'Well, Judge,' began the trader, looking uneasily at the squire, 'I think promiskus like, I'll be on the move—tu g'uns is getter nor one.'

'Promiscuous or not promiscuous, you'll not move with me,' said the squire. 'You had better stop until I come back, which will not be a long while first.'

'Very good, squire,' remarked the trader, carelessly; 'I dar say the judge will give me house-room, for I'm reck'ned unkimmin good at a long shot.'

'You and all honest men are ever welcome,' said the judge earnestly: 'but every man who aids me now to drive back the bloody heathen is my friend.'

'And, judge, he who brings relief, and restores your child, will have claims, I fancy, even greater,' remarked the squire.

'He who restores unto me my daughter shall not bargain with William Moss. I am his slave, as was the genius of the lamp to the man in dear Amy's famous story, and nothing that he asks will I refuse.'

The look of the squire was now so proud, so self-satisfied, and so strange, that Jane viewed him with astonishment. Never had she seen such an expression on his face. She translated favourably. For some time he seemed to fear that Amy did not receive him so well as formerly, and it was natural that he should snatch at the opportunity of restoring her to her friends, and thus gain the support and countenance of her father. Little more was said on the subject, and after supper Charles and Barton went out to examine the forts and change the sentries.

The night was very dark. The savages gave no sign of life, and the vast expanse of forest gave forth no sound, save when a slight moaning was heard, as of the dying wind, or the cry of the whip-poor-will came softly from afar to wake the soul to sad harmony. But all gave sign of a storm. The dark clouds from the nor'-west came bodily down towards the earth, charged with vapour and electricity, a damp feeling pervaded the atmosphere, the air was chill and cold, darkness spread over the whole face of nature, surcharged with the menace of the tempest; and then the rumbling of thunder was heard, gusts of wind came rushing over tree-tops and through the forest glade, the great limbs of the trees rattled and fell, so that the sentries, with every possible good-will, could scarcely distinguish an inch before their noses.

The Block-house lay in deep obscurity, except when the lightning lit up the scene, and then the wary borderers kept close, peering only from chink and crevices, to see that none approached. But the Indians appeared utterly inactive, and it was difficult to realize to the mind there had been on this spot so lately a deadly combat between the settlers on the American soil, and those who who have been said to hold the soil by the free and bounteous gift of Heaven, and whose tenure was founded on nature.

'Charles,' said Barton in a low tone, when they had gone their rounds, 'hold out forty-eight hours and all will be well. You have powder and ball, and good men and true; and your defence will be easy for that time. Ere it has passed, however, you shall have relief; I will dash for the Crow's Nest with the Little Bridge Regulators—they are mounted, and the thing will be easy.

'You are a brave fellow, Barton,' replied Charles; 'and I trust we shall soon see you again.'

And yet there was a constraint in the manner of young Moss, who for reasons of his own had no great or earnest desire to see him become his brother-in-law. He had lax notions of morality, which were far beyond the sympathy of Charles, who was not himself devoid of error and cause for repentance.

Barton made no reply, but prepared for departure. He saw to the priming of his gun, he wrapped it up carefully to guard it from the wet, he changed his dress for one wholly composed of deer-skin, he looked to his pouch, his knife, his short bright axe, and then stood still on the edge of the wharf, where the canoe lay moored. Barton and Charles listened; not a sound was heard. They looked; nothing could be seen. With the stealth of serpents then they glided into the boat, just as the sharp cry of Harrod from the lower part of the Block cried to the sentries to be vigilant and careful.

Up the river and down the river they gazed, and then began paddling across to the forest on the opposite side.

It was with a feeling akin to awe that they approached the deep shelter of the beeches and oaks that lined the glade, and within, behind girdled trees, their foemen might have been lying. It was not very long, however, ere they breathed more freely beneath the deep shadow of the forest trees which overhung the water. Suddenly Barton seized the arm of young Moss and shook it convulsively.

'Hush!' said he, 'there is not an instant to lose. Look!' and he pointed to the prairie on the opposite side of the river; 'see where the stockade is high—they have ladders. If we startle them now, we are lost.'

