'It must come to that,' said Colonel Butler, with a savage sneer. 'But no, do not kill her; take from her every hope, crush her young love, break her heart, be all unto her that any fiend in human shape can be, and 'tis well. You are not an assassin, because she is not dead. But I say again it must come to that.'

'Never,' said Barton angrily.

'Perhaps, then, when Amy is your wedded wife, you will bring her home to Scowl Hall—a haunted house—a house in which there is strange sounds. Zounds, man, the colony is becoming peopled, and Scowl Hall will not long be so solitary; but no matter. As you will. How long do you mean to bear with the rascally interference of this Custalogs and the Mad Artist?'

'Colonel Butler, those young men are ever in my way; they stand in my path, they interfere with me, and Heaven knows I hate them. But it cannot be—murder once done, leaves such a scarlet on the soul, it cannot be done twice.'

'So ho! then you have slain in self-defence,' cried the colonel amazed.

'Said I so?' repeated Barton, with fixed eyes. I mean worse than murder. I never slew a man, except an Indian, in self-defence, Colonel Butler. I care not how soon those young men perish; but I cannot bring about their death.'

'You are wondrous squeamish,' sneered Colonel Butler; 'but now to business. Amy Moss is in the hands of the Indians—they hold her at the village. Now is the time for you to act, and then I depend on you to secure Jane. I have aided you with Amy—your turn has now come. Stay 'twixt us the pledge we make now, if I throw myself in your power.'

'The whole truth?' again sneered the colonel, looking him hard in the face.

'No! no!' cried Barton, vacantly, 'the whole truth, that would surprise him.'

'Yes! for even I do not know all, though I suspect ——'

'And pray what do you suspect?' asked the squire, looking at him.'

'That which, if it were true, would rouse up the indignation of the whole country, and send you an outcast and outlaw beyond the ken of man. I suspect' said the colonel, emphasizing the word as if to convey that it meant I know—'I suspect that the foray which destroyed the heirs to this estate, and made of so happy a home a wilderness, was organised by one James Barton, with a view to become heir to the estate.'

'Well, and what then?'

'I suspect that the instruments of the said James Barton deceived him—I suspect the heirs of Scowl Hall still live, and will be produced to confound you.'

'Fiend in human shape!' exclaimed Barton, livid with terror and astonishment, 'what mean you? Speak, or I will tear out your false tongue.'

'No threats to me, sir—but remember that, once a man has commenced a career of crime which mankind will not forgive he must go on or perish. You are so deep dyed in guilt that there is no retreat. All we can do is to ward off the blows of the enemy. Squire Barton, there is no time for delay—let your marriage take place with Amy Moss at once, and mine with Jane, and we may hold our heads so high that none will see the red blood on our cheeks. I warrant you that the heirs they shall never appear. They have no suspicion of the truth—and she who does know will only speak at my bidding.'

'Colonel Butler, I am in your hands—I will away to the village this very night—I will call in the Frog's Hole—nay, there was an appointment for midnight in the Hut with Kate——'

'There's another piece of folly. That girl loves you—she'll be turning jealous and betraying you one of these days—it seems you have made her your confidant and expect her to play quite bridesmaid at the wedding.'

'Kate is an honest girl, who has promised and will keep her word—any weakness she may have had for me will soon pass—she begins to suspect my true character. I am no longer the careless, merry, laughing hunter who made love to her up in the Frog's Hole—she has overheard some speech of that idiot Ralph.'

'Why meet at the Hut?'

''Tis five miles nearer, and easily reached from the Mons.'

'Do you ride soon?'

Barton.

The intelligent reader will see the James Barton and Charles Carstone had, in two distant hemispheres committed the same crime, from the same lust of gold, and it is only one of the singular features of our history that the crimes were both perpetrated on the same day, the 12th February, 177—

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Cattle Disease shows no sign of having exhausted itself. It is appearing in various new localities, and must necessarily command great attention during the coming winter. At Wrexham, a number of cattle infected with it has been killed, and it is extending into other parts of North Wales. The Salford Magistrates had a meeting on the 12th, when it was stated that the disease had attacked five animals on a farm at Whalley Range. Various projects have been broached for arresting the great calamity, and Lord Chirendon threw out some capital suggestions on this head at a recent agricultural meeting in his own neighborhood of Watford; but opposition, according to his lordship, is encountered even among farmers themselves. No precautions can be too great to limit the area of the disease, and the proposal to prevent the exposure for sale in the markets of Cattle not intended to be slaughtered is a good one, and ought to be universally enforced.

