LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *CHINA*.

SURRENDER OF THE *SHENANDOAH*.

(From the European Times, Nov. 11.)

The appearance in the Mersey of the Confederate Privateer *Shenandoah*, which has been roaming over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, robbing, burning and preying in every imaginable way on the Federal commerce of America, long after the great civil war had ceased, is an event everywhere regarded, in the present state of the relations between England and the United States, as being untoward. Captain Waddell, her commander, deliberately sailed up the Mersey, saluted Her Majesty's ship *Donegal*, and placed the *Shenandoah* in Capt. Paynter's hands, informing him, it is said, that in the strong room of the vessel he would find all the chronometers, money and other property taken from the various vessels that he had captured, for the purpose of the same being returned to the owners. Capt. Waddell and his crew are now at liberty. Whether international law is or is not against Capt. Waddell, he has undoubtedly earned the execration of mankind by the course he has pursued since the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Gen. Lee in the summer of the present year. Five months have elapsed since that event, and the captain of the *Shenandoah*, though repeatedly told that the war was over, refused to believe it, and continued his depredations. It is urged, as deepening his offence, that his ravages on the commerce of America since the peace have been much more serious and destructive than during the war, and he has destroyed so many whalers in Behring's Straits and the adjoining coasts that the price of sperm oil has advanced considerably in consequence. Captain Waddell professes to have had no reliable intelligence of the end of the war until he fell in with the British bark *Barracoute*, at the end of August last, and then he steered immediately for Liverpool. It was known in this country months ago that Captain Waddell, when informed at California of the triumph of the Federal arms, refused to believe the statement; and why he rejected intelligence which any one else credited, and which might have been inferred from a long course of previous events, it is not difficult to conceive. The London *Times* of the 8th, *referring* to this case, makes the following remarks, which will excite considerable interest abroad, as they have done at home:—"It would have been a great relief to ourselves, though little to the advantage of the United States, had the *Shenandoah* been simply excluded from the Mersey, and left to roam the seas till she should have fallen into the hands of her pursuers. As it is, there can hardly be any legitimate alternative but one. Capt. Waddell and his 130 men cannot be handed over as prisoners of war upon any hypothesis consistent with that of the war being at an end. Nor under any circumstances can they be given over to the United States. They might possibly be prosecuted under the Foreign Enlistment Act, but experience has shown the extreme difficulty of establishing offences of that nature. The crime of which they stand accused — supposing them to have wilfully ignored the termination of hostilities— is that of piracy, and on this charge it is possible they may be apprehended and tried before an English Court of justice." On the very day that this article appeared, a telegram from the Foreign office, addressed to the commander of the *Donegal*, reached Capt. Paynter, requesting that the captain and crew of the alleged piratical vessel might be discharged. This was immediately done, and they have been accordingly dispersed, no one knows whither. A copy of Capt. Waddell's letter to the head of the Government will be found elsewhere. In it he defends the course he has pursued, so long after the war had ceased, on the ground that he was without reliable information, and that when once convinced that the contest was actually closed, he determined to give the vessel up. What has passed on the subject between Mr. Adams and the British Government is not at present known. From the hasty way in which the captain and the crew of the *Shenandoah* have been liberated, it appears probable that the representative of the United States washed his hands of the affair, and threw the whole consequences on our Government; but of this we shall probably know more hereafter.

In New Zealand affairs are improving.—There has been some fighting in the stronghold of the aborigines where a pah has been stormed, and a native town occupied by the colonial troops, which are said to have behaved admirably. In the East Coast District martial law has been proclaimed; but the war in Waikato has been declared at an end, and after confiscating certain lands in Taranaki, the Governor issued a proclamation of amnesty and peace. We learn from Melbourne the failure of negotiations between the Council and the Legislative Assembly on the Tariff and Appropriation Bills.

Now that the misunderstanding between England and Brazil has been satisfactorily adjusted, the London *Times* devotes a long article to the subject, by way of harmonizing the renewed alliance. "Brazil," says that journal, "is one of its own best customers. Considering the smallness of its population, our commercial transactions with the empire are on an extraordinary scale, and the intercourse is singularly profitable to both countries. Of the whole imports into Brazil, a good half comes from Great Britain or British possessions; of her whole exports, nearly a third finds its way to England. Cotton, sugar and hides are very useful commodities to us, and we return in cotton stuffs more than we receive in the raw material."

A serious accident has befallen Sir Charles Wood. He was riding with his hounds in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, when his hat fell off, which caused his horse to shy, and ultimately threw his rider against a stone wall, with which the head of the unfortunate gentleman came in contact. He was severely injured,—so severely that for a considerable time he was insensible. Such is the brief outline which the telegraph sends. The accident is likely to prove serious, because, long before it happened, Sir Charles Wood was in indifferent health, and his friends feared that he would be obliged in consequence to relinquish office. In the present state of the Ministry, this accident is of more importance than in a merely personal sense. A Cabinet Minister, and the Secretary for India, ought not only to be in prime health, but equal to any emergency that might arise; and with a constitution already considerably shattered, and with advancing years, the probability is that the duties which Sir Charles Wood has long discharged must hereafter be committed to other hands.

In reference to the Alabama claims, the *Times* says it is impossible for the American Government to abandon these claims, but quite possible for a Government to yield nothing, yet do nothing. We must prepare to be told that the United States will abate no jot in its demand, and will reserve the right of enforcing them; but still, when temper of people is calmed, when commerce has had time to renew links which bind the two nations together, when the memories of the war fade into the past, there will be little disposition to dwell on unfortunate, but inevitable casualties.

