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NORTH CAROLINA.

CLOSING UP OF THE CONVENTION.

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

INTRIGUES AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

The Bargain Between the Secessionists and State War Debt Bondholders.

The Plot Defeated by the President's Action.

Positions of the Candidates for Governor.

ALL PARTIES SUPPORT PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

&c. &c. &c.

Our Raleigh Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Oct. 18, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

This morning the President announced that he had endeavored to procure a United States flag to hoist over the Capitol, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Convention, and had authorized two of the officers of the Convention to borrow one, if possible, for temporary use. He very much regretted that they had not succeeded in doing so, and that having had to send to New York for one, it had not been received in time for use during the present session. He trusted the will would be taken for the deed.

STOLEN HORSES AND MULES.

A resolution was passed requesting Governor Holden to communicate with General Ruger and inform him that the military throughout the State were at present engaged in collecting from citizens horses and mules given to them by military commanders, in place of animals stolen from them during the passage of the army through the State, and to ask that the citizens be allowed to retain the same.

THE OLD STATE DEBT.

The ordinance to provide for the payment of the old State debt, contracted before the war, came up in its order for a third reading. It was the bill introduced by Judge Donnell, providing for the issue and sale at par of three and a half millions of State bonds, bearing six per cent; and was, on motion of D. F. Caldwell, laid on the table by a vote of fifty-nine to forty.

THE ARMED POLICE.

The bill directing the sheriffs and boards of magistrates to enrol and organize as many military companies in their respective districts as might be necessary to preserve law and order therein, to act as an armed police until the regular organization of the State militia should be perfected, was taken up as a special order.

Mr. Ferebee, in advocating the bill, said that in his county the white citizens had all been deprived of arms, while the negroes were almost all of them armed by some means or another. It was a fact that nearly every negro was supplied with arms, and there was a very general feeling of insecurity on the part of the whites. There had been rumors of anticipated trouble in some of the counties at the commencement of next year. He did not know how well grounded the fears might be, but there certainly was much apprehension among the white citizens, especially among the female portion, of coming danger.

General Dockery confirmed the statement made by Colonel Ferebee, and stated that in his county the white residents had been disarmed and were at present almost destitute of means to protect themselves against robbery and outrage. He had consulted with the General in command of this department, and found that he had no objection to the raising of such a police force as was contemplated by the bill. He had stated that no force taking the shape of an army could be allowed to be raised except under his command, as there could be but one head to the military in the State. But he did not object to the establishment of an armed police.

Mr. Barrow thought that the Convention was overlooking the facts of their present situation. They were still under martial law, and he did not see what authority any person would have to raise the contemplated armed force, unless they do it under the authority and with the co-operation of the officer in command of the district. In his own county no danger was apprehended, and a police was in existence under the charge of a federal officer. He was unwilling to approve of any act that would seem to come in conflict with the federal authorities.

General Dockery directed the recollection of the Convention to the action of Governor Sharkey in Mississippi in re-establishing the militia of that State, and to the fact that the President of the United States had approved and confirmed such action. He believed he would pursue the same course in relation to North Carolina should it become necessary to do so.

Judge Howard explained that the bill only provided for the raising of the contemplated police in counties where it was deemed necessary for the preservation of law and order, and that in case of any serious outbreak, it gave the command of the force to the United States officer. If General Ruger abides by the opinions expressed by him to the committee there was nothing in the ordinance which could come in conflict with his opinions or wishes.

Colonel Ferebee read an extract from President Johnson's proclamation in relation to the Mississippi militia, wherein he says the people must be trusted with their own government, and if so trusted he believed they would prove deserving of the confidence reposed in them.

The ordinance was passed by a large majority.

CLEARING UP THE BUSINESS.

The resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into all facts relating to the debt of the State, the amounts and dates of the issue of bonds, their specie value, &c., was laid at rest by a motion to table.

A batch of resolutions were adopted, including that of inquiry into the acts done in secret session by the State Legislature in relation to the Rosin bonds negotiated in England; soliciting the President to restore all their constitutional rights to the people of North Carolina and to remove the military from the State; asking the transfer of all civil prisoners now in the hands of the military to the civil authorities for trial, and the ordinance to appoint Daniel G. Fowler, of Raleigh, a judge in reference to State claims to property in the hands of individuals.

TURNING OUT THE JUDGES.

The ordinance to declare all the judicial offices vacant so as to turn out the secession judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, was then taken up, being the last bill on the calendar reported by the committee as proper to be acted upon during the present session.

Mr. Conigland made an argument against the ordinance on the ground that the Judges, being appointed for life, could not constitutionally be deprived of their offices without impeachment, trial and conviction.