A German Orator on Lincoln and Johnson.—Schutze Delitzsch, the celebrated champion of the laboring classes of Germany, delivered on Aug. 31, a remarkable speech at Nuremberg, on occasion of the gathering of associated working men in that ancient city, in which he remarked that "there was no clearer personification of the great principle of liberty than the assassinated President of the United States. The representative of the principle may be murdered, but the principle which he represented survives. President Lincoln, the rail-splitter, died by the hands of an assassin, and immediately his place is filled by President Johnston, the tailor. What a remarkable coincidence, that just at the moment when the labor question agitates the world, two laboring men rise, by virtue of free institutions, to the highest rank."

THE CHOLERA.

We read of a serious outbreak of cholera at Epping. In one house twelve persons were attacked, and four of the cases terminated fatally. The surgeon who attended the sick was carried off. These startling circumstances occurred last week, although only brought to light during the last day or two. Since Saturday last Southampton cases which excited needless alarm a fortnight or three weeks ago, are susceptable of an explanation which would take them out of the category of Asiatic Cholera. Nothwithstanding the great abundance of Fruit this year, English Cholera has been less frequent than usual, a fact which has been noticed by the Registar-General.

Cholera has also broken out in Paris, but the authorities, from a fear of causing alarm, suppress all details. All that is positively known is that the epidemic has reached the French capital; but it is said to have been considerably modified by the recent change of weather. A low temperature is unfavorable for its progression; but it has hitherto visited this country in September, remained inactionary during the winter, and reappeared in full force in the spring. That a considerable number of cholera patients have been received into the hospitals of Paris seems undoubted; but in proportion to the population—a million and a half—the number is regarded as infinitesimal. As usual, it has broken out in the poorest quarter of the city; but the recent improvements made in drainage, the pulling down of antiquated buildings, and erecting on the sites splendid palatial structures, and the existence of a copious supply of pure water—these causes hav ea greater or less degree of influence in arresting the progress of this terrible visitation. But in several of the provincial towns of France the cholera has committed considerable ravages. In Marseilles, in Toulon, in Arles, in Nimes, and elsewhere, it has found numerous victims. Even in these places the change of weather has produced the most beneficial results. Many of the inhabitants of the towns we have named were so alarmed that they fled from the scene of the epidemic and are now returning in considerable number s

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 8, 1865.

THE *EXAMINER'S* CHALLENGE.

The editor of the *Examiner*, while he was on his travels this Fall at the expense of the down-trodden tax-payers of Canada, has been putting his foot in it in reference to Confederation in some letters which he wrote from Shediac and elsewhere, and his masters in that Province have been bringing him to task about his apparent betrayal of their cause. They look at the statements made in those letters merely as they appear on the surface and without any knowledge of the double game which he was playing; and in his last week's paper, although he labors violently to set himself right with both parties (his constituents in this Island and the Canadians) he only makes matters still worse by proving how little reliance can be placed upon anything he may say. The contortions which he exhibits in striving to wriggle out of the unenviable and "contemptible" position in which his unblushing falsehoods have placed him, are truly ridiculous. We would not notice his thrash on this occasion were it not that, in his usual tactless and disgusting style, he steps out of his way to black guard the press. Mr. Whelan, in his last week's issue, says:

"He never, at any time or in any place, promulgated the doctrine that it (the Quebec scheme) should be *forced* upon them—no matter what may have been written to the contrary in this place or elsewhere *by lame, contemptible and lying scribblers*. The proof of his having said that it could be "forced" must be substantiated by particular and correct quotations beforethe charge can be entertained."

The *truthful* editor asks for "particular and correct quotations" to substantiate the charge that he "promulgated the doctrine" that the Quebec scheme should "be forced upon us." We would ask him what he means by the following paragraph, taken from a despotic editorial in his paper of the 26th December, 1864,—shortly after his return from Quebec. In this, the "doctrine of force" is not only freely "promulgated," but threats are held out likewise, in which we are impudently told that the opinions of the people on this "patch of sandbank," can have no influence in either retarding or promoting the great scheme.