Daily News confidently dismisses supposition that Alabama claims can become a direct cause of war, but trusts that something will yet be done to bring dispute to early practical settlement, for it is one that can, in no other way be disposed of. It will be an eternal disgrace if both Governments confess themselves unable to find any but a violent solution of the differences; but there is a state of nominal peace which has many worse disadvantages than war.

The liberation of the Captain and crew of the Shenandoah is said to have been unconditional, the British Government being of opinion that there was no legal ground upon which they could be detained.

Captain Wadell's letter to Earl Russell is published. It says, in obedience to orders he found himself in the Arctic and Okhotsk Seas, far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce. In consequence of this awkward circumstance, he was engaged in acts of war till the 28th June, entirely ignorant of the reverse suffered by the Confederates and the total obliteration of the Government under whose orders he acted. He received the first intelligence on the 2nd August, from the British bark Barracouta. He desisted immediately from further acts of war, until he could communicate with some European port and learn whether the intelligence was true. It would not have been sensible to have taken the ship into an American port merely on the statement of a British captain. He diligently sought for precedent in law writers for guidance as to future control, management and final disposal of the vessel, but found none. Finding the authority under which he acted, questionable, he immediately ceased cruising, and shaped his course for the Atlantic. He did not feel justified in destroying the vessel; but, on the contrary, he thought the ship should revert to the American Government. Therefore, he sought Liverpool to learn the news, and if without the Government, to surrender the ship, with guns, stores and apparel complete, to the British Government for such disposition as it should deem proper.

The Shenandoah was surrendered to the American Consul on the 10th inst., who took formal possession and placed her under Capt. Freeman and a crew of his own selection to convey the ship to New York.

BRAZIL.

Advices from Brazil announce that the town of Uruguay had been unconditionally surrendered to the Brazilians and their allies, and that the Paraguayan garrison, 6000 strong, had been made prisoners of war.

The *Times* says the progress of the war is more satisfactory than had been expected, considering the bravery of the Paraguayans. The news of an unconditional surrender of a large Paraguayan garrison is especially important, and looking at the previous advantages gained by the allies, strong expectations may be entertained that it will naturally terminate the contest.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT ON CANADA.

Toronto Correspondence of the New York Herald

FENIAN ARRESTS—PLOT TO ROB THE BANKS.

On Thursday the *Leader* startled the public with the announcement that two men were arrested and in jail, who had divulged a plot, in process of forming, to rob the banks. It was asserted that seven emissaries from the United States Head Centre were here planning the campaign upon the banks. As a matter of course, this startling news put everybody on the *qui vive* of excitement, and the authorities, civil and military, doubled their precautions to prevent a surprise. These men are still locked up. I do not know how far their confessions implicate other parties; but this I do know, that as yet the detectives, who are lying about everywhere, dogging the heels of every American "butter merchant" in the city, have failed to arrest any of the hundred men who were said to be organized for the purpose of replenishing the treasury of the Irish republic by borrowing from the Canadian banks.

This *expose* comes at a very opportune moment, when every little ten by nine newspaper in the country is assailing the correspondent of the New York *Herald* regarding his sensation despatches. It is merely a confirmation of news published in the *Herald* three weeks ago. So I apprehend it will be the case of the other items telegraphed you. Every one of them in time will turn out to be correct. In one of my despatches the telegrapher made me say "the Orangemen are arriving for the defence of this district." The original read, "The Orangemen are arming for defence." Quite an important error, you will see.

THE EXCITEMENT SPREADING.

The Fenian furore has been chiefly confined to the cities; but since the appearance of Ogle R. Gowan's manifesto it has spread over the entire provinces. I cannot open a newspaper that does not contain labored and anxious articles upon the apprehended invasion, and the probability of war between the United States and England, growing out of the Alabama claims. Every paragraph in the editorial columns of the *Herald* relative to Canada is seized and commented upon with as much concern as we might expect were the *Herald* edited by President Johnson, Seward and Stanton. They seem to realize that the *Herald* speaks the sentiments of the great masses. Hence they have good cause for alarm.

IS THE CONQUEST OF CANADA POSSIBLE?

"Can the Fenians take and hold Canada?" is a question that is asked and answered hourly. The pros and cons are fully discussed, and as far as my observation goes, it has been very generally admitted, even by the most loyal, that Canada can be conquered easily in the winter season. I will state some of the reasons advanced. There are about 10,000 regular troops in Canada, and perhaps 50,000 volunteers could be got together to repel an invasion. But scattered over a frontier of 800 miles, from Montreal to Detroit, this force of 60,000, even if every man could be depended upon, would scarcely make a skirmish line to impede the advance of 100,000 or 150,000 well armed Fenians, provided they were properly handled. For instance, were the Fenians to concentrate their forces at Rouse's Point, say 25,000, 5,000 at Ogdenburg, 15,000 at Watertown or Cape Vincent, 20,000 on the Niagara border, and 10,000 each at Detroit and Port Huron, and assault Montreal, Prescott, and cut the Grand Trunk, Kingston, Windsor and Sarnia simultaneously, can any one familiar with the inefficiency of the Canadian volunteers doubt that those cities would become an easy prey to 50,000 or 100,000 veteran Irish from the battle fields of Sherman, Grant and Sheridan? If this invasion was made in December or January, when they could cross upon the ice, the whole line of the frontier could be carried with a few hours' fighting, and before the Canadians could concentrate their forces at the points threatened. Indeed, an attack of this kind at different points would be more dangerous to the Canadians than if the invaders entered in but one or two columns, for to meet a variety or plurality of columns they would be forced to divide their commands into small detachments. While these cities are being carried, the column on the Niagara could cross, and by two days' march surprise and capture Hamilton, which is undefended by forts, and then, swinging around to the right, sweep down upon Toronto, and pay a visit to its inhabitants, throwing out forces upon the right and left, and forming junctions with the columns that enter Kingston and Port Huron.

