…ANGES OF FASHION.

…f the following announcements … Court Journal are true, there …w more happy people in the … in the shape of steel-hooped …tainly doomed, though it will, lingering death, and prevail …ith the servants when it has by the mistresses It is a … opera, the theatre, at flower …deed, at all public places, be seen without an atom of concealed in their under …d they are full dressed ladies of …too; leaders of *ton* and denizens of …u *monde*. They look odd at first, …uring scarcely more round the lower …mities than round the shoulders. They …a statuesque appearance, and undoubt- they lose something in obstructive im-…ance. But they are a real blessing to a …ded metropolis, and their male com-…ions are beginning to look quite imposing in. Manly fashions, too, are undergoing …tation. Pegtop trousers are decidedly …g out, and going out wider and more peg …py; but ceasing to be made at the fash-…able tailors! Unmentionables are all but …t; indeed, they approach the "horsy" …racter. Long and solemn frock coats, …, have had their day, and gentlemen from Noah's Ark" no longer promenade in …rees along Piccadilly and by the rails of …e "Ladies Mile." A sporting era in …atters sartorial seems to be setting in, and …-away skirts, with outside pockets, adorn …manly forms of our young aristocrats in … As for fashions belonging to the in-… man, the Dundreary drawl is aba-… so is the lisp; so is the vacant stare, the hee-haw. Young city clerks have …ted these peculiarities, however, and will … help to wear them out. Shortly, …ere will be less chewing of tooth-picks in Pall Mall after lunch.

THE FASHIONS IN HAIR.

For the edification of our lady readers we publish the New York fashions respecting the wearing of the hair, knowing that in this, as in most other things, our fair readers follow the lead of the metropolis of America According to the *Evening Post* of that city, the "waterfall" has not been abolished altogether; yet there are several other accepted styles of dressing the hair, some of them of excellent design; persons of the most varied tastes may be suited in all save one respect —the extravagant use of false hair is not diminished.

THE COST OF HAIR.

False hair, which is recognized as indispensable—very few ladies having sufficient of their own to dress the head in the prevailing mode—is an expensive luxury. A small switch, to twist in with the back hair, to form a coil, costs from fifteen to seventy-five dollars; and the curls worn over the waterfall cost usually not less than twenty-five dollars; while, sometimes, a higher price is charged. The rates vary, not so much on account of the quality of the hair, as its length. Long hair always commands a higher price, and often this hair of the finer qualities has a value which places it beyond the reach of any except wealthy persons All "churchyard" or "graveyard" hair can be bought at low prices Though hair is almost indestructible, this will not bear cleansing by the same chemical processes as are employed with other hair. It has lost its vitality, and the hair-merchant and hair-workers can easily detect it.

STYLE OF WEARING THE HAIR.

Waterfalls, notwithstanding the repeated assertion that they were "going out," have not yet been discarded. The huge, plain bundle of the summer is no longer worn. The waterfalls of this winter are smaller and of more graceful form. Some are made wholly of plaits or rolls.

A tasteful mode of arranging the hair, now to some extent adopted, is by placing over a small, plain waterfall, a fall of curls surmounted by a roll, the front hair being dressed in curls or turned back in a single roll. Sometimes the front hair is all turned back, and is surmounted by a heavy braid. This last style is not well adapted to any but delicate and regular features.

The short Aspasia curls, frizzes and braids for the forehead are just now fashionable. High rolls cannot be conveniently used, yet they are to be seen occasionally, some persons being slow, in defiance of fashion, to abandon a style to which they have become accustomed.

The thick coil of the "Empire" period is much admired by many, and to most heads is more suitable than the waterfall. The coils ordinarily offered for sale by the hair-dressers are usually made of short hair to be fastened over a roll, and this when coiled is attached to lace, which can be fixed firmly upon the head. This coil cannot easily be done over, but requires the hand of the hair-dresser. But by far the handsomest coil is made with the natural hair; and if that is insufficient a switch of false hair can be twisted in with it.

There is a novelty in the form of hair feathers. They are made of short hair fastened to a wire, of the shape of an ostrich feather, and slightly curled or frizzled. What its popularity will be cannot now be judged of, but when tastefully arranged it may be a very becoming ornament.

AN INCIDENT OF THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION.—From an account of the recent massacre in Jamaica, we take the following incident:—

Stewart, who struck a fatal blow at the late lamented Mr. Hitchins, went afterwards to Bath, where that gentleman's lady resided, and accosted her thus:—"Are you Mrs. Hitchins?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative from the trembling lady, he caught hold of both her shoulders, and shaking her rudely, added, "Well, I killed your husband, and I am come to ask you to forgive me. Do you forgive me?" "Yes, I do," she gasped, with an agonizing look at her poor infant, who was near by within reach of the ruffian's grasp. "You lie!" he replied, shaking her with more violence than before; "go down on your knees and tell it to me." Apprehension for her child vanquished the repugnance she felt at the sight of the heartless murderer. What she would have suffered death for, rather than consent to, on any other occasion, she did for the sake of the little innocent. Sinking to the abject position he ordered, the poor lady repeated, "I forgive you; as God is my Judge, I do! but save my poor child, whose father you have killed!" Half doubtful, Stewart looked once more at the prostrate form before him. His fingers clutched as if ready to tear their prey; his features lowered with an expression of savage hate, at the sight of which the widow mother's heart was ready to sink within her; but, struck apparently by some after-thought, he bid her rise and go away with her child, adding, with a significant look after them as they left, "if I could only believe you did not forgive me, I would kill you both." A very short time after this occurrence, Stewart was taken, and received the traitor's doom on the gallows."

