close to the mangrove creek, and, led by Forbes, crossed over the spit of land to Tucker's-town, and, having surrounded the ruins, closed in upon them, to take the hare in its form. Amongst the broken wall, over which the prickly cactus was fast spreading, there stood the larger part of a cottage, roofless, but affording something like accommodation, the fire-place and chimney still remaining. Here, then, the fugitive was doubtless hidden. The party crept around the cottage and made a rush inside. There was nobody there—but evidence of recent occupation was plainly apparent. The embers of a fire of cedar-branches were still warm, and some fragments of food—peelings of the sweet potato, the vegetable on which Tucker had chiefly lived—were strewn on the ground, but the man himself was gone. As quickly as he entered the hut the mulatto rushed out again, and presently the others heard him utter a quick cry. They ran to where he stood, gesticulating and shouting, and looking seaward saw at the distance of a full mile from shore a man pulling away from it with all his might, and handling the oars like one accustomed to their use.

"By golly him gone!" exclaimed Forbes; "but we catch him yet!"

It was no time for standing idle if they intended to do so; and without more delay the party ran back to the mangrove creek, got in their boat, and bending to their work, rowed round the spit. Half mad with excitement, the mulatto, who feared alike the loss of the reward and the escape of his persecutor, stood up in the bow the better to direct the pursuit. Half an hour had been gained by the fugitive, who had increased his distance from the shore by nearly a couple of miles. It was a hard task for the pursuers to overtake an experienced boatman with so great a start; but they had almost as strong a motive in their endeavor to do so, as he whom they followed had in preventing them, and the efforts on both sides were increased by a fact which the mulatto as well as the murderer became aware of—a ship was in the offing, sailing with a wind, and evidently only passing the Islands.

"Pull away, my men!" cried Forbes, as if he were the captain of a man-of-war. "This dam rascal get away if you don't. I see the colors of the ship! By golly, the stars and stripes! Once he gets aboard that dam Yankee clipper we never see him more. Get along you lazy lubbers—pull! pull!"

If the race had been swift before it was doubly rapid now, but superior power began to tell, and the pursuing boat drew fast upon the other. Seven days of half starvation had greatly reduced the murderer's strength, while they who followed were in the full plenitude of health and vigour. Though Tucker, who saw his danger as well as his means of escape, exerted every muscle, he was yet half a mile from the clipper when the officer's boat was within a quarter of a mile of his own. Once more he made a desperate effort, but the space between the rivals gradually diminished, till only two boats' lengths remained between them, and little more than a hundred yards divided the murderer from the clipper, on the deck of which the crew were gathered to witness the race. The mulatto became as pale as if he had been born of white parents, and shouted with frantic energy: the boats nearly touched. "Give way! I jump into him," cried Forbes. He was on the point of doing so, when Tucker rose from his seat, and as quick as thought, fired a pistol at the mulatto—a second which he reserved for self-defence. Owing to the unsteadiness of his aim the ball whistled harmlessly by, close to the head of the mulatto. Throwing away the weapon, and calling out "Save me!" the murderer leaped into the sea, and swam towards the clipper. But the mulatto was in the waves as soon as himself, and, with the swiftness of the shark, in three strokes was abreast of his prey, and seized him by the neck. The murderer grappled with him, and in the struggle they both disappeared, only, however, to rise again a few moments afterwards, with Tucker senseless and stretched across the mulatto's breast, while his captor, lying on his back, and showing the white teeth, grinning with delight, swam to meet the officers' boat.

'What has that fellow done?' shouted the captain of the clipper through his speaking-trumpet.

'Committed murder,' was the reply.

'Lynch him, then!' rejoined the Yankee; and easing his vessel off a few points, he waved his hand in token of farewell. The salute was returned, but the American's advice was not observed. Tucker revived to learn that a more legitimate fate awaited him.

I need not dwell on this part of the story. The murderer was tried at Hamilton, the chief town in Bermuda, and sentenced to be hung on the spot where his crime was committed. It was my duty to superintend the military arrangements for preserving order when the sentence was carried out. Capital punishment was a thing almost unknown in the Bermudas—at least since the days of the pirates—but there was no difficulty in finding a hangman. So much was poor F—— beloved by the coloured people, and so strong was the feeling against his murderer amongst them, that the office was volunteered; but to preserve a kind of decency, while a fantastic notion was gratified, the hangman wore a mask, a slop dress, and a cocked-hat and feathers.