With the whole line of the frontier once in their possession, together with the Grand Trunk, which Mr. Brydges would no doubt lease to the Fenians on easy terms, the conquest of the country would be very certain. And this without the assistance of the Canadian Fenians, who, holding positions in the volunteer force, could aid the brethren in more ways than one by quietly and silently disjointing those fine Armstrong guns or spiking the artillery.

With their government once established, the United States could follow British precedent, and recognize the new government as belligerents, and American capitalists would not be slow to fit out Alabamas and Shenandoahs for the use of the Fenians to prey upon British commerce. Let the Brotherhood once possess a foothold in Canada, and there they would make their base from which to fit out an expedition for the liberation of Ireland. No one can seriously believe that England would attempt to dislodge the Irish from Canada. It would be paying "too much for the whistle." But, then, who knows but the possession of the Canadas would satisfy the Fenians. It is a rich soil there, potatoes grow large, so do babies, and once planted there, the Irish race could have a country to themselves, to which they could invite their friends in Ireland to join them; and, under the protection of the United States, they would grow into stupendous proportions, before whose lustre in a half century even England would pale.

THE AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

in this city is unknown to me, but he evidently does not know his business. I observe that he telegraphs that the *Herald* reports are all sensational; that there is no excitement here. Permit me to say that he simply utters what is untrue for the purpose of screening himself from neglect of duty. Any one reading the newspapers will see that Canada is fearfully alarmed. If there is no alarm in Canada, allow me to ask why are the

VOLUNTEERS ORDERED TO THE FRONTIER.

On Saturday orders were received from the Adjutant General for the volunteers to proceed to the front for active outpost duty. This looks like anticipation of warm work this winter. The order has not yet been published, but I learn it provides for the establishment of a force of frontier pickets similar to that sent to the border last year. The Fenians here are very quiet, and do not show themselves much.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Quebec *Chronicle*—a Government organ—has the following:—

"Of whatever information the Government may be in possession, it is quite clear that it has been sufficiently important to induce prompt and decisive precaution. While it would be unwise to magnify the Fenian movement into vast importance, it would be criminal to neglect the positive manifestations which are open and undisguised in the neighbouring States. There is little wisdom in endeavoring to disregard a danger as to feel needless alarm. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that we see the Adjutant-General's Department ordering out several companies of volunteers from various points of the Province. These will be stationed along the frontier, and will effectually prevent any fillibustering upon the border towns. Information has been given on two or three occasions that a raid upon certain places was in contemplation; and although nothing has transpired to corroborate the notice given, it is quite possible that to the preparation consequent upon the knowledge acquired was the ground of security. * * * * Prevention is at all times better than cure, and we sincerely hope that the military force which the Government is prudently sending to watch the frontier will cause the entire abandonment of any wild and visionary project of aggression or plunder. Let all who have been persuaded to entertain such an intention rest assured that they are entering upon a most dangerous course. A raid upon Canada would be most wanton and unprovoked, and would be avenged to the last man who should be caught in the attempt. No mercy would be shown to the perpetrators of so atrocious an outrage, or sympathy for the weakness which permitted itself to be deluded into the participation in so black a villainy."

THE EXECUTION OF WIRZ.

Late American papers contain, in addition to the official proceedings, findings and sentences of the court in the Wirz case, and the authorization of his execution, some particulars prior to the occurrence of the latter. We find it stated that:—

"After the reading of the order was completed, Wirz conversed with those on the platform with seeming calmness and self-possession, and it was remarked that he had a smiling countenance. To his spiritual advisers he said: "I am innocent. I have to die, but I can die like a man. I have hope in the future. I have nothing more to say." His legs and hands were tied, the noose passed around the neck, and the black cap placed over his face. He stood erect, without faltering, evidently having nerved himself for the solemn event. Those on the platform retired to the railing, leaving the doomed man in the centre of the structure. After a few moments of profound quiet, the drop, at a preconcerted signal, fell. The sound thus occasioned, having reached the ears of a promiscuous crowd outside the Old Capitol grounds, was responded to by repeated shouts of approbation. The convict immediately after falling was considerably convulsed in his legs, but the agony was soon over. He hung about fifteen minutes, and was then cut down, the body laid upon a stretcher and conveyed to the prison, where it was placed in a coffin and transferred to Father Boyle for interment. His neck was broken by the fall. The proceedings occupied about three quarters of an hour."

Mr. Schade, who acted as one of Wirz's counsel, and who exerted himself considerably to obtain a commutation of the sentence of death, *states that on the night of the 9th, Father Boyle* and himself were called upon by several persons, who communicated the information, purporting to come from the Cabinet, to the effect that if "Wirz would acknowledge that Jeff Davis was connected with the attrocities at Andersonville, his sentence would be commuted." Although, so the despatch says, Mr. Schade did not place full confidence in the report, he considered it his duty to relate it to the prisoner at his last conference with him. Capt Wirz, in reply, said:—

"Mr. Schade, *you know I have always told you* I did not know anything about Jeff Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville, and if I knew he had, I would not become a traitor against him or any one else to save my life."