Charles looked, and saw indeed, by the glare of a lightning flash, a large body of Indians advancing with several men at their head, who wore the garb of white men, and in the hands of these were scaling-ladders.

'A moment,' added Barton, stepping out of the canoe and springing on to the shore; 'now we can do it. Let us both fire, and then you dart for the Block openly. They will have too rough a reception to mind you.

'Well thought of,' replied Charles; and instantly the two young men aimed and fired.

The voice of Charles Moss at the same time was heard above the storm:

'Up, my lads, give it to the bloodthirsty knaves—defend the south bastion.' With these words he darted across openly, still repeating his cries, and such was the noise and confusion which ensued that none noticed his return to the fort. The fight there was hot. The men in the Block had aimed at the rear of the column, the head of which, however, was still beneath the stockade, whence it was not easy to dislodge them. Charles, with a smile on his face, rushed to the kitchen, thinking all the time of the act of Iisbe. A large copper which contained some soup for the negroes' breakfast—pea-soup of which they were very fond—was on the fire. Delighted to find this, Charles summoned one or two of the negroes, and bade them fill three or four pail fulls as quickly as possible. The negroes obeyed, laughing all the while, and with this ammunition Charles rushed to the high line of stockade, which was intended to defend the girls' bedrooms from danger. A garden ladder, a pile of wood, and other aids were soon found. Then three active men caught each a pail, and after listening to hear where the assailants were digging at the foundations, they tipped the pails over. The yell, the shriek of wild despair which burst from the unhappy wretches, was such that not one in the Block heard it unmoved. It was a fearful and cruel act, but one of those excused and absolutely necessitated by the instinct of self-preservation, when alone man may be pardoned for being a little fierce and devoid of that gentleness which on all other occasions should be the characteristic of human nature.

To a certain extent this act had the opposite effect to that expected. Some of the besiegers fled, some fell writhing in agony on the ground to die, while others, rendered desperate by physical pain, planted the ladders and rushed to the assault with cries and shrieks worthy of demons. The garrison was paralysed—but only for an instant, and then the reckless band was beaten back with axe and gun.

To be Continued.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE AT MONTREAL.—The trial of the three prisoners, Blossom the elder, Blossom the younger, and Hogan, three Americans, whose attempt to kidnap Geo. N. Saunders, the Southern refugee, but failed, owing to the plot being revealed by detective O'Leary, and the arrest of the party at the Lachine toll-gate, when they had so far succeeded as to carry off Mr. Saunders with them. The trial lasted for over a week, and was brought to a termination on Monday. The jury being unable to agree upon a verdict were discharged, and a new trial ordered for to-day. During the delivery of Mr. Justice Mondelet's charge to the jury, quite a scene occurred between himself and the defendant's counsel, Mr. Devlin. His Honor charged strongly against the prisoners, and also defended detective O'Leary against the insinuations, that being a Roman Catholic and a mason, he had violated first the rules of the church, then his oath, and that his evidence was unworthy of credence. Judge Mondelet complimented O'Leary highly, and said it was to the prompt and faithful discharge of his duty that the country was saved from being involved in another Trent affair, or perhaps war.—*Quebec Daily News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TENANT UNION MEETING AT CAMPBELTON, LOT 4.

A very large and respectable meeting of the Tenant Union was held at Campbelltown, Lot 4, on Tuesday evening, October 10th. Mr. Peter McDougall was moved to the chair, and Strang Hart acted as Secretary. This very crowded meeting assembled in consequence of its having been represented to the members of the Campbelton Tenant Union that Mr. Jas. Sullivan *acted* in private, contrary to the principles of the Tenant Union, by making a private arrangement with the Land Agent, while he not only professed in public to be a warm advocate of the Tenant Union, but continued to act as Treasurer thereto. A notification was sent to James Sullivan to appear and answer the said charge; he attended, and had to admit the charge, (it being most fully proved against him) when the following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

1. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Sullivan has violated the principles of the Tenant Union.

2. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That Mr. James Sullivan be expelled from this branch of the Tenant Union, as a rotten member.

3. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That Mr. Sullivan be asked to give up the books and money belonging to the Tenant Union.

4. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That this meeting do express their pleasure at being rid of Mr. James Sullivan, as an unworthy member, and their contempt at his conduct, viz: acting as a Tenant Unionist, and playing a counter-part with the Land Agent.

5. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That Doctor O'Leary be requested to send the proceedings of this meeting for publication.

6. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That Mr Eugene McCarthy be appointed Treasurer in place of Mr. Jas. Sullivan, dismissed; and that Mr. Eugene McCarthy do demand the books, money, &c., from Mr. James Sullivan.

7. Moved, seconded and carried unanimously—That meetings be held at Lot 7, Lot 8, Bloomfield and the Brae.

Delegates were then appointed to attend meetings at Bloomfield, on Tuesday, the 17th, and at the Brae, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. After which

8. It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, That the next meeting at Campbelton be on Tuesday, the 24th inst., and on every alternate Tuesday thereafter.

The thanks of the meeting were then given to the chairman, after which the meeting adjourned highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening.

A

The Herald.

Wednesday, October 25, 1865.

SUCCESS THE TEST OF CAPABILITY.

In the common transactions of life, and in the case of individuals, the ordinary plan adopted to ascertain a man's capability or good parts, is to apply the test of *success*. If his life has been a failure, if his speculations and enterprises to improve his social condition prove futile, he is at once set down as a man of defective mental powers; whereas, if success crown his efforts, his judgment, talent, and well-directed enterprise are the themes of general laudation. The test is a good one, notwithstanding the fact that, in the present age, honesty and folly are too frequently considered synonymous terms, and every knave prides himself on being a man of talent. An honest man possessed of bright parts may, we grant, be outstripped in the accumulation of wealth by a knave, but honesty in the end is found to be the best policy, and such cases as the one at which we have just hinted are naturally few and exceptional. [illegible] of mental power—it is merely a taking advantage of the confidence of the well-disposed, and success in its practice only demands an utter want of principle. It may succeed for a time, but, sooner or later, receives its just punishment. Success, then, we claim to be the test of capability. Now, without any further generalising, let us apply this test, which so accurately guages individuals to Governments, and without proceeding beyond the limits of P. E. Island, we shall apply that test to our own local Government. It makes little difference to us personally what party is in power, provided the Colony is governed with justice, and each class of the community receives fair play; but we must close our eyes to the existing state of things and to the events which are every day transpiring around us before we can admit that the present Government are possessed of the proper capability to rule a country, or are worthy the continued confidence of the people. Utterly devoid of originality in their legislation, they have endeavored to improve upon that of their predecessors, but everything which they have touched has withered from that moment. The Land Question was to have been settled in eight months. It *was* settled, however, after *some six years'* legislation, by the celebrated Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, which has brought the country to an unprecedented state of excitement, simply because the transition was so great between the terms of the Bill and the hopes previously excited and held out. The Free Education Act was tinkered and tinkered until, at length, in the interests of morality and honesty, it would be almost desirable to have it abolished altogether. We will not speak of the composition of the Board of Education further than to say that it is an evidence of the folly, fraud and illiberality which have characterised the history of the Island for the last six years; we will rather refer to the changes which have been effected in the system of education. It was all very proper and commendable to seek to establish a higher standard of education than had previously obtained by the erection of a College and the securing of Professors therefor; but, in any improvement that might suggest itself in so important a matter and one so general in its bearing, fair-play should have dictated a consultation of the wishes of all parties to be affected thereby. The College, as far as we can ascertain, affords no superior education to that imparted by the old Academy; nevertheless, there is this difference between the two—that the low rates of the latter and the absence of everything that could be construed into sectarianism, opened its halls wide to every class in the community; whereas the former is practically a sectarian institution, closed to nearly one-half the population, and the tuition fees are so high, that none but the wealthy can participate in its advantages. Under these circumstances, another step was resolved upon intended to gain political capital—Butler's Catechism and works of that kind were forbidden to be read in even strictly Catholic districts, and the political salvation of the country was made to hinge on a cunning *objection*—we do not say *refusal*, because a grant was not sought at the time—to subsidize St Dunstan's College to the extent of three or four hundred pounds per annum. The salaries of the teachers, too, like their expectations, were first raised, but only to be as suddenly lowered below recompense and below honor. The effect which the reduction of the teachers' salaries has had, is to foster forgery and dishonesty to an extent that is truly alarming, and to practically kill the Free Education Act. By the recent *amendment*, the inhabitants of a School District are obliged to subscribe and guarantee fifteen pounds before the teacher shall be entitled to the Government allowance of forty-five or fifty pounds. This proviso, however, is systematically defeated, as the unfortunate teacher can testify by sad experience, in the following fraudulent manner. The Normal School has arrived at such a point of perfection, that an unlimited number of raw teachers are turned out from it at the end of each term, and these licensed graduates roam the country in search of employment, so that in many districts the competition to obtain a school is as sharp as at an auction of old furniture. Unlike the Turks, who appreciate medicine by the value set upon it, the inhabitants of many school districts throughout this Island deem the cheapest teacher the best, and clinch a bargain with him who is the readiest to cheat the law. Hence, in these competitions to obtain a school, the young man who is willing to teach for the Government allowance alone, and who will give the Trustees a *receipt* for the required fifteen pounds, when he has not received, nor ever expects to receive, one penny of it, is generally successful. We do not blame the people for accepting the lowest teacher; but we do blame that botched legislation which permits such a state of things to exist. At the eleventh hour we would request the legislature to remodel the whole system, so that dishonesty and fraud may be avoided, fair-play meted out to all parties, and education become a blessing and an advantage, instead of a sham or a delusion, to which it is fast hastening. It is not sufficient, in our opinion, that in the present progressive age, a Government, in order to merit a continuance of popular favor, should refrain from doing positive evil—they should do good; but, from the retrospect which we have taken of the political history of the Colony during the past six years, we find that the legislation of the Government during that time has been a wretched failure—not merely free from actual injury, but productive of positive mischief. The two points upon which we have touched warrant us, therefore, in arriving at the conclusion that the Government are no longer worthy of popular support, they are not the right men in the right place—in fact, they are not the men for Galway; and other matters to which we shall hereafter refer will equally justify us in this conclusion.

