 1,000; California, all arms, 2,000.

Total strength of Sweeney's forces, organized into regiments and battalions, to date, 53,600. Before thirty days have passed, the number will be doubled, and a magnificent force of veterans will be ready to march wherever Sweeney leads. Some of the States are not represented in the above figures, as O'Mahony is all-powerful in one or two, and in some few others the organization is not perfect. In the States above mentioned, there are Inspector-Generals, who were appointed by General Sweeney, and obey him as faithfully as if they were subordinates of the General's old regiment, the Sixteenth Infantry. To meet his force of veterans, (for General Sweeney will not give a commission to men who have not seen service, and it is also to be remembered that his rank and file are also veterans, as the "Kamucks" will shortly find out), the Canadian Government has at present in the field fifteen thousand volunteers of questionable usefulness. These 15,000 may be increased to 25,000 at the farthest, and the 7,000 regulars, who will certainly fight, with the exception of a rifle and an infantry regiment, who are tainted with Fenianism, and cooperate regularly with General Sweeney. Here we have an aggregate of 33,000 troops, and it is probable that a couple of good regiments will arrive at Halifax before the 1st of April, as a reinforcement to the 7,000 regulars. There is a reserve, however, for the Canadians. It consists of the militia on paper, commonly estimated as from 5,000 to 50,000, not one of whom but would take to their heels like the English at Collymore, were they to be confronted with good soldiers under a leader like Sweeney.

But if the Canadians have a reserve, Sweeney has also a reserve of more availability, consisting of the entire Irish population of the United States, which will follow over the border at the instant that the cowardly Canadians threaten to show any interference. So that the fight will certainly be between Sweeney's 55,000 Fenians, and Sir John Michel's 10,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers. That is the way the case stands at present. Let the Canadian journals preserve the figures given above for future reference, when Roberts and Sweeney march over the border.

Miscellaneous and General News.

FENIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Monday was, so far as outward appearances go, a very dull day in Fenianism. The visitors to Union square were few, but, nevertheless, the offices there employed were kept busily occupied. The Central Council consisting of four and Col. O'Mahony Head (entre, is still in session. Their deliberations are secret, and the public can only see the result of their session in military and other preparations. The Sisters, under the superintendence of the Directress, Miss O'Mahony, are actively engaged in making extensive preparations for their grand Fair to be held in Germania Hall on the 16th next month. Col. Roberts is out of town, and the Sweeney affairs are in statu quo.

There was a very large and enthusiastic Fenian demonstration in Portland, on Monday evening. The preliminary procession, as it passed Freeb House, was watched with much interest by the Provincials there assembled, awaiting the departure of the St. John's steamer. The meeting was in the O'Mahony interest.

There is only one Sweeney circle here, which numbers 30 members. The Eastport and Aroostook paper day that the Fenians in the eastern section of the State intend to invade the neighboring Province of New Brunswick. The Fenians in Hartford, Connecticut, held one of the largest meetings ever assembled in that city, at Allyn Hall, Monday evening. Speeches were made by Gen. Sweeney, Col. John Warren, Captain Montagna and others. Allyn S. Stillman, Mayor of Hartford, presided. Upwards of \$1,500 were raised for the Fenian cause. The formation of a local military organization was commenced.

A late Quebec paper says:—Merchants in this city, look upon the re-opening of direct unfettered trade with the West Indies as a desideratum, and whatever may be the political divisions in commercial circles, all agree that we are giving the Yankees a helping for their Oliver, both in this respect and in the matter of the fisheries. The Government proclamation on the latter subject has produced consternation in the ranks of the shipowners and traders of Maine and Massachusetts. They cannot really appreciate the effect of this deprivation, so acrimoniously have they been giving the Yankees a helping for their Oliver, both in this respect and in the matter of the fisheries. The Government proclamation on the latter subject has produced consternation in the ranks of the shipowners and traders of Maine and Massachusetts. They cannot really appreciate the effect of this deprivation, so acrimoniously have they been giving the Yankees a helping for their Oliver, both in this respect and in the matter of the fisheries.