THE LAST NEW THING IN DRESSES.—A letter from Paris says:—Imagine a white lace dress stuck all over with real, though, of course, stuffed love-birds, the interstices being filled up with beetles—not the little beetles which we tread upon, nothing of that sort, but regular old gold and green insects, such as we see in the growing darkness of a Neapolitan summer's night. The birds rather remind one of Italy, too. They are like those warblers which we see there served up on polenta. Last year the female … was insane about boots; heels like pegs in the middle of the foot and so high … the dirt of …

UNITED STATES FINANCES AND TAXATION

The Report of Secretary McCulloch on the Public Finances of the States is a very interesting document. He shows very plainly the evil results that must flow from an inflated paper currency. He points out the fictitious character of the present prosperity of the country. To quote his own language:—"There are no indications of real and permanent prosperity in large importations of foreign fabrics; in the heavy operations at the commercial marts; in the splendid fortunes reported to be made by skilful manipulations at the gold room or the stock board; no evidence of increasing wealth in the facts that railroads and steamboats are crowded with passengers, and hotels with guests; that cities are full to overflowing, and rents and the prices of the necessaries of life, as well as luxuries, are daily advancing." All these things, in his opinion, prove that a foreign debt is being created, that the number of non-producers is increasing, and that production is being diminished. There is no fact more manifest than that the plethora of paper money is not only undermining the morals of the people by encouraging waste and extravagance, but is striking at the root of material prosperity by diminishing labor. The evil is not at present beyond the control of legislation, but is daily increasing, and if not speedily checked, will, at no distant day, culminate in wide-spread disaster. The remedy, and the only remedy within the control of the Congress, is, in the opinion of the Secretary, to be found in the reduction of the currency. The paper circulation of the United States, he says, on the 31st of October last, was substantially $704,-218,038 20.

Every consideration, therefore, that has been brought to the mind of the Secretary confirms the correctness of the views he has presented. If the business of the country rested upon a stable basis, or if credits could be kept from being still further increased, there would be less occasion for solicitude on this subject. But such is not the fact. Business is not in a healthy condition; it is speculative, feverish, uncertain. Every day that contraction is deferred increases the difficulty of preventing a financial collapse. Prices and credits will not remain as they are. The tide will either recede or advance; and it will not recede without the exercise of the controlling power of Congress.

The Secretary, therefore, earnestly recommends—First.—That Congress declare that the compound interest notes shall cease to be a legal tender from the day of their majority. Second.—That the Secretary be authorised, in his discretion, to sell bonds of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., and redeemable and payable at such periods as may be conducive to the interest of the Government, for the purpose of retiring not only compound interest notes, but the United States notes. It is the opinion of the Secretary that the process of contraction cannot be injuriously rapid; and that it will not be necessary to retire more than one hundred, or, at most, two hundred millions of United States notes, in addition to the compound interest notes, before the desired result will be attained. The first thing to be done is to establish the policy of contraction. When this is effected the Secretary believes that the business of the country will readily accommodate itself to the proposed exchange in the action of the Government, and that specie payments may be restored without a shock to trade, and without a diminution of the public revenues or of productive industry.

The Secretary refers at some length to the heavy debt created by the war, and says that various plans have been suggested for its payment, but he sees no way of accomplishing it but by an increase of the national income beyond the national expenditure. The first step to be taken is, to institute measures for funding the obligations that are soon to mature. The next is to provide for raising, in a manner the least odious and oppressive to tax-payers, the revenues necessary to pay the interest on the debt, and a certain definite amount annually for the reduction of the principal.

In this connection we may observe that the fictitious character of the country's prosperity is gradually being revealed. Taxation is now commencing to press very heavily upon the masses. Business has been so active under the stimulus of an inflated currency, and profits so large on a constant rise in the nominal and temporary value of property, that men have not yet realized, except in a few individual cases, the burthen of excessive taxation. It must necessarily continue to be felt more severely and constantly extend to a wider circle, until the public expenditures are so greatly reduced that the taxes can be lightened materially. According to a Boston paper before us, a large class of the most prudent and cautious living upon fixed incomes, derived from what was formerly the safest and favourite mode of securing a competency to widows, minor children, and others, have already suffered severely, in some cities and towns their whole income being swept off to pay taxes The New York Commercial notices an instance in that city, which is but one of many of a similar character. A man died in the city of New York, leaving his wife and five children an estate of one hundred thousand dollars in bonds and mortgages at six per cent. He supposed, no doubt, that he had left them comfortably off; that his children would be educated in the best schools, and that his wife would live in ease and comfort; for he had secured for them an income of six thousand dollars per annum. For two years past more than half of this income has been paid out for taxes. The city and country tax has been $2990 of the $6000, and upon the remainder an income tax has been paid to the Government of $150 50, and thus, out of an income of $6000, they have received only $2859 50, less than three per cent interest on the capital left them as an inheritance. In many places in the States the taxes now consume half the returns from rents. Something must of necessity be done to remedy this evil, or it will soon become insupportable to large numbers of people.