He was replied to by Mr. B. F. Moore, who argued that the contract made between the people and the Judges had been broken by the latter when they took the oath of allegiance to the confederacy, and that before they could again exercise the judicial office they would be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States. He held that there was just as much right to displace the Judges as to displace the Governor, the Legislature, and the United States Senators. He was replied to by Mr. Mebane against the ordinance.

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

During the debate a message was announced from the Governor, and upon the speaker suspending his remarks, it was read, and found to contain a telegram just received by that officer from the President of the United States in relation to the war debt of the State.

[The despatch was given in Sunday's HERALD.]

The reading of the message occasioned quite a sensation in the Convention, and was received with loud applause from those who favored such action upon the subject. On the other hand, the men whose loyalty was decisive enough in all matters not affecting their pockets, but was not proof against the nestle of greenbacks, looked blank with consternation. Mr. Settle took advantage of the occasion to move a reconsideration of the resolution fixing a final adjournment at five o'clock tomorrow morning, and the motion, after a faint struggle on the part of Colonel Ferebee and D. F. Caldwell, was adopted, and the adjournment resolution laid on the table.

THE PLANS OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

The plans of the secessionists had been admirably laid, and had it not been for the timely message of the President would have succeeded. Its disclosure will reveal as nice a little plot as ever was concocted, even in our own good old Dutch descended capital.

LEAGUE BETWEEN THE STATE DEBT MEN AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

It is well known that Jonathan Worth, the State Treasurer, has arrayed himself on the side of those who desire to assume and pay the rebel war debt. For some days past, an intrigue has been on foot, to unite these men and the secessionists against Governor Holden. Yesterday it was consummated, and to-day it would have brought forth its fruits, had it not been nipped in the bud by Andrew Johnson's emphatic declaration that they must repudiate now and forever the rebel war debt, incurred in carrying out an attempt to destroy the United States government, and not fasten its burdens upon the masses of the people.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

The plan of operation was to be this. An ordinance was before the Convention, which, if passed, would turn out all the secession judges and office holders. This ordinance the greenback Unionists, as I may call them, dared not vote against directly; but it was to be defeated on two conditions: first, that the secessionists in Convention would aid the greenback Unionists in killing the proposition to repudiate forever the State debt, and, secondly, that the secessionists of the State generally would support Worth for Governor, and his friends for Congress and State Legislature. In order to accomplish the defeat of this ordinance, without forcing the greenback Unionists to vote directly against it, the committee appointed to fix the time of adjournment, reported in favor of finally closing the session at five o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning. To this report, the Convention agreed.

The next step was to make the bill vacating the Judges' offices a special order for to-day, as the very last business remaining before the Convention. This was done, and it was the design of the parties to the bargain to have debated the ordinance and driven off a vote—there being no previous question allowed—all through to-night till the fixed hour of adjournment in the morning. It was to that end that the unchristian hour of five A. M. was fixed for the final adjournment.

"THE BEST LAID SCHEMES," ETC.

All this pretty plot was, as I have said, knocked in the head by the President's message, and it fell like a bombshell upon the Convention, or upon that part of it interested in the bargain. Its effect outside cannot fail to be damaging to the Worth men. The Convention did not dare to refuse to reconsider and postpone the hour of adjournment; for they knew full well the resolute will and settled principles of the President, and were sensible that to fail to carry out his just and upright policy would be to sign their own death warrants. So the ordinance to terminate the judicial career of the secession Judges will now have to come to a vote, and cannot be defeated. The State rebel war debt must be repudiated, and it remains to be seen whether the combination of secessionists and wishy-washy Unionists will succeed at the polls.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

The candidates for Congress in this district are L. T. Leach, of Johnston; L. C. Edwards, of Granville; R. H. Russ, of Wake, and Josiah Turner, of Orange. The former was a prominent Unionist in the rebel Congress, and has been pardoned by the President. Mr. Turner was also in the rebel Congress and a Union man; but he has not yet been pardoned. Some of the first named three will withdraw from the field. They are all strong Union, and will endeavor to unite the Holden vote against Turner.

ALL PARTIES FOR PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

It is a marked feature of the canvass that every party is anxious to declare loudly in favor of President Johnson and his policy. The effort seems to be, as in New York, to strive which can say the most and use the strongest language in his endorsement. Every one concedes that an essential to success is strong and earnest support of the President and of the great conservative party, of which he is the head and front. The cards of Governor Holden and of Mr. Worth, which are published here to-day, show with what unanimity all parties cling to President Johnson and claim him as the head of their particular party.

RALEIGH, Oct. 19—7 P. M.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE.