This was the first execution I ever witnessed. It was also the last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROMANCE OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION—REPRIEVE ON THE SCAFFOLD.—A letter from St. Petersburg states that the melancholy trials now coming to a close, one after the other, at Warsaw, have lately led to one of those extraordinary exhibitions which may be well adduced hereafter in proof of the ancient saying, that truth is stranger than fiction:—"Among others, the courts had in a recent case to deal with the chief of the assassins, the head of that formidable band so dreadfully notorious for resolve and the almost unerring certainty of their revolution. Who handed over so many hundreds of victims to the murderer, or at any rate held a post in which hecatombs had been sacrificed by his predecessors? Why, a boy—a boy of 19—a student of medicine. In short, one Paul Landowski was tried and sentenced to death on the 10th August, in the unenviable capacity of *chief de tous les gendarmes penceurs de la Pologne*. When men of riper age had been all arrested, abducted, and, otherwise disposed of on the mere suspicion of holding a place in the great league, the game, we know, was taken up by boys, and, as now appears, played manfully out by them to the end. Still, M. Landowski had been entrusted long enough with the executioner's seals to order sundry bombs and pistols to be aimed at General Berg—an onslaught which preceded the very last stage of the rebellion. He is, however, indebted to the courage and moving eloquence of his mother for the reprieve he eventually obtained. On the 17th he was led out with two associates of inferior dignity to undergo capital punishment on the glacis of Warsaw citadel. One of the unfortunate trio, a man notorious for having cut off and eaten the ears of one of his victims, was already dangling from the gallows. The two others were being kept ready under the fatal beam. They were dressed in the penitent's shroud, were barefooted, bareheaded, and had the halter artistically arranged round their devoted necks. At this awful moment a Cossack was seen galloping up, waving a paper in his hand. It was the reprieve, announced in the old style of cruel leniency. But the arrangement proved a grand success. The unexpected, unhoped-for, undreamt-of clemency affected all present, the more powerfully for its proclamation *en coup de theatre*. Many cried, all were moved and inspired with a sort of gratitude to the Czar. The mother of young Landowski, it appears, who could never have hoped to obtain access to the Emperor here, had illegally passed the frontier and following his Majesty to Kissingen, threw herself at his feet in the public grounds. In sight of all the elegant and fashionable world crowding round the distinguished visitor, the Czar raised her graciously, according the prayer at once. Even the Russian soldiers who had been commanded to attend the execution joined in the cry when they found that the miserable ceremony was to be over with one instead of three. For a moment there was a relaxation in the usual street discipline of Warsaw. The people were allowed to press near the gallows, and as the prisoners walked down from the rising ground on which the scaffold was erected, they were shaken by the hand and offered cigars by many of the crowd. With 20 years of Siberia before them, they did not object to receive the fragrant comforters even a moment after salvation from death."—*Correspondent of the Globe.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A visit to the Great Eastern one day this week told us at a glance that the ship had not been well kept up. The seams in her deck looked open and as though they wanted caulking. The paint and varnish were shabby, but hands were at work with the brush, and she will, no doubt, very shortly put on a more decent appearance. On entering the grand saloon we saw that all the mirrors and gilding had disappeared, and those who remembered this apartment in its original granedur could not fail to be struck at the changes that time and misfortune had made. The handsome gold and white pannelling has given place to sober imitation of what was once intended for oak or maple, but which is now toned down to a sombre and dirty looking brown. With a little cleaning up this saloon would be more comfortable in its working dress than in its gew-gaw finery.—The ship appears exceedingly light, and is high out of the water, the top of her screw being bared a foot or two. The green grass and slime shows itself plainly on her bottom, though a good deal of this would come off by the force of the hull through the water. Nothing has been done yet to provide for stowage of the Atlantic cable. The floats have been taken off her wheels for protection, and she is moored well up the Medway out in the stream, where she is an object of curiosity to sight-seers, who board her by the shipload. Excursion steamers ply from Chatham and Sheerness to the Great Eastern, in conjunction with railway excursion trains. This great folly does not appear to have lost attraction. She seems rather too much exposed for quiet winter-riding, and her holding power is likely to be well tested before she moves from her anchorage. She rides so high out of the water, and has such little hold, that a broadside gale would try the metal of her chains.

The Boston *Journal* says:—"Recent cases of spontaneous combustion in coal brought from the British provinces has, we understand, led to wide spread distrust of all coal from that quarter. But these apprehensions are in general unfounded. Coal from Pictou, Sydney and other quarters has been brought to this market for years without an instance of spontaneous combustion. The incendiary coal is from new mines, and contains a great amount of sulphur. Dealers know what coals are dangerous, and should protect their customers, who have been in the habit of using what is generally known as "cannel coal."

John Mitchell, the Irish exile and late editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, is now, it is said, serving as a conscript private in an ambulance corps of the rebel army, after giving his own talents and influence, and the life of two of his sons to the rebellion.

Pearl hunting is lively in Montpellier, Vermont. Over fifteen hundred dollars worth have been found in Winooski river and its branches within a fortnight.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

According to accounts in the Western papers, the call for five hundred thousand men is creating a panic among the eligible young men of that section, and they are skedaddling in immense numbers for Her Brittannic Majesty's Canadian dominions. A telegram from Milwaukee says:—"The labouring classes have nearly all ceased their occupations, and are crowding the streets in the vicinity of the Academy of Music, apparently too anxious to work. In Cincinnati there is great excitement. A correspondent telegraphs that it is well known that scores of citizens are leaving for Canada. The trains leaving here to-night are overcrowded."

General Dix has gone to Sandusky to inquire into the recent Confederate plot to capture steamers on Lake Erie, and to take measures to try and prevent such expeditions in the future.

PURSUIT OF PRIVATEERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The schooner *Sarah Gage* reports that off Cape Sable, on the 18th, saw a gunboat chasing a pirate. A schooner, spoken by the *Sarah Gage*, reported a pirate as having put into a small port in Nova Scotia, after having destroyed a number of mackerel fishing vessels. She was blockaded by gunboats, but escaped at night.

The New York *Tribune* says of Sheridan's victory in the Shenandoah Valley:—

"The prisoners already taken are computed at no lest than 7,200, and the total loss of the enemy is one-third of their whole army. They lost nine generals—three killed, six wounded.

"Altogether, no victory in this war surpasses the present in completeness, and considering the numbers engaged, none surpasses it in importance and probable results, for we believe that Sheridan means now to make clean work of the Shenandoah Valley. Early's is surely one of the worst beaten armies that the rebellion has yet seen, and cannot possibly be equal to the task of holding the Shenandoah Valley against the impetuous advance of its victorious adversary."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Daily News*, writing of the great battle anticipated at Petersburg and on the Weldon railroad, says:—

"It is the universally received impression among the officers of the army that General Grant intends very soon to make another grand assault on the Confederates at Petersburg; this time without a mine. It has been found that not the slightest military advantage has been gained by our occupation of the Petersburg terminus of the Weldon Railroad, while its has been no disadvantage whatever to General Lee. Nothing remains, therefore for General Grant to do but to make a direct assault on the Confederate lines, and this be will now do very soon. His ranks have been largely reinforced during the last four weeks, by the addition of new recruits; and indeed his numerical force is much larger than is generally supposed. He himself is confident of success this time, but so he was when he was attacked at Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbour, and at Petersburg on the 16th of June and 30th of July. The Confederates have long been expecting such an attack, and are fully prepared for it."