[*From Examiner of Dec. 26, 1864.*]

"The cause of Confederation happily does not depend on the will of the small politicians of the small Island of Prince Edward. If that cause be fought with success on the mainland, its consummation cannot be delayed through the petulance of this little place. We may make our minds easy on the subject. We should not allow our tempers to be ruffled by the question—whether Prince Edward Island will go in for Confederation or not? But we cannot resist smiling at the exceeding simplicity of those who think that the other Provinces will be confederated, while the British Government must go to the expense of keeping up a protectorate over this patch of sandbank in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where the inhabitants imagine they have such a paradise as would be contaminated by alliance with their powerful, prosperous, and wealthy fellow-subjects on the mainland."

What a sorry spectacle the editor of the *Examiner* must now present after this *expose* of his "contemptible and lying" shuffling. We shall probably return to this subject when we have more space at our command, and we shall conclusively show that lies! lies!! nothing but lies form the stock in trade of the majority of advocates of the "Quebec Scheme."

A PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THE "HALF-STARVED EDITORS."

The following article, which we quote from a late No. of the Montreal *Herald*, so thoroughly exposes the inconsistency of a man who voted last winter on Mr. Secretary Pope's resolutions, which declared the Quebec scheme to be just and liberal to all the Provinces to be effected thereby, and some months afterwards declared that scheme to be unfavorable to the smaller and poorer Provinces, that we cannot resist giving it a place in our columns. The reader cannot fail to observe how accurately are described the principles and appetites of the "half-starved" who went about Canada at the expense of the tax-payers of that country, eating as many dinners as he could get, and making speeches to order. Here is the article, which is too good to be lost:—

[*From the Montreal Herald, Oct. 14.*]

The Lower Province Politicians on Confederation.—Light occasionally comes to us from unexpected quarters, and if some of us have been inclined somewhat to contemn the dimensions of Prince Edward Island, we cannot refuse to admit that we have gained a good deal of political information from that quarter. It was from thence that we first ascertained the real value of the unanimity which we had previously supposed had prevailed at the Quebec Convention, and that instead, as had been given out, of all the members of that self-constituted body having agreed to the resolutions adopted, they had only agreed to "authenticate,"—in other words, to certify—the genuineness of the minutes of their proceedings, while some, at all events, dissented from the conclusions arrived at. Whether this very clever trick to get the names of all the parties to a set of agreements to which they did not agree, would ever have become known to others beside the first contrivers, if Prince Edward Island had not lighted up the otherwise obscure transaction, we shall never know. But while thanking her for this service, we shall, we confess, be glad, if she will send us gentlemen who know and can explain their own minds better than those whom we have so far had the honor of receiving as her representatives. We recently had occasion to express this desire with respect to our own Provincial Secretary; and certainly no person can accuse the Hon. Confederate, in point of similar stability of opinion than the Hon. William, and some of our Prince Edward Island fellow-subjects. We know that Mr. Palmer, for example, at the very moment he was writing a protest against some of the articles of the Quebec Conference, was seduced from the accomplishment of his design by an offer from his colleagues to permit of his signing those articles in such a way as to make the world believe he approved of them, while the affirmation which his signature attested really did nothing of the sort. We know that he went all through this country speaking as if he had approved of the articles, and did approve of them; and yet he had no sooner got back to Prince Edward Island than he openly and strongly declared against the whole plan. But if our friends who approve of Confederation ever had an ally upon whom they could hopefully trust, it was the Hon. Mr. Whelan. When Palmer fell off last year, Whelan was staunch; and when Palmer this year declined again to come among us, Whelan showed his *cordiality* by EATING AS MANY DINNERS AS CAME IN HIS WAY, and making thereat as many Confederation speeches as were called for. Yet even Whelan has, we see, fallen from the true faith. Even while he was sitting at the elbow of our Minister of Agriculture; even while he was listening to those lively disquisitions on the three elements of national greatness, with which we understand Mr. Cartier charmed, though he somewhat bothered Sir Bulwer Lytton, who had to use his ear trumpet, as he has frequently before and since charmed a Canadian audience; even while bowing over the edge of his bumper to Mr. Geo. Brown, Whelan was meditating a cruel abandonment of the cause. "As to the Quebec scheme," he wrote from Canada to the Charlottetown journal which he edits, "there is no doubt that it is objectionable in some of its parts, especially to the small and poor Colonies—*I am not at all sorry that it has been laid aside.*" It is laid aside, he says, writing from head-quarters, in spite of all the eloquence which he listened to, and to which he contributed his share at the St. Lawrence Hall only last week. Whatever conviction of this truth we had from other quarters, we should not have guessed it from the confident tone of the speech makers. But if any one ought to know all about it, it is the Hon George Brown, and we find a speech of his, in Upper Canada, published as a most encouraging sign of progress in a New Brunswick journal, which began by being a red-hot partisan of the Quebec resolutions; then declared as the people of New Brunswick would not have them, it was of no use to say anything more on the subject; and now professes to be for Union, but not for the terms agreed to at Quebec. These are the words in which Mr. Brown spoke of that solemn treaty, which no member even of the Canadian Legislature was to dare to touch in one jot or tittle. "Let Mr. Wilmot," said Mr. George Brown, "tell the people of New Brunswick, and especially his able colleague, Mr. Smith, that the Government of Canada were ready and willing to sit down with them and consider any proposition they might make as to the details of the scheme; and if they responded frankly the Union of these Provinces, would be an accomplished fact. He hoped Mr. Wilmot would take back to New Brunswick the assurance that the Government of Canada were prepared to consider with respect and sincerity any suggestion that might be made by the Government of his Province for the removal of the existing difficulties." That touch about Mr. Wilmot's able colleague, Mr. Smith, and the anxiety felt by the speaker to quiet Mr. Smith's apprehensions, is admirable, when we remember the terms in which Mr. Smith and all his colleagues were assailed last spring in our Parliament, by Mr. Brown and his colleagues, as Yankee annexationists, whose sole intention in preventing New Brunswick from acceding to Confederation was their wish for the other alternative. The complimentary fit comes admirably after the vituperative, from a gentleman so well able to blow hot and cold; but the personal is, after all, of less consequence than the public, and if Mr. Brown was not "exaggerating" again, he admitted when he used the above language that the Quebec scheme must be abandoned.