When the Convention reassembled at seven o'clock, there was a very slim attendance, the seats not being much more than half full.

The question being on the amendment, reconsidered in the afternoon, to submit that part of the ordinance forbidding the assumption of the rebel war debt to the people, Judge Phillips called attention to the fact that the Governor's proclamation calling the election had already been issued, and therein the subjects to be voted on are set forth. If this ordinance is also to be submitted, it will require a supplemental proclamation, which probably would not reach all of the counties in the State.

Mr. B. F. Moore said that since the adjournment he had reflected upon this question, and he saw that, if the question were to be submitted to the people, the result would not be known until after the meeting of Congress. The friends of the State would not be able to take advantage of the passage of the ordinance in their favor, if any advantage was to be derived from it at all, because the final action would not be known. The enemies of the State, on the other hand, would use the fact that the ordinance was not finally passed to their advantage.

Mr. Wilson said that reflection had convinced him also that he had voted unwisely in supporting the reference to the people, and he should now vote against such reference.

The amendment to refer to the people was then again put and lost by a large vote.

The final vote on the original ordinance was then taken, and the same was then passed by a large majority, only four or five nays being heard. So the ordinance prohibiting forever the assumption of the State debt was finally enacted, and becomes the fundamental law of the State.

To the prompt and decisive action of the President of the United States the yeomanry of North Carolina are indebted for being protected against the intrigues of the speculative bondholders, and freed forever from the burden of a debt incurred against their will, to aid in the attempt to overthrow the government under which they live, and to destroy the institutions to which they are attached. The passage of the ordinance was greeted with loud applause.

Judge Eaton and D. F. Caldwell were permitted to have recorded on the journals, in brief, the reasons for their voting against the ordinance.

A resolution was adopted unanimously (Judge Phillips in the chair) thanking Judge Reade for his impartial, courteous and efficient conduct in presiding over the Convention.

Judge Reade, in an impressive manner, delivered the following address:—

JUDGE READE'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Convention—Our work is finished. The breach in our government, as far as the same was by force, has been overcome by force; and so far as the same had the sanction of legislation, the legislation has been declared to be null and void. So that there remains nothing to be done except the withdrawal of military power, when all our governmental relations will be restored without further asking on the part of the United States. The chemonk of slavery, which has so long distracted and divided the sections, has by a unanimous vote been abolished. Every man in the State is free. The reluctance which for a while was felt to the sudden and radical change in our domestic relations—a reluctance which was made oppressive to us by our kind feelings for the slave, and by our apprehensions of the evils which were to fellow him, has yielded to the determination to be to him, as we always have been, his best friends; to advise, protect, educate and elevate him; to seek his confidence and to give him ours, and, each occupying appropriate positions towards the other, to cherish for the past and cultivate for the future those strong and mutual attachments which have been hallowed at the hearthstone, in the church, in the sick-room and at the grave. It remains for us to return to our constituents, and engage with them in the great work of restoring our beloved State to order and prosperity. As long as I remember anything with pleasure my heart will beat faster when I reflect, gentlemen, upon your kindness to me. You have honored me with your confidence and excused my imperfections. I have not to remember a single discourtesy. I wish you a safe journey to your affectionate families, that your lives may be useful, honorable and happy, and that God may bless you.

The address was received with applause, and the Convention adjourned to meet on the fourth Thursday in May, 1866.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Departure of the Monitor Miantonomah—Part of the Troops in the Fort Mustered Out—Number of Patients in the Hospitals, &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20, 1865.

The double-turreted Monitor Miantonomah leaves us to-morrow for Washington, pursuant to orders just received from the Navy Department. A magnificent boat of her class, she has been visited by large numbers, and appropriately admired for the beauty of her model and perfection and thoroughness of her finish and appointments throughout. Her bottom has been overhauled since her stay here, and she is now in splendid order. In view of the high social characteristics of her accomplished officers, there is general regret at parting company with her. It is supposed the naval vessel Boxer will go as her convoy from here, as on her voyage hither. Both the Powhatan and the Tuscarora have gone to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and the only other naval vessel now here is the Agawam.

TROOPS MUSTERED OUT.

Company C of the Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery has been mustered out, its term of service having expired. This leaves but six companies of the regiment on duty in the fort. All these, it is expected, will be mustered out in a few days, by which time the companies of the Fifth United States artillery ordered to relieve them will probably have arrived.

THE HOSPITALS.