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Richmond *Despatch* of the 22nd contains an official despatch from General Lee, announcing Early's first defeat.

Richmond papers contain very little news. They admit their defeat in the Valley, and give their loss at 2,500, about 500 of whom are prisoners. Rhodes' division lost 1000 men. They put our loss at from 6000 to 8000. General Rhodes and Goodwin were killed, and General Fitz Lee and Col. Patin wounded. General York lost an arm. Gen. Early was entrenched at Fisher's Hill, 22 miles south of Winchester.

Late Charleston newspapers contain advertisement requiring all male persons in that district, between the ages of 16 and 50, to immediately report themselves for enrollment. The order extends throughout the South, the object being to ascertain the present and prospective military strength of the Confederacy. In several military districts slaveholders are required to furnish one-fourth and in some cases one-half their slaves to work on the Charleston fortifications. Advertisements are also published for the collection of 30 per cent., on profits, as a war tax, and for the sale of foreign and domestic goods of recent importation from Nassau.

The *Mercury* says Gen. Sherman has seized and sent north every bale of cotton in Atlanta, to the credit of the United States Treasury, and that on the 14th the Federals were apparently very busy hauling ammunition, &c., to batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the losses during the bombardment of Altanta reach $5,000,000 worth of real estate, embracing 47 houses burnt. There were 497 persons killed and 59 wounded.

Generals Dick Taylor, Maury, Forrest, Frank Gardiner, Liddell, Thomas and Governor Watts were all in Mobile on the 10th instant.

The Saulsbury (N. C.) *Watchman* says:—"We protest against the inhuman treatment extended to the Yankee deserters, who are subjected to the course of treatment which makes life far more uncertain than the battle-field itself. A general pardon from Lincoln would doubtless relieve the South of at least 50,000 of those miserable beings, provided they have strength enough left to make their escape North. Five Federal officers, consisting of a colonel, lieut.-colonel, major and two captains, who were dishonourably expelled by Gen. Sherman from his army and sent into the rebel lines, for speaking disrespectfully of the President of the United States in presence of the enemy, while accompanying a flag of truce, have arrived in Richmond, where they are to be confined during the war for fighting against their principles."

Two Treasury officials have absconded from Richmond, after converting nearly a million rebel treasury notes into greenbacks.

A flag of truce recently brought into Newbern quite a number of refugees, many of whom belong to the first families of the State, who are on their way North, having lost all confidence in the rebel cause since the capture of Atlanta. Among the number was the wife of the rebel Gen. Martin.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—Among the guests at the Felt House this evening are Major General F. Blair and Brig. Generals R. A. Smith, Rice and Long, from Atlanta, who report all quiet there. A portion of the city is being destroyed, the lumber from the dwellings being used to construct camps. The rebel army is swinging around to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad to prevent our advance on Mobile. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has offered to General Sherman propositions for peace, notwithstanding the assertions of Eastern correspondents to the contrary.

On a Sunday, at Louisville, the guards, assisted by the police, surprised the congregation of a colored church, by surrounding it and gobbling up the male portion of the congregation for fortification purposes. The female portion, of whom there was an equal number, went home—not as they came—in pairs—but single file, for every blooming lassie had been made forlorn by having their beaux thus cruelly snatched away from them. Such is life.

It is anticipated that Forrest is about to make an attempt on the railroad in Rousseau's division, similar to the last effort of Wheeler. At last accounts he was at Okalona, Miss., with the forces of Wheeler and Roddy combined with his own, and large preparations were being made to invade Tennessee.

The *Examiner* complains that there are citizens of Winchester and of the neighbourhood, calling themselves Confederates, who refuse to supply Gen. Early's commissaries and quarter-masters with food for man or horse, except on the terms of being paid in Mr. Fessenden's greenbacks, and who utterly refuse to sell to a soldier an egg or an apple for any quantity of the paper which serves us for money in this country; and the *Examiner* is sorry to learn that there are planters and merchants in Winchester and vicinity who do absolutely refuse to touch our country's legal currency, and who demand to be paid for everything in that of the enemy's currency.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.

A letter from an officer in command of a Federal iron-clad on the Mississippi, dated Sept. 7th says:

"We have been having very lively times hereabouts lately from the efforts of Generals Prince Polignac, Walker, and Dick Taylor, to cross the Mississppi to the relief of Hood at Atlanta. However, they have at last abandoned the attempt and are now, apparently, moving toward Arkansas. I captured a rebel mail en route to Atlanta from Polignac's head-quarters the other day, and one of the writers accounted for their failure to cross and assist their friends, by saying profanely: 'We should have come to you, General, long since, but the d—d Yankee gunboats are thicker on the river than fiddlers in hell, and we can't make the trip!' It is pleasant to find one's efforts are appreciated, even by our enemies. The Texans became mutinous when ordered to prepare for crossing, having a very strong leaning toward the flesh pots of Texas, and a dread of the barren plains of Virginia. Several of them have deserted and given themselves up to me, while four hundred at one time left Walker's division and returned to their homes in Texas.

GOLD AND COTTON GOODS TUMBLING

The N. Y. *Express* says:—The decline in gold some time since to 213½ started cotton goods on a downward course, which the public will be happy to learn has not yet been arrested. There have been two large auction sales reported in the *Express* this week, and both of them went off at a heavy decline from last week's rates, while the feeling yesterday afternoon was in favour of still lower prices at the next sale. Cotton goods cannot be manufactured at the current rates, but there are considerable stocks held on speculation, and there is a general disposition to get out, for fear that a crash may come. Wholesale dry goods merchants seem to be rivalling each other to see who can sell the lowest, and if the retailers will only find out the recent large decline in prices, then the public will reap the benefit. The proper way to break up the speculation in produce and merchandise is for the consumers to buy no more than they actually want for immediate use, and with the present want of confidence in values, our word for it lower prices must rule.