THE new Barracks have, according to the *Islander*, been completed within the stipulated time. The damp state of the plaister, however, prevents their immediate occupation. Although it is stated that Mr. Alley deserves great credit for the manner in which he has completed the work, we may say that we have heard from gentlemen who inspected the work and the grounds, that the terms of the contract have not been by any means too strictly fulfilled, and that many a flaw and defective piece of workmanship have been allowed to escape in consequence of no inspector having been appointed to superintend the work and guarantee its faithful execution.

☞ We beg to remind our readers that the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame and their Pupils intend giving a musical entertainment in St. Andrew's Hall on to-morrow night; and, judging from the success which has hitherto attended the Ladies of the Convent and their Pupils in catering to the public taste, we have no doubt but the present entertainment will be equally satisfactory and worthy of patronage.

THE Sheriff's officers, accompanied by 20 soldiers, who proceeded to West River on Wednesday morning last, (not Tuesday as erroneously stated by us) succeeded in serving a number of Writs and in arresting several parties who had previously obstructed Deputy Sheriff Curtis. They afterwards proceeded to Crapaud and to the Estate of Lord Melville, (where a branch of the Tenant Union exists) for the purpose of serving Writs and otherwise aiding in collecting rents.

LAST week the mails were somewhat irregular in their arrival from abroad, in consequence of the prevailing high winds which prevented the steamers from performing their regular trips at the appointed time. The *Princess of Wales* did not start for Summerside and Shediac until Saturday morning, and the *Heather Bell* omitted her regular trip to Brule on Saturday. Until the past week the steamers have plied with the regularity of clock-work; but as the Steamboat Company have no control over the elements, we suppose the same punctuality cannot be expected during the remaining portion of the season in which navigation is possible.

WE perceive by our Halifax exchanges that a hue and cry is being raised against the Gas Company of that city for the high rate at which they supply gas—namely, eighteen shillings this currency per one thousand feet. The complaint is well founded, for in Charlottetown, where the consumption of gas is about equal to one-fifth of that of Halifax, gas is supplied at fifteen shillings per one thousand feet. We suspect the Halifax Company find gas-making a profitable business.