There are only about eight hundred patients in the Hampton hospitals. The Chesapeake, it will be remembered, was closed some weeks ago. Of the present number of patients about three-fourths are colored troops. Gen. Pennypacker, Capt. Murray and Lieut. Sweitzer are the only officers here. Dr. W. D. Wolverton is in charge of the hospitals during the temporary absence of Dr. J. N. Frantz, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., the present surgeon-in-chief. The still remaining sick and convalescent wounded are in excellent keeping, as they always have been in these, the most famous hospitals of the war.

The Press Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 21, 1865.

Messrs. Clay and Mitchel, at sundown yesterday, were transferred to their new quarters in Carroll Hall.

The English steamer Arcole, twelve days from Havana, sailed for New York this afternoon.

According to the Norfolk papers, the oyster trade this season promises to be very brisk. It is estimated that from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred barrels of oysters are shipped from Norfolk to New York on each steamer; about the same amount is shipped to Boston, and the two lines of steamers to Baltimore take daily one thousand barrels.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi Finances and the Difficulties of Running the Reconstructed State Without Money.

&c. &c. &c.

Our Jackson Correspondence.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 5, 1865.

THE ELECTION.

I have just telegraphed you that General Humphreys is elected Governor of Mississippi. There is no longer a doubt of this fact, although the returns are not all in. His election surprises not only himself, but his most ardent friends. It is not so surprising, however, when we consider that he is indebted for his election to the army, which comprised the greater part of the population, and among whom the General was very popular.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS

was always an old line whig in politics before the war, though never much of a politician, and, if I am correctly informed, never filled a high office in the State. He was one of those few men, however, who combine all the natural elements of popularity, and to whom the people naturally look for a leader in times of trouble. He was, according to all accounts, a *bon homme*, or, perhaps, more properly, *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*. When the question of secession was sprung upon the people, and swept like an avalanche over the South, he was one of its strongest opponents, and one of the few who had sufficient influence and courage to dare oppose the surging billows of rebellion that were rapidly enveloping him. He was submerged with the rest. When he found himself thus engulfed he went into the rebellion, and fought against his own principles, just as did General Lee and hundreds of others. He served during the war as a brigadier general in the Virginia army. As evidence that what I have said regarding General Humphreys is true I have the authority of Governor Sharkey for stating that he said to him during the war, in private conversation:—

"My dear sir, we can never build up a government on this doctrine of secession. Should we gain our independence the rotten concern would not hold together six months."

"Why are you dressed in that uniform, then?" asked the Governor.

"Ask that question of two-thirds of the army and you will receive the same reply, 'Because my State is in rebellion.'" was the response.

Since the surrender of the rebel armies General Humphreys has been resting quietly at home, and the nomination for Governor was forced upon him. His reply to the committee who waited upon him to urge his acceptance of the nomination was:—"I am as yet an unpardoned rebel, and not eligible should I be elected." I am no apologist for General Humphreys or any other rebel; but if we must have ex-rebels in high positions in the reconstructed States and representing them in Congress, let us have just such men as the one in question.

JUDGE E. S. FISHER

is now in the city. He arrived in the State eight days ago from Washington city, where he had several interviews with President Johnson. He learned of his nomination for Governor while *en route* home. He immediately replied that he did not want the office, but that if the people saw fit to elect him he would consider it his duty, under the circumstances, to accept. In this letter he fully endorsed the policy of the President, and urged the people of Mississippi to do nothing to lessen the confidence he had reposed in them. The Judge seems highly pleased with the election of General Humphreys, and has already advanced the opinion that under the laws of the State he is eligible to the office. He says:—"Truly he might be arrested for treason; but such a charge could not be sustained as long as he keeps his parole inviolate." He announces his intention to communicate immediately with President Johnson by telegraph, urging him to pardon the Governor elect, that he may be qualified, so that the wheels of the State government may roll on. I was favorably impressed with Judge Fisher. He is one of the soundest and most intelligent men of the State, and will probably occupy some high judicial position, for which he is eminently qualified.