ROBESPIERRE OUTDONE.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.—Gen. Fry of Kentucky, and of Zollicoffer fame, has arrived at Paducah, having been sent from Washington to investigate the reign of terror and blood of Gen. Paine. The simple facts that will be substantiated upon this investigation will send a thrill of horror through the people of the civilized world.

Paine was in command fifty-six days, and *shot sixty-seven men*, and no evidence can be found that a single one was ever tried by a military commission or court of any kind. He was at the guard-house one day, and a prisoner happened to displease him, when he ordered the guard to shoot him down. A negro faithfully executed the order.

When a prisoner was brought to Gen. Paine, pronounced by his captors a rebel-in-arm, the matter was always summarily settled by an order to "shoot him to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock."

Gen. Meredith turned fifty one persons loose at Mayfield, and has emptied the guard-house at Paducah.

The bloody days of Robespierre have been blotted out, and an American now bears aloft the reeking palm.

Gen. Fry is determined the matter shall be thoroughly sifted, and that stern justice shall be done. The greatest excitement prevails among the people of that district, and when Gen. Fry notified them that he wanted to talk to them, instead of coming in a little squad they rushed *en masse*.

He has arrested and placed in the guard-house a number of the negro soldiers that have been flourishing there lately so extensively, because they had commenced to denounce Gen. Fry for a "secesh" general.

The country may look for more than Gen Fry's investigation, that will tax their utmost credulity.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NEW YORK.

The New York *Herald* refers as follows to the extravagance which prevails in that city:

"Far away the dull boom of cannon, the shrill, sharp report of musketry, the shriek and groans of the dying may be heard. There the brave soldiers of the North are battling to preserve our glorious Union. We hear none of these direful sounds here—take no heed of them in this gay and crowded metropolis. Here fashion and pleasure, not grim war, reign supreme. Here music and festivity are the order of the day, not carnage and strife. Never was New York so brilliant, so captivating. We never before made such active preparations for a season of enjoyment and gaiety. Our elite, our aristocracy of money, our shoddy people, have run their mad race of extravagance and show at the fashionable watering places, and are returning to commence in the city a season of unparalleled display.

"All classes are taking advantage of the recklessness and extravagance of the day. Now that pleasure, fashion, and expenditure rule our people, those who cater to the spirit of extravagance have become as daring and reckless as the crowds they serve, and are playing a game of follow the leader which would have driven the past generation wild with dismay. Our theatres and other places of amusement have increased their prices fifty per cent, but this had no effect upon the masses. On the contrary, it is a noticeable fact, a sign of the times, that since the increase of prices the audiences have increased in number. In short, increase is the order of the day. Once upon a time people were content to drive two horses, and even one, before their carriages. This summer nothing short of a four in hand was considered the *ton* at Newport and such places, where some of the extra refined shoddy gentlemen drove as many as ten or twelve magnificent horses at a time. The ladies, in a spirit of emulation, got up pony teams, but were content to drive a pair. They harnessed three, and then five, together, and had postillions and outriders, and made a show which grew greater as the season lasted. The mind becomes bewildered when reflecting upon what would have occurred had the season not drawn to a close.

Taking its cue from the extravagance of the summer season, the city is preparing to outshine itself during the fall and winter. The theatres have all brightened up and refitted, and have, as we have said, raised their prices. The opera will be more than usually attractive and brilliant, and has also raised its price. The Negro minstrels have been seized with the contagious spirit of increase, and their prices have been raised. Our fashionable shops—millinery and such like—have given themselves up to the mania of high prices with an *abandon* which is fearfully admirable. A lady's bonnet, a little piece of velvet and a flower—to cap the climax, now costs one hundred dollars, and cannot be manufactured fast enough to supply the demand. Silks, satins, and laces now cost their weight in greenbacks. Gloves are worth what was formerly considered a week's salary for many people, while other styles of dress have increased in ratio. The wonder of it all is, that, spite of those high prices, the consumption is greater than ever. But never before was the general expenditure of the citizens of this metropolis so liberal, so extravagant."

LATE BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE DANISH-GERMAN QUESTION.

Denmark is getting impudent on Austria and Prussia's hands, The *Ost Deutsche Post* says:

The reports of difficulties which have arisen in the peace negociations, of new pretensions put forward by the Danish Government, as regards Northern Schleswig, are daily renewed; in vain does the press endeavour to point out the inexorable necessity of Denmark, as she is circumstanced, to conclude peace. The rumour of a postponement of peace still prevails.

The Vienna *New Free Press* says:—

Denmark would never have dared to raise objections as regards the financial question, or threatened to abandon the clauses stipulated in the preliminaries, if she were not backed by the three great powers. Russia, France and England are now acting in concert, with the sole object of paralyzing the work of peace, to save, at least, North Schleswig to Denmark, and to effect a reunion of the Duchies to Denmark by the aid of the fatal question of succession, which still remains pending.

Deputations from Northern Schleswig had arrived at Copenhagen with addresses to the King, demanding protection for their nationality.

THE BRIGGS MURDER.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Briggs, alleged to have been murdered by Muller in a railway train, was resumed on the 8th, but was again adjourned to await the arrival of the accused and witnesses from New York. A man named King was under examination at the Worship street police court, charged, on his own confession, of being an accomplice of Muller. The police gave evidence that King had been seen near the spot of the murder about two hours before the commission of the crime. The prisoner, who pleaded innocence, stated that he was drunk and incapable when he made the statement. He was remanded for a week.

NEW CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER.

An agent at Lloyd's reports that a large steamer is stated to have put into Niedup with signals for a pilot. She changed colors at Bremerhaven and hoisted the Confederate flag. The pilot who took her to Bremerhaven believes she still remains there. She steams ten knots at half speed. She is reported to be commanded by Captain Semmes, has 300 men on board, and is pierced for forty guns. Stated to have been built at Bordeaux. The pilot volunteered the information. Official information received in Washington says that the vessel, to which allusion is made, is one of those built at Bordeaux, supposed on rebel account, but which was sold to the Prussian Government. So the latter part of the agent's story is untrue.