SCENES AT A PUGILIST'S FUNERAL.

The London *Daily News* says that a disgraceful scene occurred at the funeral of Tom Sayers, on the 15th ult.:—

"Soon after mid-day a vast crowd had assembled in High Street, where the ex-champion lived, and the pavement for several hundred yards was infested by what looked like an execution mob. The shops were nearly all closed, perhaps out of respect to the memory of Sayers, and partly, there can be no question, out of deference to the evidently predatory instincts of the crowd. Jesting, swearing, the rough chaff, were the occupation most of in vogue. All the way from High Street to the cemetery the same class of people, on foot, in carts, and on the roof and inside of over laden cabs, were to be seen steadily making for the hero's grave. At the cemetery itself the gates were guarded by what seemed a strong body of policemen, who only admitted people who either 'gave the number of their tomb,' or otherwise justified their claim to enter. At two p. m. this crowd was easily kept in order, but half an hour later a successful rush was made, and some hundred sturdy vagabonds carried the gates by main force, amid the yells and shouts of their companions. The tombs and covered crypts were crowded with people who turbulently jostled and laughed, trampled on the grass, and defiled the graves with as little reverence for the place they were in as if it had been an old prize ring Soon after four p. m. the sound of drums and trumpets was heard, and the hearses and mourning coaches struggled through the disorderly mob. Sayers' pony and dog-cart, with his magnificent dog, the sole occupant of the latter, followed immediately after the hearse.

"The police contrived to keep back the attendant mob for a few moments; but as soon as the coffin was taken into the cemetery chapel, and before the carriages had filed in, the crowd of thieves and blackguards proved too strong for those opposed to them, and the gates were again stormed. The members of the band, while playing the 'Dead March,' were scattered pell-mell, their instruments flying overhead, and themselves running for safety. Hundreds of the foulest scum of the back courts and alleys of London, the creatures who only come to light in the aggregate at an execution or race-course, rushed in to hold saturnalia at the grave For a few minutes the police were completely overcome. They were a mere handful of men against the enemy, but they subsequently rallied, and once more succeeded in closing the cemetery gates. Many of the roughs were trodden down in the raid, and after it was over, the gasping, speechless forms stretched at no unfrequent intervals on the grass, or reared by their luckier comrades against the tombs, while neckcloths were torn open, and animation restored, spoke to the severity of the conflict.

"Such were the last obsequies of Thomas Sayers, and such the tribute of respect paid by a large section of his admirers — a good-tempered, uneducated man, whose stout heart and unbounded animal courage inspired the respectable classes with such ad… that they subscribed to …

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WAR.—The New Orleans *Crescent* gives an incident illustrating a feature of Southern society since the war. A relic of the past is seen in a man, bearing upon his face and body the impress of many years This man walks the streets daily, bearing the marks of misfortune, amid the friends he had known in better years, but with an appearance so changed, one can hardly recognize in him the Mercutio of the Crescent City, the gay, witty, elegant gentleman, who was at one time the very leader of fashion. Seedy habiliments, a bent body and wrinkled face, have nearly obliterated all in him that was familiar in the past. Inheriting a great fortune, he increased it largely by marriage, and from his profession at the bar had an income of forty or fifty thousand a year, and received a single fee of $60,000 upon a claim of real estate in the lower part of the city. This wealth he scattered with princely generosity and royal profusion. He was a Lucullus at home, and his hospitalities aspired to all the magnificence of the ancient Roman nobleman. In 1837 he gave a single soiree that cost $25,000, and which exceeded in splendor anything ever before known here. The very floors over which the dancers moved were covered with scenic paintings, the work of the most accomplished artist then in New Orleans; and in the saloon, where gaming tables were arranged, stood two baskets, one filled with bank notes, the other with gold, for the use of those guests who were unfortunate with the fickle goddess. The dispenser of this gorgeous hospitality is now dependent upon his relatives. He takes his losses with Christian resignation, and does not fly from the world or rail against it like Timon of Athens, but moves through the world with pleasant and urbane manner, as if he had still a princely fortune at command. Such cases as this are common since the war, and in the "Relics of the past," the *Crescent* writer has been happy in bringing out one of the best features of the Southern people. It is not a rare sight here to see a threadbare man passing by his own fine house in possession of the military, casting one sad glance towards it, and then moving on as cheerful and resigned as if he had just come from the familiar doors. In every Southern city can be seen noblemen, ruined by the war, yet content in the thought that the sacrifice was made for conscience sake.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—"A gentleman from Appomattox Court House informs us that there is nothing left of the apple tree under which Gen. Lee surrendered, but a red hole in the ground, and it is feared that unless the hole is fenced in, that also will be removed by curiosity seekers.' A subject worthy of notice, too, that the apple tree alluded to was the largest tree in the world, being at least forty times the bulk of the celebrated Califoruia oak, which was about the size of the citadel of Ham. About nine hundred and seventeen cords of this apple tree have already been distributed over the United States in the shape of walking canes, fishing poles, umbrella handles, policemen's clubs, work boxes, sewing machines, writing desks, vest buttons, corks, charms, lead pencils, pen handles, snuff boxes. The number of persons felicitating in these heroic relics is estimated at about twenty eight millions. In fact, this apple tree enjoys as wide a circulation as any bogus medicine in existence; and, but for the fact that General Lee didn't surrender under any apple tree at all, it might be appropriately placed, photographically, among the historic archives of the country, as the greatest tree in all history.