When the amendment provided for the pay of the Fishery Commission under the Reciprocity Treaty came up in Congress, Mr. Brooks, of New York, expressed his anxiety as to our future relations with Great Britain on the question of the shore fisheries, and said it was a matter of history that their fishermen, in spite of all treaty stipulations arranged by diplomacy, had persisted in fishing within three statute miles from the elaimed shore, and they would probably continue to do so. Even so, the vessel had sailed from a United States port, ostensibly on a fishing cruise, but really manned by a crew of well-armed Irishmen of the Fenian Brotherhood. It was doubtless the intention of the vessel to make an attack upon the fisheries under the pretext of protecting the fishermen, and he hoped the Government would at once establish a coast police to preserve our treaty obligations from infraction.

PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES. The Special Committee of the House of Assembly appointed to consider the question of the protection of the Fisheries, reported yesterday afternoon. They recommended the immediate purchase and equipment of a suitable steamer, to be commissioned by the Provincial Government, and to be employed in the protection of the Fisheries. They further recommended that all the vessels commissioned by the Provincial Governments, should be so commissioned by the several Governments as to empower them to act upon any portion of the coast of British North America.—H. C. Evans.

A Horse Race.—Lately a trial of endurance, as a test of speed, with regard to the relative merits of Arab and English thoroughbred horses in hot climates, came off in the desert between Cairo and Suez. A pure Arab belonging to His Highness Prince Halim, having traversed the distance of ninety miles in 7h. 56m. 30s., while his English competitor broke down nearly 18 miles from the winning post. Reamer's thermometer marked 30 degrees, with a high wind blow-g.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.

The Dublin "Evening Mail," states that from the date of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act up to the 7th, 178 persons have been arrested in Dublin on the charge of Fenianism. Of these 4 were Irish Americans, who are supposed to have come to Ireland with no good design; and nearly a score are deserters from Her Majesty's service. Four prisoners were discharged and 172 remain in custody.

The Court Martial at Cork on Sergt. Darrah, of the 2d (Queen's Royal) Regiment has concluded and the trial of Drum-Major Butler, of the same regiment, on a similar charge, is now in progress. The accusations against the prisoner are two—viz, that he became a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, having for its object the levying of war against the Queen; and also being aware of an intended mutiny in Her Majesty's forces quartered in Cork barracks, he did not give information thereof to his commanding officer.

Yesterday 12 kegs of gunpowder were seized at the railway station in Dundalk. At Castlebar, yesterday, three men including a national school teacher, were arrested. Late this evening a body of police went to a house in the town of Castlebar, and attached 184 pik handles. The man, a carpenter, and his three sons, who occupied the house, were arrested. The police remain in possession, as it is thought further discoveries will be made.

Illegal drilling appears to be still carried on in various parts of Ireland. In the large towns meetings for such a purpose are attended with great risk, but in the remote and secluded districts the Fenian leaders bring their recruits together, and put them through military exercise. Another soldier—a private of the 5th Fusiliers—has been arrested at Castlebar and a telegraph clerk has been taken at Castlebar. On the 24th the ships in the Liffey were searched for the Head Centre, Stephens.

A telegram last night acquaints us with the arrest, at Queenstown, of the two Town Commissioners charged with Fenianism and the preceding day we received information of the arrest on the same charge at Strabane in County Tyrone, of a barrister named Underwood. It is also rumored that a misunderstanding exists between our own Government and the American Embassy in London relative to the imprisonment of several persons charged with Fenianism, who assert their claim as American citizens, and demand to be either liberated or brought to this country.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times, writes:—I have just learned a fact, on undoubted authority, which shows to what a daring extent the Fenian leaders are carrying the imposture. A number of bonds have arrived in the city of Waterford, from N. York, ostensibly executed in the form of bank notes, signed by O'Mahony and two others. They are for sums varying from £20 to £50, bearing 8 per cent. interest, to be paid when the Irish Republic is established, with this remarkable peculiarity, they are bonds on the Carrigrohane estate. It is calculated, no doubt, that some of Lord Waterford's tenants will cash these bonds, believing that the bank will thereby secure their farms and the farms of their neighbors free in perpetuity. There is a reason to believe that similar bonds upon Irish estates have arrived in other parts of the country.