A frightful colliery explosion took place on Wednesday night, 7th ultimo, near North Shields, England. The pit in which the explosion occurred is called the Seghill Colliery. Eighteen men and lads were at work in a part of the pit known as the Far California Bank, when suddenly the gas fired, and in a moment they were all killed. Fortunately, the explosion did not extend to other parts of the pit, where a large number of men were at work. Up to Thursday evening the bodies had not been recovered, but every exertion was being made to get at them.

The Liverpool female Penitentiary had been totally destroyed by fire. There were 40 inmates at the time of the outbreak, but all escaped without injury. The loss is said to have been covered by insurance.

The Executive of the Union and Emancipation Society have issued an address to the "people of Great Britain" and Ireland, on the progress and prospects of the great struggle for freedom in America," in reply to a document which has been sirculated for signatures by the Southern Independence Association. The address expresses confidence that the people of this country will never give their "sanction to any proposition, even in the 'Holy name of peace, that seek to bolster up and sustain an infamous slave power." The address further points out the great progress which has been made during Mr. Lincoln's Presidency in the work of emancipation, and concludes by declaring that "not until slavery is annihilated throughout the United States, can come the longed for era of peace—a true, holy and lasting peace, founded on union, freedom, justice and humanity."

The New York correspondent of the London *Times* says:—"McLellan's chances for the Presidency are better than those of any other candidate. He is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which originally conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly to that great wing of the Democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South. Smuggling is assuming large proportions. British goods, paying no duty, pour from Victoria and Vancouver's Island into California; in like manner, foreign goods, especially light wares of small bulk, are imported into Canada and conveyed over the St. Lawrence and across the lakes along a portion of a thousand miles with small hindrance from the Federal revenue officers."

COLONIAL.

The new Custom house at Quebec, one of its finest public buildings was almost wholly consumed by fire on last Saturday night week. An edifice of more stately architectural proportions for its size, did not exist in British North America. It cost $300,000, and was fitted up with all the modern improvements. The whole interior of the edifice is destroyed, and the walls, which are of splendid cut stone, are so extensively injured that it would take a considerable sum to reconstruct the building. By the disaster the Government will be a heavy loser, as it has no more than £6,000 of insurance on the property destroyed. The Engineer department also suffers considerably; the sketches and plans for the proposed new fortifications made by the party who had been occupying the dome being all consumed, besides a quantity of instruments. How the fire originated will probably forever remain a mystery. The officials had all left at the usual hour, and the principal housekeeper, Mr. Bowden, was also out at the time. A party of the Royal Engineers had been occupying, for some time past, the dome, where the fire was first seen, and some apartments underneath, for the purpose of making observations and taking sketches. Some plumbers had also been at work during the afternoon, effecting repairs to that portion of the edifice. The above we glean from the Quebec *Daily News*.

FLOOD AT TANTRAMAR, AMHERST, N. S.—We regret to learn from a gentleman who arrived in our city Monday afternoon, that the recent rains in Westmorland caused such a flood that the dykes on the Tantramar Marsh were broken in many places, the whole of that valuable land has been inundated, and an immense quantity of hay has been swept away, especially of the "broad-leaf" quality. No correct estimate of the damage done can be made yet, but it is very great. The party engaged on the railway survey were flooded out, and compelled to suspend work. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Tuck arrived in town on Monday. The main road between Sackville and Amherst was under water for miles—the depth of water on it varying from nine inches to three feet—and was at places quite impassable. So great an inundation has not visited those marshes for fifty years.—*St. John Telegraph*.

The Members of the Corporation of Toronto have had an excursion to Portland and Boston. All Canada appears to be on a spree this season. It is to be hoped that the people with whom they associate will not become contaminated by their example.—*St. John Globe*.

FAMINE AT LABRADOR.—Quebec papers state that recent accounts from Labrador are very dismal, and that destitution threatens the inhabitants. Efforts are being made to induce the Government to despatch one of the Provincial steamers with a supply of provisions, to be dispensed during the winter as the necessities of the people require. Private individuals are making collections, and sending donations of flour, &c.

CORRESPODENCE.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

The good feeling which is said to exist among the Delegates promises fair that they will arrange matters for a Union satisfactory to all the Colonies, and it is unfair for any portion of the Press to throw out insinuations to prejudice the public against them for holding their meetings with closed doors. The Delegates are in the position of a ministry met to prepare measures for legislation, and it is not customary for ministers to allow their opinions to become public until their measures are prepared.

If there were only the interests of the several Colonies to arrange and balance, there might be less cause for secrecy. Each Colony being represented, any thing said by one party can be answered by another without offence. But a union of the Provinces will have its influence upon other nations of whom the Delegates, in speaking their minds freely, might say somethiug offensive, unfit for publication; and it will be our interest as a nation to be on good terms with all the world, to show some of the effects our union might have upon our near neighbours.

American citizens, in common parlance, do not conceal their desire for an annexation of the British Provinces, for which they believe the provincials themselves are inclined. But that Great Britain, the parent, with the stern authority of a tyrant, (to serve her own ends), forbids a consummation of the match, and therefore the outcry of the unreasoning portion of American citizens for a war with Great Britain.

Great Britain feels herself bound in honor to defend her Colonies while she rules over them; but as she has long given up the main part of her authority necessary to defend them, she is beset with difficulties; she cannot compel the service of the Colonists even for their own defence, nor impose a tax in the Colonies to support an army; consequently, a war for their defence would be all loss and no gain to Great Britain. Therefore, the sooner she can release herself with honor from such obligations, by placing the Colonies in a position without any cause for war on her account, so that they might govern and defend themselves in future, would be for the interest of all parties; and it is my opinion that the union of the Provinces is proposed with that understanding.