THE MURDERERS OF CAPTAIN BENSON, OF GRAND MANAN.—The excitement during the final proceedings was intense, but not demonstrative. When the Jury returned to the box, the Court-room was crowded to overflowing—but every breath even was hushed while the great audience awaited in death-like stillness the result. Only two men seemed unmoved—the mate and the cook. The three prisoners stood up while the venerable Prothonotary, in the precise and formal phraseology of the law, demanded the verdict of the Jury. When the foreman answered first, respecting the mate, he spoke so indistinctly, from agitation evidently, that it was generally supposed he said "*not guilty*." Everybody bent forward in quick surprise, and his Honor the Chief Justice asked the foreman *anxiously* what he had said. "Guilty, my lord," came this time too distinctly to be mistaken. People seemed *half afraid to look at the mate: but he never* moved a muscle—still looked straight before him as before—yet those near him saw his eye kindle *with a strange wild brilliancy for a moment*, as if the last gleam of hope was flashing up out of his heart forever, or as if his brain had burned *with a momentary delirium*.

As for the cook, a cast-iron statue could not have been more impassive. He had sat during the trial as a man might sit alone in a railway car, listless, content, wrapped in his own passing reflections, and taking no note of what was going on around him. While the jury were out his spirits seemed actually to rise. He turned his black eyes with a defiant, sometimes almost a humorous, expression around him. He even, it was said, chided the wretched-looking German handcuffed to him for not "keeping up" better. When standing up to hear the verdict, his face had not a line of apprehension or constraint in it—he did not even attend to what was going on. Had a fly buzzed behind him he might have turned his head, but the word of doom uttered in front of him altered his features as little as the idle breeze alters the hard outlines of a rugged rock.—*Halifax Citizen.*

FENIAN INFORMATION FOR THE BRITISHERS.—A correspondent writing from New York, sends the following statement to the London *Times*:—

The head of the order here is a wild looking *young man, named O'Mahony. He has an office*, "headquarters" it is styled, in Duane street, No. 22. I called there a few days ago, and saw him. *He was seedily dressed, and had that familiar*, slovenly, lounging air that distinguishes those hangers-on of small politicians and petty courts *here, who are known by the familiar name of* "bummers." He told me that the order numbered over two hundred thousand persons; that *they had money and arms*; that no religious test was required of the members; that their object was to liberate Ireland; that their great cause of discontent was the laws of entail and of primogeniture, which prevented the poorer classes in Ireland from becoming owners of the soil; that the United States government knew what they were about, and would not interfere with them; that the organization had been in existence several years, but that nothing practical had been done until the late war had inured their men to arms. This was about all I could get from him.

When I interposed objections to the scheme he smiled, and said that they had thought of everything. They would first take Canada, and by that means obtain shipping, &c.

All this appeared to me to be mere nonsense, and with that impression I left him. But I ascertained *that wagon loads of muskets are driven up to his door every day, sent up stairs to be inspected, and then driven away again. Expressmen with remittances for money are also constantly in attendance on him.* Two of them came in while I was talking to him. One package contained twenty-four and the other three dollars.

These facts prove to me that, however wild the scheme is, it has plenty of adherents, and faithful ones, too.

My correspondent in Washington informs me that O'Mahony's *statement concerning the indifference of the government is true:* that a leading officer of the Treasury informed him *that the subject had been canvassed in high official quarters; that it had been observed that the agitation would produce a flow of capital from England to this country—a thing very much to be desired, and that when England noticed the occurrence of the inevitable phenomenon she would let Canada go rather than prolong the agitation, &c.*

WHAT THE FENIANS REALLY EFFECT.—The last Toronto *Freeman* (R. C.) says: Genuine religious equality, strong in the Colonies, must, sooner or later, by the mere effect of time, prevail in Ireland, too. That was the main stake *for which our fathers fought*; and now it is within reach. But we have in the way the worst obstacle the devil has ever invented for the Irish—an irreligous revolutionary society, in which patriotism takes the garb of indifferentism or hostility to religion. This is the enemy of the Irish cause in our time; and it is that every man should combat first and foremost. It is not "honest men gone astray"—as John Martin lately designated the "advanced nationalities"—that we have to deal with in the leaders, but dogmatic, anti-clerical demagogues, strong in their pride of opinion and eager for propagandism—a new sect, in fact, who aim at "changing the heart and mind of Ireland"—that is to say, the faith and feeling of the people—even more than its government. This sect is altogether novel in Irish history, and its members have already done too much to retard, in Ireland, that full enjoyment of religious liberty and equality which prevails in Canada, Australia, and in other British colonies.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 27, 1865.

FREE TRADE WITH THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN WEST INDIES, BRAZIL AND MEXICO.