☞ We would remind our subscribers that we have, at this season of the year, to lay in a stock of Paper and other supplies for the winter, and that a little cash would, therefore, be very acceptable.

☞ Any of our subscribers in the city who may, occasionally, through the negligence of the carrier, fail to receive their paper, would oblige us by informing us of the fact.

The Charlottetown *Examiner* says:—

"We learn from reliable authority that Confederation is gaining ground in New Brunswick."

We wonder if there are any persons in P. E. Island silly enough to believe such a statement.—*St John Freeman.*

FLAX CULTURE.

A public meeting has been held at Milton, near Charlottetown, and the question "whether the cultivation of Flax is deserving the attention of the farmers of P. E. Island," has been discussed. The meeting, which was composed of experienced agriculturalists, resolved that the cultivation of flax in this Island might be profitable, and pledged itself to adopt its cultivation. The meeting, we think, should have gone further, and organized a society with the view to applying to the Legislature for aid to assist in the erection of mills. Since the breaking out of the American war, flax has risen in value, and been grown in England and Ireland in greater quantities than formerly. The best thing to be done is to make application to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland for information on the subject of flax culture. The importance of this subject cannot, in our opinion, be overrated, and we believe the Legislature would be found ready to act liberally, with funds from the Public Treasury, any company which may be organized for the purpose of raising flax and preparing it for export or manufacture.—Isl.

FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.—The Annual Fair and Cattle Show for this County, which came off on Friday last, was a very mediocre exhibition both as regards the stock exhibited and the numbers in attendance. The irregularity which has characterised these shows for the last few years, and also the unpropitious state of the weather on Friday, operated against the Fair and Cattle Show; but now that an interest is being manifested in improved stock, we hope that next and each succeeding year the Queen's County Fair and Cattle Show will be something that shall be not only widely and favorably known, but that it will also excite an emulation amongst our agriculturalists. The following is the list of Prizes:—

BLOOD HORSES.			
1st Prize—Blood Colt, Artemas Warren, York River,	£2	0	0
2d do.—D. McEachern,	1	0	0
BLOOD FILLIES.			
1st Prize—Jno. McMillan, Brackley Point Rd.	2	0	0
2d do.—John McGougan, do. do.	1	0	0
CART FILLIES.			
1st Prize—George Clark,	2	0	0
2d do.—Duncan Robertson, York River,	1	0	0
SHEEP.			
Best Ram, any age, J. S. McLeod, Esq.,	1	0	0
" Ram Lamb, G. Tweedy, Esq., China Pt.	1	0	0
" Pen Ewes, B. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
" do., Ewe Lambs, B. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
Recommended—Ram Lamb, H. Longworth,	0	10	0
Pen Ewes, H. Longworth, Esq.,	0	10	0
Ewe Lamb, H. Longworth, Esq.,	0	10	0
do. Chas. Kennedy, Esq., Br. Point,	0	10	0
CATTLE.			
Best Bull—A. McKinlay, Esq., York River,	1	10	0
Best Cow—A. LePage, Ch. Town Royalty,	1	0	0
" Boar Pig—P. McLaren, Hermitage,	1	0	0
" Sow—Geo. Lewis, Ch. Town Royalty,	1	0	0
Recommended—T. Pethick, Esq., for a superior Heifer,	0	10	0
Stephen Bovyer, for a Bull,	0	10	0

COMMERCIAL.

[Prices in the currency of place named.]

Charlottetown, Oct. 21st.—Potatoes per bushel, 1s. 3d. *a* 1s. 4d. Barley per bushel, 3s. *a* 3s. 9d. Oats per bushel, 2s. 0½d. Pork, by the carcass, 5½d. *a* 5¾d. Codfish, dry, per quintal, 20s. Hake, do., 12s. 6d *a* 13s. Yesterday, oats, potatoes and pork showed an upward tendency, with a fair business doing at prices quoted. Barley rules low, there being but one or two purchasing.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 19th.—Oats per bushel, 43 *a* 46 cents. Barley not quoted. Potatoes per bushel, 45 *a* 50 cents. Oatmeal not quoted. Codfish, dry, per quintal, $4.25 *a* $4.30. P. E. Island Mess Pork, $23 *a* $25.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 19th.—Oats per bushel, 50 *a* 55 cents. Barley not quoted Potatoes per bushel, 60 cents. Oatmeal per 100 lbs., $3.25. Pork, mess, $22 *a* $24 per barrel.