Now, to unite the Provinces, and declare them an independent nation, would be agreeable to the Monroe doctrine, and consequently would be taken as a concession from Great Britain to the United States, and instead of war—threatened from that quarter—would be more likely to promote good-will, and most assuredly the enrollment of a new nation in the ranks of representative governments would meet the approval of all liberal-minded men.

The reasons which I have stated have led me to believe that the Delegates have the whole subject matter under their consideration; and as it concerns Great Britain and other nations as well as the Colonies, the Delegates, as a matter of course, would see the necessity of imposing secresy on themselves.

To enquire into history, and select suitable materials to lay the foundation of a constitution for the stable government of a nation to advance liberal principles and discourage despotism, is one of the greatest questions which can engage the attention of men. That the Delegates may succeed in doing so, has the best wishes of

WM. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, Sept. 26th, 1864.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

FRAGMENTARY NOTES OF A TRAVELLER

(Continued)

Look yonder, said Mr. Birch, at those two members just whispering outside the bar—I mean the rail, (for it is only in the Speaker's 'refreshment' room that *the bar* is kept.) That short, thick-set, dogmatic looking fellow is, in his own estimation at least, the most consequential fellow in the House, I mean of the members. Sir, we call him the 'Washington Ambassador;' *his light* is too great to be put under a bushel; nor, indeed, is it confined to the House either; for his fame as an ambassador to Washington, self appointed, too, on behalf of whom it may concern, has already been published in some, if not all, the respectable European newspapers of the day; but whether or not it was to *coerce* the Court at Washington to give up the contest with the South as hopeless, or to insist on an immediate and unconditional emancipation of his friends the negroes, has not as yet been made officially public; for you must know, sir, that all great ambassadorial negociations are usually kept in the back ground from the vulgar gaze of the public until after the matters have been finally determined, if not fully consummated; and my friend the Crapaud member is of too much importance to deviate one iota from the strictest rules of courtly etiquette. The magnitude of his head and frontispiece is proof positive of the great capacity of his brain-box; and there is no member in the House so fond of puffing up his own personal independence; and so far as his word is to be taken on that subject, he is not only *not the slave of the Government*, but "*the master of the Government.*" He often reminds me, sir, of the fish which swallows the angler's hook, and when it finds its gills or jaws under the very unpleasant influence of the barbed bit of steel, it splashes away as if to pretend to its finny acquaintances that it is not "hooked," and that it is "the master" of the angler, inasmuch as it can flap away with his line, &c.; but by-and-bye the angler wants to count his catch, and checks his line, which drives the hook deeper into the poor fish, which is soon safely landed and added to the "catch." And so it is, sir, with the "master of the Government." He, indeed, makes a great splash about his independence—and the poor tenantry! how his heart yearns for their sad fate, and threatens the Government, *over whom he claims a mastership*, that he will cut them up "as small as herbs for the pot" if they don't settle the land question to his satisfaction. But after much silly evaporation of his windy declamation, the "notorious" Jackal jerks his line, and reminds "the ambassador" of the terms and conditions upon which he was elected, and that his presence is desired at "Castle Inkerman" at a specified period, to account for his looseness of expressions on several recent occasions, respecting the Government and the tenantry, &c. &c. The poor Ambassador, after having renovated the "inner man" at "Inkerman" Castle, is safely laid aside with the rest of the hacks for the next division, at which he appears as quiet as a lamb, and numbers his vote with the majority of hacks for the Government, "as in duty bound," as meek and as unblushing as the "notorious" Jackal himself, under whose control he appears to care as little about the interests of the poor tenantry as if he never had polled a vote from one of them at an election. There is, however, this to be said of his independence, that it is reported of him, that the smoke or fumigation of or from his broadsides while at "Inkerman" Castle so affected its interior, that, on his departure therefrom, all the weather-ports had to be thrown open, in order to ventilate the premises, for certain sanitary reasons more easily imagined than expressed in polite conversation. Well, I think so, too, Mr. Birch, said I; but pray what about the other razor-faced gentleman who whispered with the Ambassador, of whom I think I heard quite enough for the present. Oh, that is Mr. Hazlehim, said Mr. Birch—the name I think is somewhat modified now from its original orthography. You see, sir, in Ireland in the former great "faction fights," so well described by Carlton, the Irish had other renowned weapons besides the "shelalah," and amongst these the *Hazle* was said to have attained a very prominent position; one of its many good qualities was said to be, that it was so elastic that when it was struck against a man's head, it usually yielded to the pressure, so as to bend to each side of the crown, thereby inflicting a wound in the shape of a bow or semicircle, so that whenever a "chap" would display any symptoms of pugnacity it was usually sung out amongst some of the "boys" to "*Hazle him*"—that was to chastise him with the Hazle; and hence the derivation of the word Hazle-'em, which I think it is now usually called, or something very like it. Well, it is true he has a very sharp visage, or "razor" if you will; but, sir, I can assure you, that I have heard him called "the handsomest man in the House," and that, sir, by no less a personage than Mr. Coles, who, I can safely say, is no mean authority in parliamentary affairs. Mr. Hazlehim is said to have been a very industrious, good sort of man, and well respected by his neighbours; but he never studied politics. Indeed, I believe he was too honest to be a political hack, until in an evil hour he gave up his own better judgment to the Siren flattery of the "notorious W. H. Pope;" and, perhaps, one or more *Gospel* politicians had also something to say in bringing him out to support the Orange Ascendancy cry. Both himself and brothers have the good fortune of being freeholders, and of course have the less sympathy for the poor tenantry; and although he may profess to be in favor of the Tenant cause, and even possibly may mean well, yet a young politician, in the hands of or under control or guidance of the "leader and his Jackal," cannot be expected to vote against his party, at whose instance and partly by whose machinations he was brought out or elected. He is said to be too honest to set up again; but if he should set up, the tenantry shall know too well how he has acted against their interest under the tutelage of the "notorious Secretary" and the present proprietary Government. —— (*To be continued*)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—Our friend Sandy, the Commissioner, feels very indignant at the rascal who wrote such infamous lies, as he calls it, for the *Examiner* of the 16th ult. For three or four weeks Sandy could be seen strutting about the roads, in stores and forges, carrying with him a huge envelope, equal in size to that which bore his commission to the Whim Road. He says that it contained a "dose for the rascal that had the impudence to trifle with him or his office." Now, Sir, believing that this huge article reached Charlottetown through the post office, or some special conveyance, and that the Government might be induced to believe Sandy's statements, and like him exclaim, "nobody will believe what the *Examiner* prints"—I have thought proper not only to make good the former statements, but to add a few additional facts. Now, Sandy, at the sale on the back Road from McFarlanes to the Albion Road, when you sold to the amount of 18s 6d, did you not say it was all the money you had? you said also that the Bridge at Wm. Poole's was not safe to go over; you said you had to attend a Council meeting the following Tuesday, and you would try to get money from the Government to repair the bridge at Poole's; and if you could not get money from the Government, "you would come and lay out the £2 1s 6d, and give the poor people notice when it would be." Now, Sir, I ask you did you do this? If not, what did you do with the £2 1s 6d that ought to have been expended on that road? For you know that road was not in such a bad state of repair since it was opened first, as it is at this present time; and yet you took £2 1s 6d out of £3 that was allowed for this road to some other convenient place. Again, respecting the sale of the new road from Montague to the Whim Road, Sandy says, "it is all lies; it was not sold by private contract a mile and a quarter from the work, for fear of masquitos." Stop, Sandy. The testimony of half a dozen men can be had at any time to prove that they went to the new road at the day of sale, and waited there for three hours for you, and you did not come. After that, on coming out to the Montague Road they were told you had sold the work by private contract. That can be proved by those who were with you on the Montague road, when you and McInnis made the arrangement, at the sale at Montague Bridge. I do not hear that he denies that, but he says he could fill up the bonds and get them signed in five minutes, and the Government would bear him out in the way he acted. I daresay they would. Sandy; it will not do to lose the influence of such as you at election contests. But there is something more here than the way which Donnelly was used at this sale. When this bridge was erected there were braces let in with a shoulder under every cap piece and shouldered into the piles, thereby rendering essential service to the bridge. The present contractors put on the new caps without braces. It appears there was no mention of braces in the specification; then an advantage was taken of ignorance; and before new braces would be put in an additional sum of £8 had to be paid for this, not extra work mind you, but work which really belonged to the contract if we had the right man in the right place. And that is not the worst part of it. If those braces, after costing us £8 were of any service to the bridge, we might be induced to look over it a little, but to see those braces spiked on to the sides of the piles and caps without a shoulder or dovetail, and only one spike in each end, is of no service for the support of the bridge, only a mockery. Now, Sir, we will suppose a man to take a contract to tear down a house to rebuild it over, and in which there were braces,—would he even dream of raising that building again without braces? Reason says not. It might be well for the Government to send the superintendant of Public Works to Montague Bridge to see if those statements are facts or not, as the shipping season is fast approaching, either to properly secure the bridge, or to make an order that no vessel shall make fast to the bridge, for the purpose of loading, and thereby it is more than probable will save the bridge from going down the stream, besides the loss of many valuable lives. Sandy says it is because he is young and inexperienced that people have a pluck at him. Read the following, Sandy; it may comfort you a little: Go to New Perth, Sandy; you will see a stone arch built across the road that cost £7 10s—ask why that cost so much when £3 is plenty for it. You will likely be told the Commissioner's brother expressed his desire to have the job, and there was no one to bid against him. Go on again, Sandy, near the 18 Mile Brook you will see another stone arch, the foundation of which is old covering pieces that were in the bridge before, and in a few years down it goes. Sandy will observe that it is not the age of the man we look after, but having to pay taxes we think we have a constitutional right to find out the way the money goes; and as far as our business lead us through the country, we shall have an eye to those things, and report accordingly.