ONE of the most important missions ever undertaken, as affecting the interests of these Colonies, is that which is now on the way to Great Britain, with the view to arrange a system of reciprocal free trade between the British American Provinces and the above named countries. In September last, our readers will, perhaps, remember, a Commercial Confederate Council was assembled at Quebec, for the purpose of making such arrangements as might lead to a renewal of the reciprocity treaty with the United States; and, in the event of that failing, to seek for other markets for the sale of Colonial productions. The only decision come to by the Confederate Council in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty, was—that the Provinces—represented at the Conference—(and not one was unrepresented)—should only consent to the renewal of the Treaty precisely as it was framed in 1854; and that the United States—should the Government at Washington be inclined to enter into new treaty stipulations—should not be allowed to have any more favourable terms than our American cousins had under that treaty. Trade with the West India Islands, British and Foreign — including Cuba, of course — with Brazil and Mexico — was then deemed highly practicable; and if it could be established on sound principles of reciprocity, would more than compensate for the loss of the American market. With the view of solving this question, the Government of Great Britain communicated with the Spanish, Brazilian, and Mexican Governments; and to such advantage was, we understand, the communications conducted, as induced the Brirish Government to invite the Colonies to send Delegates to the countries with which free trade is proposed to be opened up. The invitation has been accepted. The Delegates are now on their way to England, where they will be invested with embassadorial powers as representatives of Great Britain, as well as representatives from the several provinces whence they proceed. They will then be conveyed in one of Her Majesty's ships to the British West Indies, to the Spanish possessions in America, to Brazil and Mexico. Canada sends three representative: the Hon. William McDougall, Provincial Secretary, and two other gentlemen not connected with the Government, whose names we have not yet seen announced. New Brunswick sends one or two; Nova Scotia, the same; and this Island sends one in the person of the Hon. W. H. Pope, who left here on Wednesday night last for Halifax, to take passage in the English steamer then shortly due at that place. If it were desirable and proper for our Government to accept the invitation of the Imperial authorities—and we think they could not, without a gross breach of courtesy and dereliction of duty, have neglected it—we do not know that in the whole Executive Council they could have found a man better qualified to discharge the duties of the mission than Mr. Secretary Pope. His very extensive trip, which will occupy a period of five or six months, will cost this Colony a pretty round sum of money—not less, we should think, than five hundred pounds sterling; but if, in the event of free trade negotiations being concluded with the countries referred to, Prince Edward Island should have the good fortune to be included in the new arrangements, the money will be well invested; and in any case, its loss will not ruin the Colony.

We have always advocated in these columns the principles of free trade—we hailed the Reciprocity with the United States as a great boon—we should be very glad to see it renewed; but Brother Jonathan sulkily refuses to renew it, and it is consoling to know that there are other countries in the world with which there is a prospect of trading besides Brother Jonathan's large domain. The West India Islands, Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba, will take nearly every article which our fields, forests, and fisheries can produce;—lumber and fish will find most remunerative markets there; oats, oatmeal, potatoes, poultry, butter, eggs, pork, beef, hams, meat provisions of all kinds,—will find a ready sale in the countries with which negotiations are now about to be commenced. Brother Jonathan proposes to lock his door against the admission of these articles, unless we pay a *high fee* for opening the door. We buy his sugar and molasses, and other tropical productions, at second hand, and at a very high price. If we can get these things from the countries in which they are raised, at a low price, and without Custom House charges, profits and commissions, we shall gain immensely by the change in the channels of trade, and be perfectly independent of our angry cousins over the border. In that case, the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty would not be very severely felt by Canada and the Maritime Provinces; and it would afford an apt illustration of the old adage about a sulky fellow cutting off his nose to spite his face.

TENANT LEAGUE LITERATURE.

WE have not been an attentive reader of the *recherche* literature which emanated from the shining lights of the Tenant League during their short, fitful and *not* honourable career; and it is probable we have lost, from time to time, through our neglect or oversight, some choice morsels of intellectual pabulum. We have just rescued from the dust-hole, to which the record of them had been some time since consigned, specimens of the League's latest utterances, in the shape of a resolution and an address signed "R. Stewart," and we intend to make public use of them, though late in doing so, as they may be the last favours, in the literary way, which the community will receive from the League.

Our readers are aware that the chief bond of union which the Leaguers had was a pledge, in the form of a resolution, to resist the payment of rent. All law was to be set aside in blind subserviency to this pledge. The orators of the League declared, over and over again—not exactly in the language we use, but in language to the same effect—that a good Leaguer could not be a good tenant. The principle which usually regulates buying and selling was reversed by the League,—a Leaguer, as the buyer of a piece of land, was to be the first judge of its value; the seller, it was announced, should take the price offered, or forfeit his claim to the annual value of his land. The law and its officers were defied—and defied with violence in some cases—and the country was disgraced by seeing bearded men blowing frantically through tin trumpets whenever their settlement happened to be visited by strangers who might be suspected to be Sheriff's officers. We took the earliest opportunity, after the formation of the League, to protest against the dangerous principle of repudiation on which it was based. We were scoffed at for our pains. We exposed the criminal folly to which it was giving rise in the tumultuous assemblage of the tin trumpeters; and we warned the infatuated people that dark and dismal times would assuredly come upon those who so foolishly set their faces against the law. More scoffing from the Leaguers—and abuse from the stump orators of the "R. Stewart" species, with the application of foul names—followed our honest warning to the deluded tenants. We think, however, we have rendered some service to the country in preventing the pestilent thing of the League from spreading; and we have no doubt that some of the victims who are now suffering extreme privation to pay the heavy bills of costs which their folly has brought upon them—in their inmost hearts regret that our words of warning were not accepted in the spirit in which they were given.