ADVERTISING.—We copy from the *Boston Journal* the following, which, we have no doubt, will be not only interesting, but also afford information to parties advertising:—

"The object aimed at by advertising is to bring to the notice of the largest number the articles of merchandize which the advertiser wishes to dispose of. Many who advertise, imagine that, in order to do this effectually, they must divide their advertising among a dozen papers, and, as a rule, they insert their notices where they can obtain the lowest terms. This is very apt to be the poorest economy that an advertiser can adopt, for a newspaper which is worth advertising in is never required to abate a dime on its regular price. Particular classes are by many supposed to read particular newspapers. This is true of weekly sectarian journals, but a man who wishes to reach all classes, can accomplish the desired end by advertising in a newspaper which has a general circulation. It is very seldom that a special class is reached by any special newspaper. It costs in this country fifty per cent. more to advertise in five papers, with limited circulations, than it does to advertise in one newspaper, which has a circulation equal to the five. Cheap advertising is more expensive than cheap shoes, which economists inform us are the dearest article a man can purchase. An advertising solicitor recently offered a very shrewd tradesman to give his advertisement an insertion at one quarter the rate he was paying in another paper: but the advertiser assured him if his establishment could afford to do work at that rate, he certainly was not rich enough to waste his money in trying to keep such a paper alive."

On Christmas Day a row occurred in the village of Waverley, during which a man named John McPherson, a native of Prince Edward Island, was shot, and it is feared mortally wounded. He received twenty-eight shots in the breast, from a fowling piece, supposed to have been willfully discharged by a man named Wood. It is stated that the wounded man was not a party to the row, but was merely passing by at the time of the occurrence. Eight persons concerned in the fight were arrested by the authorities, brought to this city yesterday morning, and lodged in county jail. The persons accused will be examined at an early day before Mr. Shields, the Stipendiary Magistrate. Since the above was in type, we have heard it stated that Mr. McPherson has died of his wounds.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

POPULATION OF FRANCE.—The French Government has just published the statistics of the census of 1861. From which it appears that the population of the Empire was then 36,717,254. Of the population over 87½ per cent are Roman Catholics. There are 802,339 Protestants, 79,964 Jews, 12,095 of sects not Christian and 11,834 whose religion is not stated. A curious fact showing the disinclination of the French to emigrate, appears in the volume, viz: that out of the nearly 37,000,000 of the French population there were less than 4,000,000 found domiciled out of the departments where they were born.

A HEARTLESS AFFAIR.—A man named Flemming is now in prison in Chicago under a sentence of death for the murder of one Patrick Mahoney, and is said by the Chicago *Tribune* to have sold his body for the sum of fifty dollars, to be dissected in one of the medical colleges. Flemming was visited last Thursday morning by a well-known physician, and asked if he would sell; he replied that the money would do him no good, as he could not spend it. The doctor is reported to have made the cool reply that he could buy a new suit of clothes to be hung in. On this he yielded, and sold out his earthly habitation after the tenant shall have left it.

WE SINCERELY BELIEVE that the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world the best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.

The usher of the Troy Opera House, a few evenings ago, perceived in a front seat a person arrayed in black broadcloth and wearing a round-crowned felt hat. The attentive usher hurried down the aisle and touched the spectator on the shoulder, with a "You must take of your hat, sir." The head turned round, and a pair of feminine eyes gave the usher an indignant look; he retired with an "I beg your pardon, madam," and the audience testified their appreciation of the incident by subdued applause.

…Sweden is probably the most de…narchs in Europe. He is … to the …

CORRESPONDENCE.

WILLIAM SWABEY, ESQ., J. P., ON THE TENANT LEAGUE.

Mount Stewart, 30th Dec., 1865.

DEAR SIR;