SUPREME COURT.

The Michaelmas Term of this Court commenced in Charlottetown on Tuesday of last week, and terminated after a few days Session—His Honor the Master of the Rolls presided. An unusually large number of Appeal causes had been entered for trial, but many of them were settled without the intervention of the Court. The contested suits involved no important public interests, and presented no intricacy that did not vanish before the searching mind of Judge Peters, who disposed of the Docket with characteristic rapidity. The gravest and most important business of the Term was the giving of bail by the recent rioters of the "Tenant Union." Some sixteen or twenty of those unfortunate men entered into recognizance to appear and answer the indictments that may be preferred against them at the next sitting of the Supreme Court for Queen's County. The lawyers, we think, will be the greatest gainers by those wretched troubles, and we fear it will task all the ingenuity of Counsel to secure a verdict of acquittal for the accused. That the most substantial justice, however, will be administered to them, we are fully satisfied."

The streets of our city are ankle-deep in the "old familiar" red mud. This must be a source of considerable inconvenience to pedestrians of all grades and conditions, but with the fairer portion of the citizens it becomes almost intolerable and yet as regards them we presume it possesses at least one redeeming feature—that of affording opportunities to display—unintentionally, of course,—some of the recognized marks of personal beauty. The Civic authorities are unquestionably culpable in not devising means to provide the principal thoroughfares with suitable crossings, similar to those to be seen in all well-governed cities. To accomplish this, let the Common Council take the matter in hand at once, and we feel assured that the whole community will cheerfully lend assistance. We doubt not that even the "Central Committee" of the Tenant League would be willing to contribute towards this desirable object Does *Ross's Weekly* think so?

Grand Bazaar, &c.—The Catholic ladies of St. John, N. B., lately held a bazaar and fancy fair in that City, in the building known as "old St. Malachi's." Paintings, Embroidery and needlework were extensively exhibited, which, with the decorations of the hall and the charms of music, rendered it a place of almost exclusive local attraction for ten or twelve successive days. Much of the wealth and respectability of all religious persuasions patronized the Bazaar, and contributed liberally towards the object in view—the sum realized being about four thousand dollars. Of the numerous articles offered for sale and disposed of by lottery, some were rich in quality and design, and others quite superb. A velvet sofa cushion, exquisitely embroidered—the work of a young lady while a pupil at the Convent in Charlottetown—was admired by all and sought to be won by many.

The proceeds of this undertaking, together with six thousand dollars obtained by a similar effort last year—have been appropriated towards erecting a Catholic Orphan Asylum in the city of St. John. This building has just been completed, and is acknowledged on all sides to be one of the most splendid and commodious structures in the Province of New Brunswick. May it long remain what it now is—a noble and conspicuous memorial to the charity and philantropy of the citizens of St. John.