The resolution to which we have made reference above is a curious composition, taking it as a literary thing. It might pass muster for a speech or an address from the great Sanhedrim of the League—or even, on a pinch, for a leading article in *Ross's Weekly*; but it reads as little like a resolution as anything we have ever seen. Still, it is important as being a confession—(the last dying speech and confession, perhaps,)—that the League was altogether in the wrong in advising poor tenants to resist the law. Here is the resolution, as passed at the last meeting of the so-called Central Committee on the 7th instant:—

"*Resolved*, That, on account of the high-handed acts of the present Government, in collecting rents at the bayonet's point, and reviving an obsolete law relating to the service of Legal Process, the Central Board permit all tenants belonging to the Union to satisfy their landlords' claims for the present, if they are disposed to do so. Rather than witness the scenes of misery, cruelty and bloodshed that would probably follow from collecting rents by a military force, they recommend *tenants to commit no breach of the law*. And, having done their duty, by making a fair and equitable offer for their lands, to rely on the *honor and integrity of the British Government* to fulfil their promise, by redressing our oft-admitted grievance. In the meantime, those who have *been put to expenses by their connexion with the* Tenant Union, will be assisted, *as far as the funds will allow*, on application to the Central Board. Our future policy will be made known by circular in the course of a few weeks."

The word "obsolete" in the first sentence of the foregoing "resolution," so called, was evidently put there at random, the writer not knowing its meaning. The law to which reference is made, and of which, indeed, we do not approve, is quite a new law, not by any means an old and disused statute, which the use of the word "obsolete" would signify. But let mere style and composition pass: the Leaguers are not the people to have their wise heads bothered about the meaning of words. The pith of the resolution is simply this—the tenantry are at length *permitted* to do right by satisfying the well understood claims against them; and if wrong-doing in resisting those claims "by their connection with the Tenant Union," has brought them into trouble, they will be "assisted *as far as the funds will allow*." There is superlative impudence in this granting of *permission* to poor dupes to pursue honest courses after they had been encouraged to pursue foolish and dishonest ones; and we fear there is little charity to be looked for by them behind that saving clause in reference to "the funds." Why not blurt out the honest truth at once, and say that "the funds" will be dispensed to the misguided tenants as far as the necessities of R. Stewart & Co. will allow? There was great boasting some months ago about the riches of the League—thousands of pounds they were said to possess; and so large was the sum at their disposal that they had to use the Bank vaults for its safe keeping. The object of this boasting was well understood; some hundreds of boys and men had been befooled out of their dollars, which had a peculiar attraction in the eyes of R. Stewart & Co., and it was hoped, we believe, that hundreds more would be got to follow their example. There is no doubt that the head Leaguers will, for a little while yet, try to "raise the wind," by saying that they intend to help the distressed tenantry placed in distress by following their bad advice. But we implore the unfortunates not to put any dependence upon receiving help from the League. Dishonesty is stamped upon their proceedings—there is no truth in them—and any future appeal for money that may be made by them should be regarded as prima facie evidence of intentional fraud—an attempt to obtain money under false pretences. Never since the League was organized have the public been made acquainted with the receipts and expenditure of that body, honestly audited. It may be said that the queer set of people called the Central Committee know exactly "the way the money goes"—and comes—and are satisfied with the good financial management of the affair; but the general public who have been asked indiscriminately to subscribe to "the funds" have an undoubted right to know what has become of the money—whether R. Stewart & Co. have appropriated the whole of the balance left from incidental expenses, or how much of it, to their own use—and how much of it has been dissipated in sending artful fools like Sandy McNeill to scour the country for dupes. This information ought to be given to the public, in any case, but especially before another shilling be asked for—if the League have yet vitality enough and a plentiful lack of shame to set out upon another begging expedition.

The address bearing the signature of "R. Stewart," to which we referred above, and of which he was delivered, (according to the organ of the League,) on the 7th inst., after the passing of the foregoing "resolution," might remain in the dust-hole, only it may be instructive to quote one or two passages, in order to show the style of man to whom the unfortunate and ill-favoured League left the guidance of their ricketty fortunes. He sets out by saying that persons "raised to positions of public trust" took "advantage of the excited state of public feeling to goad the ignorant and unthinking part of the people to acts of violence." It is hard to tell who the parties are, referred to in this passage, unless they be Messrs. Geo. Adams, R. Stewart and Sam Lane. They have certainly done their best to drive unthinking people to "acts of violence" by giving them bad advice, but they are not in any "public trust"—according to the meaning usually attached to those terms, and we think it not likely that any one of them ever will be. We know of no others, however, who are guilty of the mischiefs that have grown out of the Tenant League.