THE COMING LEGISLATURE

will be one of the most important political bodies ever assembled in the State. The members of that body will represent the people for the first time in a legislative capacity under the reorganized government, and will have to complete the work only just begun by the Constitutional Convention. The first business before them will probably be the election of two Senators to represent the State in the national Congress. Who will be the men favored with this honor it is impossible even to surmise. Two weeks ago it was supposed that Governor Sharkey would be one without a dissenting vote, but since the elections have resulted contrary to all expectations, and the people have unmistakably repudiated his late proclamation (a copy of which I sent you in a former letter), his election is considered doubtful. The Governor and many of the most reliable men of the State, however, are yet confident that the Legislature will see the necessity of sustaining him, and will do so by enacting a law permitting negroes to testify in the civil courts. And so the matter rests at present. As you are well aware, the financial affairs of the State are just in the worst possible condition. Something must be done to raise funds to carry on the State government and pay off the immense debt, amounting already to fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. Repudiation will not do; Mississippians have tried that, it would seem, to their hearts' content, and yet, strange as it may seem, many of them favor repudiation to-day. They will probably, like Alabama, repudiate the debt contracted in aid of the rebellion; but back of that there are honest debts that must be paid, aside from the revenue now due the national government. Besides this, their public buildings, including the State Prison and the asylums (with the exception of the Insane) were all destroyed by the war, and will have to be rebuilt. The State House, to be sure, is standing, but no one would be surprised to hear of its falling down any day. Who is to "touch the corpse of the public credit" of Mississippi and bid it rise to new life? Who is to "strike the rock of the State's resources," and cause bounteous supplies of greenbacks to flow forth? Something will be done by the Legislature, but years will elapse before Mississippi will be able to rise from her ashes and soar aloft on wings of financial prosperity. Officers of the penitentiary and the hospitals are to be selected, and also a State printer, besides several minor officers, and altogether the Legislature will have a deal of patronage to bestow. It will be much easier to elect the officers, however, than to find the wherewithal to pay them. From present prospects the "lobby" will contain more members than the body proper. Upon the negro testimony question I am satisfied there will be a terrible war of words and a great deal of quibbling. Every member will come armed with a set speech upon the "nigger question," not excepting the famous "member from Jones," with the moss stringing down his back. I shall report his speech *verbatim et literatim* for the HERALD. Look out for a "squall" when the Mississippi Legislature meets.

COTTON, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

There is considerable old cotton now in the market here, which is being bought by speculators at from thirty-two to thirty-six cents per pound, and shipped through to New Orleans by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, which is now completed. The present crop has been much injured by worms, and there will hardly be yield enough to pay for the picking. I have heard various estimates made by planters and cotton dealers on the prospective crop for next year in the United States. Some base it as low as forty thousand bales, while others, more hopeful, estimate a million bales as the probable product. In Mississippi the great trouble will be labor. The negroes almost universally refuse to work in the swamps and lowlands, where the best crops are produced. The hills and uplands will necessarily be monopolized with grain. As subsistence will have to be raised, and as grain will doubtless be high, it will be more profitable than cotton on these lands, where the latter does not grow to perfection. Hence the very logical conclusion is that a large yield of cotton is not to be expected of this State. The same is true of Arkansas, Louisiana and some portions of other cotton growing districts. Northern Alabama, portions of Tennessee and Georgia and Texas, it is believed, will yield the largest crops of cotton next year. The prospective high price of the staple, however, will induce a great deal of energy, and by perseverance these obstacles may be in a manner overcome. I give the statements for what they are worth. The government is now disposing of mules at auction here, through Captain G. L. Heaton, district quartermaster. They bring good prices, and the farmers, as well as many of the freedmen, seem to have plenty of greenbacks with which to purchase stock. Most of the planters, however, have borrowed money from New Orleans capitalists on pledge of next year's crops, and this will naturally stimulate them to exertion. One planter, who bought a mule for one hundred dollars, made the remark that he used to pay one hundred and fifty dollars for such a mule when cotton was only worth ten cents per pound. And yet they are constantly growling about hard times.

THE FREEDMEN.

In this State, as well as elsewhere, the freedmen have somehow received the impression that on Christmas the government is going to divide lands among them, and they are looking anxiously forward to the day of jubilee. Many of them refuse to make contracts for a longer time than Christmas. A gentleman of my acquaintance went to one of his former slaves a few days since to employ him, when the following conversation ensued:—

MASTER—Sam, I want to employ you; will you make a contract with me?

SAM—W-a-a-l, Massa, I make a bargain till Christmas.

MASTER—What do you expect to do after Christmas?

SAM—(scratching his head)—O, den I 'spect to hab a farm and work for myself.

MASTER—Who told you you would have a farm on Christmas?

SAM—Seberal gemmen tell me dat all de niggers git farms Christmas.

Who has been circulating these reports, or how the negroes have received the notion, it is impossible to tell, but that such is the impression among them is certain.

There are hundreds of negroes about here who have been living in small cabins, and some of them in the open air, under trees, with hardly clothing sufficient to hide their nakedness. They have no provision for the winter, and unless something is done some of them will perish with the coming of the frost. Sickness prevails among them to a fearful extent, and the community is doing nothing for their relief. Truly, I pity the freedmen in their present condition. Without money and without friends, they are truly in a deplorable condition.

THE FENIANS IN CANADA.

SECRETLY IMPORTING ARMS.