We hear all sorts of stories respecting the "military operations" at Tracadie, Millcove, etc. Some rumors represent the troops as making an occasional arrest, and placing a poor tenant in irons for imaginary offences, while other reports say that the troops are only assisting the Sheriff's subordinates in effecting the service of writs for arrears of rent. This, we are informed, is accomplished by the following *modus operandi*: The walls of the dwelling houses are undermined by "sappers" (all the entrances accessible in times of peace being purposely barricaded) and a *posse* of constables crawl through the aperture into the cellar; thence after some moping in the darkness of their dens, they appear on the floor of one of the "upper stories," and deposit the Court's mandate—commanding a tenant to answer the demand of an arbitrary landlord.

We would advise the Sheriff to refrain in future from this extraordinary manner of serving civil process. Is it not clearly trespass? and as such the perpetrator of it should be held to a strict responsibility for the consequences.

☞ Thomas Kelly, Esq., a member of the New Brunswick Bar, whose Card we publish to-day, has commenced the practice of his profession as an Attorney and Barrister in Charlottetown. Our knowledge of Mr. Kelly's character and qualifications enables us to recommend him with the utmost confidence to those who may desire legal advice or assistance; and we trust that his talents and integrity will ensure him a prosperous career in this, his native Colony.

News by Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 31.

Steamship City of Boston arived this morning, with dates to the 19th.

The Steamship United Kingdom, on her passage out, met with an accident to her machinery, and put into Rothmellen disabled.

Lord Palmerston is dead. He was seriously ill for two days with a cold, but his symptoms were not considered alarming until the 17th. He would have completed his 81st year on the 30th of October. He died at 9.30 on the morning of the 18th. The death of the Premier caused a profound feeling of regret among all parties. Business was generally suspended. Earl Russell will probably succeed him, Earl Clarendon taking the Foreign Office; but nothing official has transpired.

Paris Tempts reports 200 deaths per day in that City from cholera

There is no political news of interest.

Liverpool, 19th.—Cotton has declined 1-8 a 1d. Breadstuffs firm and generally unchanged; Provisions buoyant, and supplies mostly exhausted.

London, 19th.—Consols closed at 88 5-8 a 88 3-4. U. S. 5.20's. 64.

Gold 146.

New York, Oct. 31, p. m.

The Steamer "Massachussetts," at Key West, from Mobile, brings intelligence of a severe gale, which prevailed in the Gulf about the 22nd inst., causing a large number of wrecks in the Gulf and along the coast of Florida.

A despatch from Fortress Monroe says that John Mitchel has been released, and will leave to-day for Richmond.

New York, Nov. 1.

A committee from the Fenian Senate visited Washington yesterday to thank the President for releasing John Mitchell.

The "Express" says:—Havana advices confirm the accounts of a mutiny at Jamacia Many revolting murders have been committed. A white Magistrate has been killed, his fingers and toes were cut off, and his bowels ripped open by negro women. The greatest alarm prevailed among the whites, and the mutiny was spreading.

Gold 143 3-4.

New York, Nov. 1.

Father Point, Oct. 30th.—Sseamship Damascus, from Liverpool 19th and Queenstown 20th, for Quebec, arrived on this Point to-day.

The Premiership has not yet been filled. It is generally believed that Earl Russell will accept the the position; but nothing officially has transpired. the Queen being in Scotland

The news generally is unimportant.

Breadstuffs.—The market is firm, and all qualities have advanced, excepting corn, which is very dull, and declined 3d per quarter.

Provisions.—The market is quiet and bare of Stock.

London, Oct. 20th.—Evening Consols closed at 89 a 89¼.

The weekly return of the Bank of England showes an increase in bullion of 54,000.

New. York, Nov. 4.

The Herald's Toronto despatch says the Fenian excitement still continues. Quite a number of private soldiers are under arrest, for sympathizing with the Fenians. The City and its approaches are picketed. Many Americans are preparing to leave for the States. Numbers of Orangemen are arriving for the defence of this district, and having positive information that the Canadian Brotherhood has a fast steamer ready for armament. It is reported that a number of officials of the Government are engaged in the conspiracy. Great Military preparations are going forward.