Mr. Stewart vindicates the League against the accusation of sedition, and shews that he knows as much about the true meaning of that word as he does about others to be found in his address and resolution. Alluding to the opponents of the League, he says:—"The plea under which they attack the Tenant Union is, that it is a seditious association." * * * I ask what kind of sedition is it? Is it armed sedition, political sedition, or religious sedition? * * * With regard to political sedition I am not aware that the Tenant Union has ever been charged with such." This poor ignorant man evidently never looked into a dictionary to find out the meaning of words that he has picked up in one way or another. Sedition, let us tell him for once and all, is chiefly what Webster defines it—"a factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and disturbance of the public peace." Mr. Stewart himself bears testimony to the force of this definition as applicable to the Tenant League. He acknowledges that men in "connection" with the League were "*goaded*" to rise "in opposition to the law" and the "administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace." The nonsense about sedition having certain distinctive qualities—"armed sedition, political sedition," and "religious sedition"—could only emanate from a man hopelessly crazed, or one sent into the world for some inscrutable purpose with brains hardly large enough to fill a nut-shell. But like most drivelling fools, there is malice and falsehood in his folly. Here is a specimen of both:—"The only persons," he says "who are guilty of political sedition are such as Hons. Pope and Whelan, who are practically trying"—[see how well he selects his words!]—"to withdraw the British North American Colonies from British rule, and to form them into a Republic, under the pretence that they will remain subject to England." 'Tis the first time we have heard that "Pope and Whelan" had any such design as that attributed to them. "R. Stewart" evidently alludes to the Confederation question, which undoubtedly received the concurrence of "Pope and Whelan;" but the demented man seems to forget that, independent of the millions of people in the Colonies who give their adhesion to the same question, Her Majesty the Queen, the Imperial Cabinet, the Colonial Minister most especially, and all the English people, are in favour of the project of Confederation. Are the Queen and her Ministers guilty of sedition, in the light in which "R. Stewart" views this crime? Are they "practically trying"—(we wish to be precise in quoting elegant phraseology)—to form the North American Colonies into a Republic? "Pope and Whelan," so far as the question of Confederation is concerned, are guilty of no higher crime than that which falls to the lot of the Queen and her Imperial Government.

Mr. Stewart knows as much about past or contemporary history as he does of English composition. He makes the wildest and most groundless assertions on every topic he touches. Here is a specimen:—"It will be remembered that not a great while ago a number in our Island volunteered to go to Canada to put down the rebellion there." There has been no rebellion in Canada since 1837-'38—nearly thirty years ago, the lifetime of a generation. It is the first time we have heard that the people of Prince Edward Island loyally volunteered to put down the Canadian rebellion of '37; but we can fancy what a figure they would cut, nearly thirty years ago, in undertaking such an enterprise!

We had marked for reproduction one or two other passages in Mr. Stewart's address, but they must go to the rubbish-hole. There is an appeal on behalf of the "deeply injured people" (who have been led astray by the League), and some dim shadowing of a new programme about arbitration between landlord and tenant;—(evidently another feeler towards "raising the wind")—but the thing, as a specimen of Tenant League Literature, would not charm our readers; and Mr. Stewart, if he had any sense and gratitude in him, would thank us for keeping it from the public eye.

We may be asked—"Why concern yourself about a Society which is now really defunct, and which has been under the control of such nobodies as Adams, Lane and Stewart?" There is no honour, we know, in contending against such people;—we have no ill will towards them, though they used their spite as far as they could against us. But the experience of the past assures us that knaves and fools of the R. Stewart & Co. stamp lead poor tenants into mischievous courses, and wheedle them out of their money; and it is our duty to put the people on their guard against such fools and knaves, so that they may be shunned for all time to come.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE news by the English Mail Steamship *China*, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, and in Charlottetown on Thursday, will be found in another column. The principal feature of the news is that in reference to the surrender of the Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah*. She entered the port of Liverpool, in order to surrender to the British Government, as soon as the Captain had received what he deemed reliable intelligence of the close of the war between the Southern States and the Federal Government. The officers and crew of the privateer remained on board their vessel until an order from the English Foreign Office gave them liberty to go where they pleased; but the *Shenandoah* has been handed over to the American Consul in Liverpool, and by him forwarded to New York.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.

Letters from Morante Bay, Jamaica, dated October 17th, speak of the insurrection there as follows:—

Refugees from all parts of the Parish come in from morning to night—overseers and book-keepers, white and colored inhabitants, who reside in the mountains. It is heart-rending to see among them women and children who have been in the woods, and amid mangroves steeped in bogs, having slept in swamps for nights, passing barefooted and bareheaded into town, some of whom are on their way to Kingston. Infants in arms, saved by a few faithful black servants, are among these. All the mountain residences have been entered and pillaged, and some of them more or less demolished; and there yet remains in the woods hundreds of human beings who have not, up to now, been fortunate enough to make their escape. The evidence found on some of the prisoners shows that it was the intention of the insurrectionists, as heretofore stated, *to spare none of the white or colored people, but to slaughter all indiscriminately.* Thanks to the energetic and summary measures adopted by the authorities, the rebels have been baulked in their designs. Of the number of persons murdered in cold blood no estimate is made, but it is large. The negroes were shot down in all directions by the military, or tried by court martial and hung. A correspondent of the *Standard* writing from Morante Bay, Oct. 17th, says that thirty rebels had been hung at that place on the previous day, *and the rebels all over the country were being killed right and left by the military.* From other localities reports of a similar nature are published. The capture of the leaders had dispirited the rebels, and the latest reports say that many of them were coming in and giving themselves up. The Maroons have acted very bravely, and saved many valuable lives at the different estates. No apprehension is felt of any further trouble.