I have read, with great interest and satisfaction, the several very just and most able articles which have appeared from time to time in the *Examiner*, upon the subject of the Tenant League, and none more so than that published on Dec. 25th last. In the minds of all right-thinking people, it will be considered that the part you have taken in the matter is, in the highest degree, creditable to you, and that you have done your duty to the public in an honest and independent manner. Your continual warnings to the tenantry against the absurdities and wickedness of that illegal society termed the "Tenant League," will, I feel certain, (after the present excitement has died away,) be looked upon with approval by all parties. Time, and the adversity the poor misguided tenantry have brought upon themselves by their own mad folly, will bring them to their senses: a reaction must, sooner or later, take place, and they will no longer allow themselves to be duped by designing men, but will learn to appreciate their true friends. As an individual supporter of the Liberal Party, I have always admired your independent spirit, and I must say, under present circumstances, I do so more than ever. When many other politicians, and men of influence in the country, have stood calmly by, and witnessed the evils wrought by this monstrous humbug—because, forsooth, they were afraid of losing "popularity"—you came forward in a manly, straightforward spirit, and foretold and exposed the evils that must arise from an organization based upon principles so dishonest. There is only one kind of popularity worth having, or lasting, and that is, when a man's conscience tells him he has deserved it. Time, as I said before, will show which will be the most respected by the tenantry—yourself or the present leaders of this League; and I believe that the course you have taken will, in a short period, not only bring strength to yourself, but to the Liberal Party generally. I have had many opportunities of hearing this subject discussed by intelligent men of both sides in politics; and many who have been your political enemies heretofore, have expressed to me their admiration of your conduct in this emergency; and it is sad, indeed, to think that the poor, misguided men who, by resisting the lawful payment of rent, have brought their families to such misery, and particularly those shortly to be arraigued at the bar of the Supreme Court for riot and assault upon the Sheriff and his officers, should have been so unwise as not to listen to your constant and untiring attempts to restrain them from breaking the law. Instead of allowing themselves to be imposed upon by such pernicious doctrines, they ought to have remembered from former experience that no one has studied the interests of the tenantry more than yourself, and that they could find no one more ready to support any practicable or equitable measure for settling the long-vexed question between landlord and tenant, such as every well-wisher to the Island would be delighted to see, and no one more so than myself. I venture to say I have quite as much knowledge of the necessities of the tenantry, and can, to say the least, feel as much for them, as the madmen who have goaded them on almost into a state of rebellion. A festering sore has been created mostly by the Commissioners of 1860, who were to do justice, but did not give a moment's ear to the claims of the Island, and would not lend an equitable hearing to anything. The Colonial Office, also, never listened to any but exparte statements. They might have done so, had the legitimate demands of the Island been in different hands, and not mixed up with the extravagant vagaries of the tenantry. It is to be hoped that our Lieut. Governor, when in England, gave the Colonial Office much insight into these matters, for some most decided change must be made before peace can be restored to the country. I can see all these difficulties as well as any one, although I am not a public man. But I can also see that it behoves the tenantry still to be patient until a constitutional remedy can be found for their grievances. The course they have been lately pursuing is preposterous, and is only exasperating the proprietors against them; and if persisted in, as you justly remark, the Island will be so utterly disgraced in the eyes of the Mother Country and the sister Colonies, that it will be the means of depriving us of our constitution.

Perhaps it will be considered bad taste if I speak of my own conduct; but at the risk of that, I shall make a few remarks through you, Sir, to those parties who have attempted to cast a slur upon me for the active part I have taken, as one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in assisting to suppress this senseless League. I had intended, until the last few days, to have held my tongue upon the matter, and let people judge my conduct as they would, conscious, in my own breast, that I had only done my duty. But when individuals, whom I *had before considered* respectable men, have the effrontery continually to make remarks to me or at me, I think it high time to answer them publicly, and give them a little of my mind. The remarks I allude to, are: "I am sorry to see that our respected old friend, Colonel Swabey's eldest son, would so far disgrace himself, as he has done lately, in accompanying the troops to collect rent, at the request of such a damned Government," &c. "So you have turned Tory, Mr. Swabey; I really am ashamed of you." Now, it is little I care for the opinion of such men, for I do not think they are capable of judging right from wrong. But, as they have chosen to mention my father's name—as much as to say, if Colonel Swabey were here you would not have acted as you have done—I can tell these men this, although Colonel Swabey was in the Island twenty-two years, and although, from their own shewing, he was their respected friend, *they did not know him*. I can tell these men that my father would not for one instant have countenanced their rascally League. He would have acted a friend's part to them, Sir, as you have done, and advised the tenantry, in every way that laid in his power, both publicly and privately, to have nothing to do with a thing so noxious—he would have advised them to uphold and respect the law to the last. But if, notwithstanding his remonstrances, they had been insane enough to resist the legal authorities, they would have … Colonel Swabey the greatest opponent … in the British domi… and order than …

honor. I have not forgotten the solemn oath which was administered to me at my appointment. I deserve no credit whatever for having performed my duty, unpleasant as that duty was. No doubt many other magistrates in the County would have responded just as readily to His Honor the Administrator's request as I did. The Administrator, however, for reasons known to himself, selected your humble servant for that service, and I should neither have been worthy of my name or my commission, if I had not acted as I have done; I am, therefore, regardless of what people say. I shall always be found ready and willing to support the law; and if I have now been of any assistance to the Government in keeping the peace of the country, I am most happy, and I am proud to think that the Administrator deemed me worthy of the trust; and I am prouder still, and *most thankful* that my fellow-countrymen had good sense enough to submit to the law, and not make it necessary on my part to use the power placed in my hands.

Truly yours,
WILLIAM SWABEY.

HON. EDWARD WHELAN.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, January 8, 1866.