Government Strengthening its Garrisons and Distributing Arms and Ammunition.

THE DUBLIN DEMONSTRATION ONLY A FEINT.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL BRITISH ARMS.

Irish Officers of Volunteers Resigning Their Commissions.

&c. &c. &c.

Our Toronto Correspondence.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 18, 1865.

The Canadian people usually have a sufficient number of local political questions before them to occupy their entire attention; but since the close of the last session of Parliament, and the burial for a short season of the weighty questions—to settle which the present coalition took office—the barroom orator and village stump-speaker find themselves lost for a theme to keep themselves before the public. Of all the members of Parliament who give the cue to the second rate stumptails, only two—the Attorney Generals East and West—have opened their mouths. As a matter of course people must talk, and, dropping politics, they eagerly grab

THE FENIAN REVOLUTION

as a subject with which to work upon the fears of their gullible auditors. The recent developments of the Fenian plots in Ireland have created a profound sensation in Canada, where for years the Order has been known to exist, but where its influence was supposed to be so insignificant that no one for a moment gave the subject more than a passing thought. This raid of the British lion upon the Irish has awakened the loyalists and Orangemen of Canada to a sense of the fact that they are sleeping upon a volcano, which they know not how soon will burst forth and envelope them in a war similar to that across the border, in which, notwithstanding their frequent averments to the contrary, nearly all their sympathy was given to the rebels—a war like that in which neighbor will be arrayed against neighbor and father against son.

THE INVESTIGATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Canadian government have been warned of the existence of ramifications of the Order here by the home government, and requested to co-operate with them in thwarting the designs of the "Irish rebels." For this purpose they have sent out a number of spies, with all the information in their possession, and at the present moment these secret service men are swarming about the country. Last week two Irish gentlemen, ex-officers in the United States army, arrived at one of the hotels here and remained several days. They were seen in conversation with resident Irishmen, and were spotted by the detectives, who, however, were green enough to boast to a Bohemian that they would have an item in a few days for him—the arrest of Fenian agents. Whether the Bohemian "peached" is not known, but certain it is that the supposed agents left hurriedly, and the spies made no arrests.

THE ORANGEMEN WORKING IN CONCERT.

The loyal Orange body of Canada, becoming alarmed at the news received from Ireland and the singular actions of the Catholic Irish population, have taken action on the subject, and, besides arming themselves more thoroughly, have appointed committees from the various lodges to assist the government and its detectives in their crusade against the Fenians.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES—STRENGTHENING THE GARRISONS.

The military authorities, for some purpose unknown to outsiders, have made within a few days redispositions of the troops, and it is believed that it has been done in view of an emergency. In those places where Irish predominate the local garrisons have been strengthened, and a critical examination made into the antecedents of the officers commanding the troops, some of whom are under suspicion. In addition to these precautions the authorities have forwarded to commandants extra supplies of small arms and ammunition, for the purpose of arming the loyal portion of the community in the event of an outbreak. These precautions, I learn, have been hastened by the recent

FENIAN ATTEMPT TO STEAL ARMS FROM THE MILITARY CAMP.

It will be recollected that the cadets who have graduated at military schools assembled last month for drill at Montreal. Among the young cadets were many young Irish boys who had graduated with high honors. Just before the camp was broken up it was discovered that a number of Enfield rifles had been stolen, and many were found in the baggage of the cadets. What made it still more suspicious was the fact that all the stolen arms found were in the baggage of Irishmen. The authorities at once arrested the culprits, and will no doubt endeavor to show that they were stolen for disloyal purposes—to assist in the redemption of Ireland or the conquest of Canada.

MYSTERIOUS INCREASE IN THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

For some weeks it has been a matter of astonishment to custom house officials that so many small arms are being imported at every point in the province, and they have been at a loss to account for it. At no time has there been such a demand for fowling pieces and rifles by persons who are not in the habit of deer hunting in the back woods. The demand for revolvers is also enormous, notwithstanding that the carrying of them is a misdemeanor.

All these facts, together with private information said to have been received by the spies now "sounding" the Fenians in the United States, have fearfully alarmed the government and the few persons in their secrets, and it is mysteriously whispered that the remarkable activity of the Fenians does not indicate an invasion of Ireland, but

A RAID TO WREST CANADA FROM THE BRITISH LION,

and make it an Irish State, under the protectorate of the United States, to which the oppressed Irishman can come and find a home in the New World, guaranteed to him forever by the United States. This is the general impression here in intelligent semi-official circles as to the ends and aims of the Fenians, but which has not been hinted at except by J. A. Macdonald's organ, the Montreal *Gazette*. It is asserted that the Head Centre is going to copy Sherman's tactics; that the present excitement in Ireland is merely a demonstration to attract attention from the other end of the line, which the English have to cover with their bayonets; that when the English military authorities shall have thrown their red coats into Ireland in expectation of an attack by the revolting Irish, the Fenians of the United States will be ready to strike Canada so suddenly that, with the St. Lawrence closed by icebergs, no succor can be had from the mother country, and the Irish State will have established its right to recognition by the American States.