FREE TRADE WITH THE COLONIES, WITH THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN WEST INDIES, &C.—The Montreal *Gazette*, of the 13th instant., makes the following important announcement:—

There has been some needless comment made in various quarters about the apparent apathy or neglect by Ministers of the commercial interests endangered by the approaching cancelling of the Reciprocity Treaty. Those interests have by no means been neglected. The Hon. Mr. Brown is now absent on a mission connected with the work begun in the recent confederate council respecting commercial treaties. And we have reason to believe that a commission will ere long be issued to examine into the possibility of opening up trade relations with Brazil, the West Indies (British and Foreign), and perhaps with Mexico. These commissioners from the British American Colonies will be accredited, we believe, by the Imperial Government to the various governments to whom they will go to negotiate commercial treaties, and will thus be placed in a position to treat directly as representatives of Great Britain, with them. We believe the names of those to be sent on this mission have not yet been submitted to His Excellency, but it is understood that a member of the Canadian Government will, almost of necessity, be at the head of the commission or embassy.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—ANOTHER SAD WARNING!—Yesterday (Sabbath) afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock as quite a number of lads were engaged in skating and sliding on Lily Lake the ice suddenly gave way and five of them were precipitated into the water; three managed with the assistance of some of those present to extricate themselves and gain the shore in safety; but the other two, after struggling about ten minutes, sank beneath the waters of the lake. The bodies had not been recovered at dark last evening. Both lads resided in York Point. Their names were John Murray, aged about fourteen years, and William Gunniver, aged about twelve. This is another of the melancholy warnings which every Fall the journalist is called upon to report, of the premature loss of life, from lads too rashly venturing on newly-formed ice.

Another little boy, in making his escape to the shore, fell on the ice and was so severely bruised about the eyes and nose, that for some time it was feared he would bleed to death; but happily it was at length stopped, and he was able with the assistance of another lad to walk home. These accidents almost invariably occur on Sunday. Boys, take warning!—*St. John, N. B. Journal.*

On Sunday evening the bodies were recovered, both being in an upright position, and near each other, with scarcely four inches of water over their heads. They were taken to the residences of their afflicted parents in North-street.—*Globe.*

TAXATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Montreal Daily Evening *Telegram* says:—

"It is a pity that those who talk so glibly and despondently of Canadian taxation do not experience the weight of that in the United States. We have an instance before us of taxation of a single farm, and not a large one, in the north part of New York State, for the past year, amounting to within a fraction of $500, or as much as would have been considered a good rent for it before the war; and to this burthen must be added that occasioned by nearly every article that the farmer has to buy being double the price it is here. The Federal currency is a tax on the producing and labouring classes, equivalent annually to fully half its amount, or $17 *ahead on the population*. The total taxation has never been equalled in any country in the world under constitutional government, and is only to be compared to the monstrous exactions by which Turkish Pachas in former times desolated the finest provinces of the empire; nor can it be lightened to the tax-payers by the adroit process of counting the negroes as personal property subject to taxation, and then shifting them over to the other side as taxables paying their individual proportion, when the sum they represented as property has been wiped out by emancipation, and they have not yet begun as a class to provide for their daily wants, or by the equally ingenious process of reckoning as taxable and productive wealth, the desolated, idle, and, for the present, valueless plantations of the South, and the ashes of the hundreds of millions of property consumed and destroyed in the progress of the war.

For every dollar of debt that Canada owes, it has property in improvements to which we mainly owe the vast material progress that we have made *during the last twenty years. For their debt, the* people of the United States have to show hundreds of thousands of graves, a desolated country, *a demoralized society, the ruin of their foreign* commerce, and a vast financial volcano round which speculation is dancing madly, while the whole industry of the country totters on its brink."

The Oswego *Palladium* gives the following picture of taxation in the United States:—A gentleman living in Madison county owns a farm within the corporate limits of the city. Several years ago he leased this farm at an annual rental that returned him a fair income on the capital. His agent informs us that the taxes this year will not only absorb all the rent, but that he will be obliged to draw on the landlord for upwards of two hundred dollars additional *to meet the deficiency*! Again, farms in this vicinity which two years ago were held at and considered fairly worth $75 per acre, have been sold at $32. Reason—the taxes are so high that farming is not desirable at any price.

CORRUPTION IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—Every part of the New York Custom House is rank with corruption, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*—it being the universal policy to compel the payment of fees in order to have business expedited with due despatch. The importer who will not stop to compensate the clerks for passing his goods, has to wait for them days longer than is necessary, frequently to his great inconvenience and loss; while those who are liberal with their fees can have any sort of invoices passed, and at any time when they please. The clerks, by the practice of laying aside the invoices of the non-feeing firms until others have been passed, have compelled the importers very generally to submit to these exactions; and the merchants, having thus been drawn into the evil, their own mouths are closed againt the wrongs to which they have to submit. Some importers pay to clerks as much as one thousand dollars per annum for clerical favors; others less, in proportion to the amount of their business.

The Glasgow *Citizen* says:—The death of Lord Palmerston, while it has left a vacancy in the great office of Prime Minister, has deprived the University of Glasgow of its Lord Rector. His lordship's term of office would have expired at any rate in November; but his decease has naturally hastened the preparations for the appointment of a successor. Mr. Stuart Mill, M.P., is understood to be the favorite on the Liberal side, and there is some talk of bringing forward Lord Derby in the conservative interest. To the latter the honor will not be altogether new, as, under the title of Lord Stanley, he filled our rectorial chair while yet only a young and rising statesman.

Brigham Young has had a new "revelation." He says it is "the will of God that the sisters should make their own bonnets and hats for themselves and their families, from straw and other materials not raised in the Utah mountains." The next "revelation" will probably dictate the style in which they are to be made and worn. It is said that Brigham Young has a large lot of rye straw "for sale in lots to suit purchasers," which perhaps accounts for the straw hat revelation.

About fifteen years ago a certain New York millionaire was forced to compound with a debtor by taking a large lot of unimproved property far out of the city, at a valuation of $125,000. He considered himself greatly the loser by the transaction, but since then the new Central Park has been located near his lot of wild land, and he has been offered and refused repeatedly a million of dollars for his bargain, and now considers the property worth three millions.