TRUTH.

King's County, Sept. 2, 1864.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—According to the report of the speeches delivered at the Delegation Banquet by our public men, even by those who were not delegates, all seem to be favourable to a union of the Colonies, especially the Hon. T. Heath Haviland, who delivered a good speech last winter in his place in the House of Assembly against a union, seems altogether now in favour of a union. What has come over the spirit of his dreams since which has apparently occasioned such a change? It seems that he and some more of the non-delegates were let into the secrets of the Convention as to the few that are to be benefitted by whatever kind of a union it may be, as we country folk are free to admit that it will benefit some,—say about twenty or thirty individuals on the whole Island, certainly not more. It is to be hoped that they will not make the transfer or change of our Parliament without holding an election first; and then take my word for it, that there will not be one unionist returned by a country constituency on the whole Island. Whatever tempting offers may have been made to the Island Delegates, in the secret conclave held in our Colonial Building, they had no right to promise anything on behalf of the people as to sending away all or a part of our Parliament, for a federal union would work as much to our ruin as a legislative one; either would be bad for the Island, but a federal one would be worse, as then we would have to support two Parliaments, which would occasion a taxation that we would not be able to bear; for, in addition to supporting our share of the federal Parliament's expenses, we would also have to keep up a little Parliament at home, which would be fully as expensive as the one we have at present, for then we would very likely have to pay our own Governor or Commissioner, or whatever he would be called, which we have not to do at present; and the Governor's salary as at present paid from England is a little benefit to us, and in case of a federal or any union, all those of aristocratic pretensions at present living amongst us, would take their departure the moment a union would be accomplished, and take up their abode at head-quarters, where they could associate with their equals at the seat of Government, and at tend at the Vice-regal balls and banquets. We country folk also know right well that we would receive no benefits from any of the neighbouring colonies, for they are not able to give us any, except it would be a benefit to be saddled with a share of their great national debt, in lieu of which we could not ever, as an agricultural country, derive the least benefit from their railways, except they will make a bridge across the Straits from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse; for, as it is, their railways are an injury to the farmers of P. E. Island, as they can have the advantage of us in their agricultural districts, when markets are high, by having such a speedy conveyance for their produce to market, instead of us who would have to send our produce to perhaps the same markets by tedious sailing vessels, by a long round about way, which the water route always is. Therefore, taking all things into consideration, we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a union; and the sooner all agitation by those at head quarters is stopped the better for us country folks, as very few of us would get any situation from a foreign Parliament. I ask those favourable to a union, what have we to sell that the Canadians would require of us, and what they have to sell we can get cheaper from the United States? The Canadians want none of our oats or potatoes; therefore, even if there be a union, it is still to the United States we must look for a market for our surplus produce.