THE TENANT LEAGUE CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

THE Hilary Term of the Supreme Court will commence to-morrow, and we may be sure that its proceedings will be watched with more than usual interest, from the fact, that the unfortunate men who were engaged, or alleged to have been engaged, last summer and autumn, in resisting the law of the land, under the baneful influence of the Tenant League—will be put upon their trial for the grave offence of which they stand accused. We do not pretend to understand the merits or demerits of the several cases that will be brought into Court, and if we did we should certainly not comment upon them on the eve of a judicial enquiry. That every fact will be patiently investigated, we have every reason to hope and believe; and that an impartial decision will be arrived at by the Jury and the Court, is a matter upon which we think there is no room for doubt. One thing very much in favor of the prisoners is, that the excitement which prevailed at the time of the disturbances last summer, and for some considerable time after, has now wholly subsided—no thanks to the Tenant League, by whose rash counsels that excitement was aroused; and it may be, that under its influence the guilt of some of the unfortunate men was much exaggerated, but who, on a fair and honest trial, will be found wholly innocent or only slightly culpable. Many reports have been in circulation about the officers of the law not using proper diligence in the performance of their duties before they obtained the aid of the military; and that after the troops did accompany the civil force to aid them in serving warrants and other instruments of the Court, unnecessary harshness and intimidation were resorted to. All these points will, we hope, be carefully examined; and if it can be shown that the civil power was not exercised to its full extent at one time, and was stretched beyond legitimate bounds at another—it will tell immensely with the Jury and the Court in favour of the traversers. It will be the duty of the Counsel for the traversers to lay bare every matter of this description; and we hope that the best Counsel in the Colony have been secured on their behalf. The Tenant League should, and we hope, have attended to this particular branch of the unfortunate business. Their leaders boast of having a large amount of money at their disposal—both in Bank and out of it; and surely they cannot apply it to a better purpose than, by liberally feeing counsel, to help out of their difficulties the unfortunate men who have been victimised by their bad advice. Should any of the unhappy victims be mulcted in fines—and it is not improbable that fine as well as imprisonment will follow conviction, should conviction be the result in any case—the League fund, if it is not a mythical one altogether, ought to be instantly available to meet the emergency. The poor fellows must have suffered much by the imprisonment to which they have been subjected—their farms and business affairs generally, their families, and their own individual reputations, must have sadly suffered from the errors into which they were plunged. Money cannot repair the damage inflicted upon them; but money may slightly mitigate the sufferings which themselves and their families have been called upon to endure, and the sufferings which may yet be in store for them. Now, then, let the Tenant League, through its Central Committee—so called—come forward and pay all the expenses to be borne by the traversers in the forthcoming trials—pay any fines that may be imposed, and contribute to the relief of the families of the distressed; and then we shall believe that their boast about the possession of a large sum of money is not a deceitful one, and that the whole organization of the League is not a miserable sham and imposture. Of this we may be certain, that should the funds of the League be applied in the way we indicate, and as every honest man must think they ought to be applied—supposing that those funds have not been absorbed to meet the private wants of the wire-pullers of the organization—we will be speedily favoured with a sensational announcement of the fact in the organ of the League.

ELECTION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

THE death of the Hon. Mr. Beaton caused a vacancy in the representation of the above named District, and we understand that the election of his successor will commence on the 27th or 28th of this month. The authorities—for what reason we do not understand—abstain from publishing notices of election affairs in the *Gazette* or any other papers; and we, as well as others, are consequently left totally in the dark about such affairs. It is true the Election Law does not require the publication of Election notices in the *Gazette*, but it certainly does not prohibit such publication; and we see from week to week less important matters of State crowding the columns of that interesting sheet.

There seems to be no interest felt in Town about the forthcoming election. Perhaps it is owing to the dullness which, at present, over-… …ities. Several gentlemen …t have been spoken of as …s but, so far as we can … one exception—are not the distinction proposed to … exception is th… …tleman not…

—if listened to at all—with very great caution. He was returned for the same District in 1853, and served one short Session in the House, during which, to the surprise and disgust of his friends, he thoroughly repudiated the political principles for the support of which he was elected. Having thus, at the outset of his political career, shamefully betrayed his party and ignored his principles, we cannot see how any dependence could be placed upon him, if he were unwisely elected for a second time.

Benjamin Davies, Esq., of Charlottetown, has been mentioned as a Candidate who would be acceptable to a majority of the East Point constituency. Mr. Davies would not be unwilling, we believe to, go forward if fairly assured of success. A more trustworthy member could not be found than Mr. Davies. He has been well and closely tried in the small school of our local politics—was never wanting—never slow or diffident in advocating Liberal principles; and we feel assured that the electors of the East Point District could not make a better choice than in selecting him for their representative.

THE MAILS.