The World has a Kingston, Ja. letter of the 15th ult., which states that the principal cause of the outbreak amongst the negroes, is owing to response of the Home Government, in answer to a petition for relief from financial grievances, virtually telling them to go to work. Also that several negroes from the United States, have disseminated pernicious ideas among the ignorant blacks. There has been an influx of a large number of brutal negroes from St. Domingo. Several men and women in St. Elizabeth parish have been horribly murdered, and the utmost terror reigns in Black River vicinity. There will be an indiscriminate massacre ii the rising is universal.

Gold 146 ¼.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 3.

Steamship "Java" arrived to-day, with dates to 22nd ult.

Lord Palmerston would be buried at Romsay on the 25th, in a private manner. His death was greatly lamented by the public. The leading journals comment upon his loss as affecting the present and future of the country.

The "Times" says the situation is very difficult, in view of the formation of a new government, and complications that may lead to war, and the termination of the interregnum, as the Administration has been called, constitutes a new and inscrutable state of affairs.

The "Daily News" says no Liberal Ministry is possible without Mr. Gladstone. Any Peer can lead the Lords, but there is no question as to who shall lead the Commons.

The "Globe" says that it is not in a position to state the precise character of the Ministerial arrangements, but that no obstacles prevail in regard to them; and that a satisfactory formation of the Ministry is expected.

The "Observer" says that nothing definite will transpire until Lord Palmerston's funeral. As little change as possible will be made, at least before the meeting of Parliament.

The "Times" think that should Earl Russell fail in forming a Ministry, a coalition between the different sections of the Liberals will become necessary; and that Lord Granville will probably be the person under whom the greatest number of men will serve.

The Paris medical papers state that the cholera remains stationary

The Emperor Napoleon had visited the Hotel Dieu to satisfy himself that proper care was bestowed on cholera patients.

Garibaldi has declined a nomination to the Parliament, offered by Turin.

Breadstuffs firmer, with a slight advance. Corn quieter. Provisions firmer.

London, Oct. 21 (evening) —Consols closed at 89 a 89 ¼ for money. U. S. 5-50's 64 a 64 ¾.

Gold 146¼.

Halifax, November, 2.

The R. M. Steamer "Delta" arrived this morning from Bermuda and St. Thomas. We are indebted to Messrs. Cogswell and Forsyth for the late Bermuda papers, from which we take the following Letter:

Kingston, Jamacia,
October 14, 1865.

Messrs. T. C. Kinear & Co.,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir.—We addressed you on the 16th inst., and having since received your esteemed favor of the 7th ult., advising your intention of despatching the "Hardee" to this port, and we would have been glad to have seen here her a week ago, as matters now are in a most unsettled state, a rebellion having broken out among the negro population of the east end and of the Island. Martial law has been proclaimed, and it is expected to be ordered here to-night (in the City). Almost every man of position has been ruthlessly butchered; moreover the rebellion has spread. We write, as you may imagine, in the midst of intense excitement, and we must ask you to pardon us for being so brief; at the same time request you to do us the favor to mention to our other correspondents the contents of this.

We are, dear Sir, yours truly,
Davidson, Colthurst & Co.

THE TORPEDO EXPERIMENT.

The old wooden frigate Terpsichore, which was sunk by a torpedo of Chatham last week, has been raised and placed on dry dock. The injuries effected by the torpedo all on the starboard side of the hull, slightly abaft of the fore chains the port side of the bottom allowing no injury whatever, with the exception of the loosening of a few of the sheets of copper. The full explosive force of the torpedo appears to have caught the frigate about eight feet upwards from her keel, blowing in her timber and planking, the opening thus effected being somewhre about ten feet square. A close examination shows that few of her timbers are broken off, the separation being at their points of junction. Proceeding on board the frigate the effects of the explosion are still more apparent, the planking of the main deck for a length of about 20 feet being ripped up, while the deck beams are broken in various directions and forced upwards to the upper deck. Even had the explosion not sunk her, the tremendous shock she sustained would have rendered her useless, while some idea of the effects of the shock may be formed from the circumstance of the whole of the iron knees on the port side which carry the upper deck beams being wrenched and broken off. The Terpsichore will remain in dock until instructions have been received from the Admirality respecting her, but the injuries she has sustained are such that she is only fit for breaking up.