If an Act of Union be passed by our representatives, it will be against the wishes of mostly every elector in the country; and they will find that the people will tell them that they had no right to take the thing into consideration at all, until they would take the sense of the voters on it.

Hoping you will give this insertion in your very widely circulated paper, as I believe these are the views of a great many,

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,

A BELFASTER.

September 17th, 1864.

P. S.—I should have mentioned that you, Mr. Editor, did not, in your speech at the Banquet, commit yourself to a Union of the Provinces.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 3, 1864.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE English Mail Steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Thursday last. The Mails for this Island reached here late on Saturday night. The principal portion of the news was anticipated by telegraph from Cape Race, which we give below. The details of the news are hereunto annexed, but nothing of very great importance seems to have transpired in Europe since the advices by the last English Mail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The crops are abundant and are nearly all gathered.

Captain Speke, the African explorer, was accidentally killed while out shooting. He was getting through a hedge when his gun went off and shot him through the heart. The sad event was announced by Sir R. Murchison at the meeting of the geographical section of the British Association.

Franz Muller, the alleged murderer, arrived in Liverpool by the *Etna* on the evening of Friday the 16th. An immense concourse of people had assembled to see him, but the dexterous maneuvring of the police got him landed quietly at the Clarence Dock. He did not appear at all dejected, but smiled at the sight of so many assembled to receive him. In fact his conduct on the whole passage out was of the same stamp. He read "Pickwick" and other novels, laughed heartily, and enjoyed himself generally. He was taken to London by the Saturday morning train. The Germans in London are securing counsel for him. An insane man, it seems, announced himself as an accomplice of Muller, and he has been committed till the examination of the latter.

Belfast is quietly settling down after the riots.

The Dublin exhibition is highly successful.

FRANCE.

The rumor that the Emperor had again relapsed into ill health is likely unfounded, as he was out shooting in the woods at St. Germain on the 13th instant.

The Corps Legislatif will be summoned earlier than usual this year, to receive a Manifesto of the Imperial policy, home and foreign.

Marshal McMahon has started for his Governor-generalship in Algeria.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The news from Vienna confirms the rumour that the peace negotiations between Austria and Prussia and Denmark make little progress. Nevertheless the armistice will be prolonged beyond the end of October. Prussian troops still occupy the Duchies, and will winter in the large towns.

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

At last accounts the Crown Princess of Prussia and her infant were doing well. The Czar is expected at Berlin.

It is stated that the Sovereigns of France, Russia, and Prussia will shortly meet at Baden.

DENMARK

Copenhagen is full of grumbling because the Prince and Princess of Wales have not visited it, and are likely to return home without doing so. The Prince stayed away lest an anti-British feeling might make his reception cold if not uncomfortable.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Emperor deems it prudent after a seven years' absence to revisit Hungary and conciliate its people by convoking its Diet.

ITALY.

The fourth Anniversary of the entrance of Garibaldi into Naples was celebrated in that city, with great popular demonstrations

Garibaldi's health is completely re-established.

M. de Lahanoff is the new Russian Ambassador to Rome.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain has formed a new Cabinet under the presidency of Marshal Narvaez. It is asserted that it was by the advice of Marshal O'Donnel that the Queen summoned Marshal Narvaez, and it may, therefore, be expected that the O'Donnell party will support the new Ministry.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople announce that Prince de Joinville had arrived in that city. The Porte had signed the treaty with England relative to the Turco-Indian line of telegraph.

NEW ZEALAND.

The arrivals from New Zealand give the particulars of the latest affair between the British troops and the natives, recently reported in the anticipatory telegram. The engagement was fought not far from the scene of the last repulse, and resulted disastrously for the natives. The soldiers, it is said, were anxious to remove the stain of their defeat at the Gate Pah, and in three or four minutes they completely routed the Maories. One of the leading chieftains was killed, another has made his peace with the Government, but still the war is actively carried on. The "conquered soil" is being apportioned among the military settlers, a plan which, it is said, will effectively cut off the Maories from their sources of supply.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY "ASIA."

HALIFAX, September 29.

Asia for Halifax at Cape Race, 4 p. m., on Tuesday.

Crown Princess of Prussia has given birth to a son. Captain Speke, African explorer, accidently killed. Narvaez has succeeded in forming new Ministry in Spain. The supposed new privateer Alabama, at Bremerhaven, has been purchased by Prussian Navy.

Paris Moniteur reports English Commander in Japan summoned Japanese Government to remove all obstacles in Strait Sunowiskie. If not complied with, fortifications will be attacked. Bank France show falling off 320,000 pounds bullion.

Bourse flat. London money market demand for discount at Bank 16th unimportant; in open market business rather active.

Stock less animated, owing to unfavourable returns of Bank of France.

WE are indebted to the *Protestant* of Saturday evening for the following account of the Rifle Shooting. The gathering of the Volunteers was very small—smaller than ever, we think—and there did not appear to be the least public interest excited in regard to their Rifle practice. We suppose this amateur holiday soldiering must be endured until the United Provinces of British America