WE have received by the Mails of the past week a very great variety of interesting news, but nothing of really great importance. We invite the attention of our readers to the extracts we have given from our late papers, in the absence of matter on local topics of an attractive nature.—It will be seen that Fenianism still excites attention, but happily the huge farce and swindle is about being brought to a close.—The prospects of Reciprocity with the United States continue to be discussed in the Colonial papers; and the extraordinary eagerness of the Provincial people for a new Treaty is evidently preparing the minds of the Americans to drive a very hard bargain in the framing of any such Treaty; or to stop commercial intercourse for a while altogether, in order that we shall pant for annexation to their now happy country, and share the burdens of their war debt. This "notion" of Yankeedom will not, however, prove one whit more successful than many others that have emanated from the same quarter.—The Nova Scotia papers are filled with discussions about the election of an obscure person named Hebb for the county of Lunenburg. He declared himself opposed to Confederation, and the anti-Confederates made a desperate push to secure his election. He was opposed by a man named Zwicker, who also declared himself on the hustings an enemy to Confederation; but Zwicker appears to be a man of no character or local influence, and has been bought and sold for paltry sums by political parties on former occasions. He was justly defeated by a large majority. At the last general Election the constituency of Lunenburg rejected the Hon. Joseph Howe—the truest and the ablest Liberal in Nova Scotia—giving the preference to a Tory without talent or influence. Now, they have shaken their political dice box again: and it appears that a man of no parts, calling himself a Liberal, gets the largest number of spots. Their intelligence is about equal to their consistency; and in the exhibition of both we see nothing to make a fuss about.—The Canadian Government was said to have come to another crisis by the retirement from the Cabinet of the Hon. George Brown, President of the Council. Mr. Brown's resignation—which, we are told, was caused by some difference with his colleagues regarding the Reciprocity Treaty—does not appear to have been accepted. But, at all events, the Government of Canada seem to be quietly pursuing the even tenor of their way, and certainly far from breaking up at the apparent loss of one Cabinet Minister out of twelve.—For other items of news we must refer our readers to our well-filled columns.

APPOINTMENT TO THE MAGISTRACY.—We observe by the *Royal Gazette* that Owen Connolly, Esqr., of Charlottetown, Merchant, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County. We are confident that the honor was conferred without solicitation on the part of the recipient, and all will admit that it is a very judicious appoinment.

LEVEE.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor held a Levee at Government House on Monday last, (New Year's day), which was attended by about the usual No. of very respectable persons who delight to improve such an interesting occasion.

CANADA.

THE HON. GEO. BROWN'S RESIGNATION.

(From the Ottawa Times.)

The protracted sittings of the Executive Council in this city have attracted much of the public attention, and many comments from the press. It was well known that, foremost of all other subjects, the possibility of renewing negotiations on the subject of Reciprocity with our American neighbors, and the best means of doing so, had led to earnest discussion, both as to principle and detail. The Hon. Messrs. Galt and Howland having been entrusted in August last with a preliminary inquiry of the whole subject—an inquiry which, we believe, is as yet unfinished—naturally took one view of the method to be pursued, in the conduct of the anticipated negociations; while, unfortunately, the Hon. Mr. Brown took another. These differences of opinion were so irreconcilable as to lead the latter gentleman, we regret to say, to place his resignation in the hands of Sir Narcisse F. Belleau for the acceptance of His Excellency the Administrator. Such is the understood state of facts out of doors. *We believe we may add that Mr. Brown*, in withdrawing on the Reciprocity question, *expresses his determination fully to adhere to and to labor to perfect the Confederation policy of his late colleagues.*

(From the Quebec Chronicle.)

Mr. Brown has resigned! The announcement will create a profound sensation in political circles. The withdrawal of the leader of the Upper Canadian Reformers from the ranks of the Coalition Ministry is certainly an event of marked importance, and numerous surmises will naturally be made respecting the cause of this remarkable step and its probable consequences. • • Should it, however, turn out, as we presume it will, there is no reason to anticipate a break up. If Mr. Brown deserves the character for earnestness and sincerity as a politician which his friends have ever claimed for him, and for which the people of British North America generally gave him credit, in view of the readiness with which he sank all past differences for the attaining of a great object, he will continue to give his cordial and hearty support to the Confederation scheme and the general policy of the Government, whatever individual clashing of opinion there may be upon a minor question. The belief in this city seems to be that trouble arose in relation to the question of North West extension. Our Ottawa correspondent does not venture upon any rumor, but our Montreal correspondent attributes the resignation to some difficulty … the question of Reciproci… between Mr. Brown and … lative to …

liable explanation—otherwise the effect … sister Provinces may be of the most inju… kind. *The resignation will be seized upon the enemies of Confederation in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces, as an evidence of dissension in our midst; and the ardor of the friends of the measure, which was just beginning to bear good fruit, may be represented by false representations.* All kinds of motives will be assigned, and all sorts of causes imputed. However perhaps the *Globe* may be induced to set the question at rest by offering some definite explanation. The St. John's *Journal*, commenting briefly upon the event, says: "As he (Mr. Brown) has not brought with him the other Ministers of his own political creed, we may conclude that the coalition is not broken up, and that it will continue to exist until the accomplishment of its mission—Confederation."

[The *Times* and *Chronicle* are Conservative papers, opposed to Mr. Brown in politics.]