Horrible Murder—We have just learned the particulars of a most bratal murder committed on board the steamer *Lady Head*, on her last passage down from Quebec to Shediac. A group of sailors, who were on board as passengers, were standing forward on the upper deck, when one of their number asked another some simple question in regard to the number of their party who had deserted a certain vessel. A young man, a passenger on board, 24 years of age, whose name we have not heard, standing by, contradicted the answer. Nothing more of interest occurred, until a few minutes afterwards, when the first named party was seen sharpening a knife on an anchor. In a moment or two afterwards, he was seen standing by the young man alluded to above, and apparantly inserting his hand into the pants' pocket of the latter, when to the horror of everyone he treacherously plunged the knife into his abdomen, thereby causing the extrusion of the abdominal viscera, and almost instant death. The Parish Priest of the Rustico congregation of this Island, happening to be on board, administered the last rites of the church to the dying man. On the Priests' requesting the murderer to ask the dying man's forgiveness, which he had previously given of his own accord, the unfeeling monster laughed at him, and treated him with the utmost contempt. We understand that the Captain ordered some of his crew to put the man in irons, which they accordingly did.—*S. Journal*

A correspondent from Cape George, writing on the 25th inst., informs us that, on Tuesday afternoon a large Boat, totally wrecked, was driven ashore there. In the debris, were found a spinning wheel, marked "Alex'r McIntosh, 1865," an English blanket, and a large sail. It is supposed that she was caught by last Monday's gale, between Pictou and P. E. Island. Fear is entertained that the crew was lost.—*Pictou Standard.*

A correspondent from Souris, under date 30th ult., informs the *Islander* "that Capt. Daniel McDonald, of the Schr *Hudson*, accidentally fell over the Bridge at Souris, last evening, and was drowned. He was considered one of the smartest seamen, and one of the best fishermen from the Port. His loss has caused quite a gloom to come over the village."

COMMERCIAL.

[Prices in the currency of place named.]

Charlottetown, Nov. 4th.—Oats, per bushel, 2s. *a* 2s. 1d. Barley, per bushel, 3s. *a* 3s. 6d. Potatoes, shipping, per bushel. 1s. 2. *a* 1s. 4d. Pork, by the carcass, 5½ *a* 6 per lb. Codfish 20s.; Hake do., 12s. *a* 13s. The quantity of tub butter in market this week was larger than for some time past, and sold readily for 1s. 4d. per lb. Pork is a shade lower than last qootations. Purchases for the week:—J Bevan 9,600 lbs.; H. Monaghan 15,500 do.; J. Reddin 24,200 do.; and O. Connolly 40,000; other parties, 25,000 lbs.; total 114,300 lbs., the greater portion of which came in yesterday.

Summerside, Nov. 2nd.—Oats, per bushel, 2s 1d. Barley, 3s. 6d. *a* 4s. Potatoes, per bushel, 1s. *a* 1s. 3d. Butter per lb., 1s. 4d. Eggs per dozen 1s. Oysters per barrel, 10s. *a* 12s.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 28th—Oats, per bushel, 40 *a* 43 cents. Barley not quoted. Potatoes, per bushel, 30 *a* 35 cents. Codfish, dry, per quintal, $4.25 *a* $4.50.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 26th.,Oats, per bushel,50 *a* 55 cents. Barley, no demand, prices nominal. Potatoes, per bushel, 60 cents. Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., $3.25. Codfish, dry, per quintal, $5. N. B., Mess Pork, $22.

Toronto, C. W., Oct. 25th —Oats, per 32 lbs., 30 *a* 34 cents. Barley, per bushel, 73 *a* 75 cents. Potatoes, per bushel, 34 *a* 40 cents. Turnips, per bushel, 20 *a* 30 cents. Pork, mess, per bal., $26. 50.

Montreal, C. E., Oct. 25th.—Oats, per 35 lbs., 32 *a* 33 cents. Barley not quoted. Pork firm—no transactions.

Boston, U. S., Oct. 28th.—Oats, Western Canada and Northern, per bushel, 62 *a* 68 cents. Barley, per bushel, $1 *a* $1.35. Potatoes, Jacksons, per bushel, 75 *a* 80 cents. Pork, prime, per barrel, $28 *a* $30; do. mess, $35 *a* $36.

New York, Oct. 27th.—Oats, Canada, Western and State, per pushel, 24 *a* 36 cents. Barley, per bushel $1.07 *a* $1.26 cents. Potatoes, Rhinos, per barrel, $2 *a* $2.75. Pork, prime, $28 *a* $28.50; do., mess, $33 *a* $34.50