The Quebec Daily News says "it is rumored in Canada during the past few weeks, that in the event of the Maritime Provinces affirming the principle of Colonial Union, an attempt will be made to alter the terms of the Quebec Scheme in order to meet the wishes of the Colonists in opposition to the details of the plan of Confederation adopted by what we here call the 'moderate' element of the new Confederation in the fall of 1864. The modus operandi is stated to be another conference composed of Delegates from each Province, who will repair to England during this year, and place themselves in direct communication with Her Majesty's Ministers. It is further stated that the members of the new Confederation will seek powers from the Legislatures of the respective Provinces, in virtue of which they may finally conclude upon a scheme of Confederation without being expected to reconult those Legislatures, and that a Bill based upon the result of their deliberations will be proposed and passed through the Imperial Parliament during its present session, which is expected to last till August.

A FINE CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS. —A N D— ENERPRISING MEN!

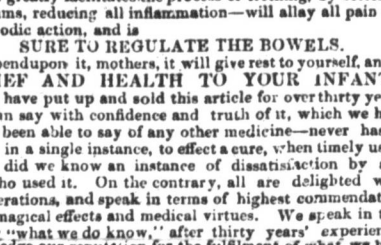
HE unlearned has been instructed by the Owners to offer for SALE, or to RENT, several valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, and FARMS, in BUREAU and other parts of the Island, in good cultivation, and well wooded, and possessing other advantages; and for which good and valid titles, and immediate possession can be given.

Also, four LOTS, being the residue of thirteen Building Lots, (the other nine having been sold the present Season) in that most advantageous mercantile situation known as "SUMMER HILL," adjoining MONTAGUE BRIDGE, ten miles from Georgetown, where close to 150,000 bushels of Produce are annually shipped, and nearly all paid or in Cash. A number of Stores, Wharfs, a Meeting House, Post Office, and Temperance Society have been established for some time; with many Great and Saw and Cloth Mills in the vicinity; where also any quantity of all kinds lumber can be had in trade at low rates. "SUMMER HILL" is the only Freehold Property for sale in the place which renders it most desirable for the above class of artisans now so much wanted in this rising town.

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October 19, 1864. CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.



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which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS, and RELIEVE AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied and in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Slight Cold in its first stages, that it may not degenerate into a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

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THIS great household Medicine ranks among the leading necessities of life. It is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the sun lights the world.

Disorders of the Liver and Stomach. Most persons without some pain of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, which if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known, in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills are the only remedy that can be relied on in such cases.

Disorders of Children. If these Pills be used according to the printed directions and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day as all is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement of these organs.

Disorders of the Stomach. Are the sources of the deadliest maladies. Their effect is to vitiate all the fluids of the body, and to send the poisonous stream through all the channels of circulation. Now what is the operation of the Pills? They cleanse the bowels, regulate the liver, bring the relaxed or irritable stomach into a natural condition, and acting through the secretive organs upon the blood itself, change the state of the system from sickness to health, by exercising a simultaneous and wholesome effect upon all its parts and functions.

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A FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE! CONSISTING OF 175 acres of FRONT LAND, in a state of cultivation, with a good WRELLING HOUSE, BARN, COACH HOUSE, THRESHING MACHINE and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One Hundred Acres of WOOD LAND, in the rear, situated on the South side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two Public Wharfs, for shipping Produce, &c.

VOL. II

EDWA... Far 1 year, paid... ALMAN

Last Quarter, 30 New Moon, 15th First Quarter, 3 Full Moon, 20th

Table with columns: DAY, MONTH, DAY WEEK. Rows for Sunday through Monday.

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