These are the tales reported by the detectives who have been employed in the sounding and eavesdropping line, and credited in a great measure by the military authorities and the government. Indeed, so confident are some officers of the volunteer force that trouble is not far off, that they have resigned their positions, but whether for fear of getting hurt or on account of sympathy with the Irish people has not transpired.

I must confess that I place but little credence in these reports and surmises, although the facts detailed show as to the traffic in arms, &c., are pretty strong evidence that something is in the wind; but what it is the Fenians alone know.

The Fenian Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1865.

Many of the delegates departed last evening for their homes. The greater portion, however, feel bound to remain in the trenches to the last. Heavier drafts than were anticipated have been made on the vitality of participants, and Sunday's rest was welcome.

All seem satisfied with the week's work. They expect to finish up by Tuesday.

Very few suppose that another American convention will ever be necessary for securing Irish nationality. This work was intended to be thorough and final, and it seems to have been well done.

News from the Arctic Whalemen.

NOTHING FURTHER FROM THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH—LOSS OF WHALING VESSELS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1865.

The whaler Ontario, twenty-three days from the Arctic, arrived to-day, but makes no mention of the Shenandoah. She reports the total loss of the bark Gratitude in the Arctic July 3. The ship Louisiana was wrecked in July in Ralze, Eberue Sound.

Later Dates from China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1865.

Shanghae dates were received to-day to September 6, and Japan dates to September 16. There is no news of importance.

MEXICO.

The Republican and Imperial Schemes in the United States.

Maximilian's Railroad, Express and Steamship Grants Denounced.

Proposed Mexican Loan for Thirty Millions.

&c. &c. &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1865.

For the information of the public, and in order to protect capitalists of this country against the misrepresentations of persons interested in sustaining the usurped authority of Maximilian, I have to ask the favor that you will publish in your columns the enclosed official communication from the Mexican Minister, and annexed dispositions of the Mexican government, which declare null and void all acts or concessions emanating from the so-called imperial authorities now attempting to exercise power in Mexico, under the support lent to them by the protection of foreign bayonets, and which subject all persons lending aid and countenance to such usurping authorities to all the perils and penalties usual under such circumstances, upon the restoration of the legitimate authority of the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. NAVARRO, Mexican Consul General.

LETTER FROM THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1865.

It having come to my knowledge that certain speculators of this country have obtained pretended concessions from the French agents in Mexico—that is to say, from the so-called imperial government of Maximilian—for the establishment of an express company, proposed to be styled the "Imperial Mexican Express;" of a suburban railroad in the city of Mexico; of a line of steamers in the Gulf of Mexico and another on the Pacific; of various lines of telegraph; to carry forward a contract for the survey of lands in the State of Sonora and another with reference to lands and mines in Chihuahua, together with various projects of colonization in different parts of the Mexican republic; having also learned that the speculators to whom I refer, in order to induce persons of good faith to take part with them in such enterprises, have asserted that their so-called concessions will be ratified or hereafter respected by the national government of the republic, and there being not the slightest foundation for such assertions, I have to request you, in order that no one may be deceived, to cause to be published the annexed dispositions of the Congress and of the supreme government of Mexico, which declare null and void and of no effect all acts of the usurping authorities.

I have also to add, that the sole fact of having so far recognized the said usurping authorities as to accept or solicit privileges or concessions from them, will be a circumstance which will not only redound to the prejudice and disability of all parties accepting or soliciting such concessions, in any transaction which they may hereafter desire to have with the legitimate authorities of the republic, but will also subject them to all the responsibilities and penalties prescribed by law.

I renew to you the assurances of my consideration.

M. ROMERO.

To the CONSUL GENERAL of the Mexican Republic, New York.

DECREE OF THE CONGRESS OF MEXICO.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

The citizen President of the republic has been pleased to direct to me the following decree:—

Benito Juarez, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants of the same:—

Be it known, that the Congress of the Union has thought proper to decree the following:—

Art. 1. The acts of the so-called authorities, imposed by the invaders and traitors, or which they may hereafter establish in the republic, are null and void, and can never be in any way approved.