The Toronto *Globe* says:—"We are in a position to state that the retirement of Mr. Brown did not arise (as has been alleged) from personal hostility or jealousy, or sense of injustice, or personal feeling in any shape; but simply and solely because Mr. Brown could not, in the conscientious discharge of his duty to the people of Canada, take the responsibility of that which his colleagues had resolved upon." It further states, that "however painful may have often been the position of Mr. Brown and his two Reform Colleagues—combined as they were in a government with nine political opponents—and however earnestly Mr. Brown may have looked forward to the hour of release from such a position—still it was with the very greatest regret and reluctance he felt himself compelled to leave the Cabinet at this moment." "Whether the Coalition compact is formally renewed by the Liberal party, or a Conservative government takes its place—so long as the agreement made when Sir Narcisse Belleau entered the ministry is adhered to, every aid that Mr. Brown *can give towards its accomplishment*, will be heartily and promptly given."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MONTREAL MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.—On Sunday evening, about 9.15, a fire was discovered in the Merchant's Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, in one of the offices situated on the 3rd flat, about the centre of the building. The alarm had scarcely been sounded from No. 7, when the hose reels from the central station at once started, and the men and reels from the different stations arrived in quick succession. Streams were immediately laid on from every available hydrant in the vicinity, the fire being attacked from both front and rear. The flames, however, soon got into the roof, portions of which at last fell in, carrying the floors with them by degrees, and setting fire to the *debris* of the material which had composed them. At length, some gunpowder, which it was conjectured had been procured for volunteer purposes, suddenly exploded, and by blowing up a portion of the building, hastened its destruction. At one time, when the fire was at its height, the building of the Montreal Telegraph Office was in considerable danger; but, through the exertions of Mr. Bourne, Mr. Bowman, and other employes and operators, who mounted *the roof*, serious consequences were prevented.

Great fear was entertained lest the fire should extend to the adjoining block of buildings. The cornice was at one time actually on fire, but fortunately extended no further, Mr. Dagg's establishment alone being injured by water, which is covered by insurance. The Exchange was completely gutted: the stone falcade remains intact; but the brick wall in the rear has fallen in considerably. The building was insured to the amount of $40,000 in various offices. The various safes in the building are said to have been preserved intact. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. The insurances on the buildings are said to be: Ætna, 10,000; Queen, 8,000; Citizen, $7,200; British America, 4,000. Total, $29,000. The Ætna has also $1,500 on the furniture.—*Quebec Gazette, Dec.* 27.

ELECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The St. John *Telegraph*, speaking of the recent election in Nova Scotia, furnishes the following information:—

GRAND TRIUMPH!—It appears that the Germans of Lunenburg have elected a Mr. Hebb, an anti-Confederate, and defeated his opponent, Mr. Zwicker, who is described by one of our Government papers as a very wretched character. Our contemporary says:—

"The whole burden of his speech was an appeal to the sympathy of the electors because he only got £20 of the £50 he was once promised for changing sides. When in the house, as he stated, he was bought by a promise of £50 and changed sides; but he got only £20, and he said that if he had been paid the other £30 he would not have been a candidate at this election; yet, after all this, Mr. M'Cully tried to speak on his behalf, but the audience, disgusted, it is said, by the partial conduct of the Sheriff, refused him a hearing.

"It can hardly be possible that any constituency would elect such a man as Zwicker thus described himself."

We own the great anti-Confederate triumph. It *was* clearly impossible to elect such a man as Zwicker—poor Zwicker! He was defeated by 900 votes.

SOCIETY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Within the last week we have been called upon to chronicle in our local columns no less than twenty cases of highway robbery which have occurred in this city and its immediate vicinity. Some have taken the same form with the operations which made Dick Turpin and Claud Duval notorious half a century ago, and were heralded, with a command to "stand and deliver"; others have been accomplished in the more modern and less cermonious fashion known as garrotting, and some entirely original methods have been employed. Some have resulted in utter disappointment to the robbers, and caused great joy to accompany for once the thought of empty pockets on the part of the persons assailed; in some instances considerable amounts of money and valuable watches have been obtained, and doubtless served to stimulate further efforts in the same direction; and in at least one case the death of the victim has added to robbery the guilt of murder. The surprising frequency of events of this character during the last month, steadily increasing until the robberies now average three or four every night within a radius of twenty miles from the State House, more than half occurring within the city limits, has directed popular attention very closely to the subject. There are few persons whose business compels them to be abroad in the hours of darkness whom such a state of affairs would not arouse to some degree of solicitude as to their own safety and proper means of protection; and many such have thought it the part of prudence to invest in fire-arms for the purpose of defence. Groups of men are to be seen comparing the merits of different revolvers, and discussing suggestions as to the best device for foiling attacks; the dealers in pistols notice a remarkable active demand for weapons of pocket size; and we may expect before the garrotting mania subsides a large crop of accidents from the unskilful handling of loaded and capped revolvers, purchased by persons of purely pacific tastes, in the hope of defending their lives and property.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.—From facts which have recently come into our possession we believe we are justified in making the following statement with reference to the finances of the Fenian Brotherhood:—

Receipts per month at the time of the O'Mahoney-Roberts quarrel,	$150,000
Total receipts during the past seven years........	$5,000,0…

In addition to the five millions which … been received, it was confidently expecte… twenty million dollars would be realized … sale of the new Fenian bonds. It will … interesting point for the Congress which … in January to find out what has become of … as what disposition … and …