Art. 2. All contracts celebrated by the said so-called authorities, or that may be hereafter celebrated, are also null and void; and all who take part in the same will incur civil responsibility, in addition to the criminal responsibility already prescribed by the laws now in force; and such contracts can never be regarded in any manner or taken into consideration by the supreme government of the republic.

Art. 3. The traitors cannot be considered under any aspect in the treaties which the government may celebrate with France.

Dated in the Hall of Sessions of the Congress of the Union, in Mexico, the 13th of December, 1862.

FONCIANO ARRIAGA, Vice President.

FELIX ROMERO, Deputy Secretary.

FRANCISCO BUSTAMENTE, Deputy Secretary.

Wherefore I order that it be printed, published, circulated and duly observed. BENITO JUAREZ.

NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO, Dec. 13, 1862.

To the citizen JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Government.

I communicate the same to you for your intelligence and the consequent ends—liberty and reform.

FUENTE.

MEXICO, Dec. 14, 1862.

To the citizen Governor of the Federal district.

CIRCULAR FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT.

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The law of nations, in treating of *de facto* governments, presumes that they really exist; but it is an evident fact that the spurious authorities imposed by Napoleon III. on the people now held or hereafter to be held in subjection by them are not and cannot be the government of the country, and much less when the legitimate government exists in reality. So much for the law of nations.

Now, as far as concerns our public law, those false authorities are nothing better than seditious and treasonable. Wherefore the Chief Magistrate commands me so to declare and to protest, as in his name I do protest, that the republic does not and will not recognize in these supposed functionaries any power or authority whatever to bind it by their treaties, agreements or promises, by their acts, omissions or other means or manner whatsoever; and that those who execute any authority or commission conferred or consented to by the French will most assuredly be punished in accordance with the laws of the country.

Please to accept the assurance of my consideration and esteem.

Liberty and reform. FUENTE.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 10, 1863.

PROTEST OF THE PERMANENT DEPUTATION OF CONGRESS.

[Translation.]

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The permanent deputation, in the name of the Congress of the Union, and as the faithful interpreter of the national sentiment so energetically and universally manifested, believes that it fulfils a most solemn obligation in reproducing, as by these presents it does reproduce, all the declarations and protests before made by the sovereign Congress itself, by the executive, and by the other legitimate and loyal authorities of the country—declarations which disavow and declare null and of no effect, as against the sovereignty of the Mexican people and without force or legal value, all acts done or which may be done by virtue of the power or under the influence of the foreign invader; and it declares that, in the constitutional orbit of its functions, remaining always at the side of the government which the nation, in the exercise of its sovereign will, manifested in conformity with its organic law, has freely established, until the next session of the national assembly shall take place it will co-operate with all the energy and self-devotion inspired by patriotism in repelling force by force, and in using every means to disconcert and defeat the machinations of treason and of conquest, in order to maintain secure the independence, the sovereignty, the laws and the perfect freedom of the republic. FRANCISCO ZARCO, President.

IGNACIO POMBO, Deputy Secretary.

SIMON DE LA GARZA Y MELO, Deputy Secretary.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, July 22, 1863.

LETTER FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

[Translation.]

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND OF GOVERNMENT, CHIHUAHUA, March 23, 1865.

In the copy annexed to your note, No. 31, of February 6, of this year, the citizen President of the republic has seen the protest which you communicated under the same date to the honorable Secretary of State of the United States with reference to the report that the French government had resolved to order its agent, Maximilian, to sign a pretended cession of a large part of the territory of the Mexican republic.

The President approves your conduct, although in this matter the republic has already protested from the beginning, by means of its legitimate organs and of all its constituted authorities, against all the acts and consequences of the foreign invasion.

Neither the republic nor its government can ever be holden for the acts of the French agent Maximilian, whose only title to authority is that lent to him by the presence of the armed forces of France, and who could not sustain himself in Mexico for a single day without the support of foreign bayonets. * * * *

I renew to you my attentive consideration.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

To the citizen MATIAS ROMERO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, Washington.

The Proposed Republican Mexican Loan.

OFFICE OF JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., AND FINANCIAL AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1865.

MEXICAN LOAN.

The constitutional republic of Mexico, through its President, Benito Juarez, and his commissioner, General Jose M. J. Carvajal, has contracted with John W. Corlies & Co., of the city of New York, for the negotiation and sale of thirty millions of dollars, in coupon bonds, in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, payable twenty years from October 1, 1865, with interest at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in the city of New York—principal and interest payable in gold.

GUARANTEES AND SECURITIES FOR PAYMENT.

Faithful payment of the bonds and interest is guaranteed by the pledged faith of the general government of the Mexican republic, and of the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, and is further secured by the special pledge (having the effect of a