Boston, U. S., Oct. 12th.—Oats, Northern, Canadian and Western, per bushel, 65 *a* 67 cents. Barley, per bushel, not quoted. Potatoes, Jacksons, per bushel, 75 *a* 85 cents. Pork, mess, $37 *a* $38, and prime do., $29 *a* $31.

New York, Oct. 12th.—Oats, Canada, per bushel, 60 *a* 62 cents, and State ditto, 60 *a* 61 cents. Barley, Canada and Western, per bus. $1.23 *a* $1.25. Potatoes, per barrel, $1.75 *a* 2.50. Pork, mess, $35.87 *a* $36.87.; Western prime do., $31 *a* $31.50.

Exports from the Port of Charlottetown for this week: Oats, 20,786 bushels; Potatoes, 16,769 do.; Turnips, 1,356 do.; Barley, 7,000 do.; Mackerel, 1,111 barrels; Herrings, 487 do.; Alewives, 12 do.; Salmon, 99 boxes; Oysters, 69 barrels; Eggs, 13 do.; Pork, 45 do., and 8 carcasses; Oatmeal, 8,700 lbs.; Butter, 2,276 do.; Lard, 601 do.; Codfish, 12 quintals and 24 boxes; Hake, 267 quintals; Sheepskins, 18 bundles; Wool, 6 sacks; 60 tons timber; 10 cords lathwood, and 189,000 feet of timber.—*Patriot.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The "Nova Scotian" has passed Father Point with dates to the 16th inst.

It is stated that the British Government proposes to guarantee the Canadian Loan for the purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory.

Fenian arrests continue—about 200 in all, thus far, have been arrested. A suspicious vessel, flying the American flag, and supposed to be one of those with arms, had appeared off Queenstown, but put to sea. A strange vessel is said to have sent a letter on shore which was opened and found to contain a bill for £1,000, in favor of a member of the Fenian organization. The examination of the six Fenians at Dublin, was concluded on the 2d. Additional evidence developed nothing new of moment. Five of the prisoners were committed to take their trial for High Treason. The prisoners denied that the indiscriminate slaughter of the higher classes was ever meditated.

The publication by the American press of the alleged holders of the Confederate loan, caused some flattering. Laird authorises Liverpool papers to say that he never held or was interested in any of that stock.

The important American torpedo experiments took place at Chatham on the 4th inst., under the direction of Mr. Donald McKay and Mr. Beardsley, in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty. Numerous operations took place, the most important being the destruction of the sailing frigate *Terpsichore*. Two hundred and seventy-five (275) powder torpedoes were placed at the depth of seven feet below the keel, when the electric spark was communicated there was a dull report, and the vessel quivered, and in a few moments settled down on an even keel. Not a splinter was shot into the air.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to six per cent.

Bullion decreased during the week £777,000 sterling.

Consols 88¾ to 88⅞.

Breadstuffs continued quiet and firm at previous quotations. Provisions firm.

News by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The testimony in the Wirz case has closed.

Gold 145.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, p.m.

The Jackson, Miss., special despatch to the *Herald*, says that guerilla operations have been resumed with vigour. A government waggon train was attacked near Bolton, between Jackson and Vicksburg, and one teamster was killed, and four mules stolen.

Gold 144⅝.

BELFAST, Me., Oct. 13.

A fire last night consumed nearly the entire business portion of the city, below Washington and Cross streets. Over 100 buildings were destroyed, and the loss is, at least, over $300,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, p.m.

Several British detectives have recently arrived in this country to look after the Fenians.

The freed colored men of Eastern Virginia have subscribed $3,000,000 towards the recent Government loans.

Steamers leaving this port for Europe to-day take about six hundred thousand dollars in gold.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Oct. 14.

An immense meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood was held last evening,—several thousand persons being present, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.

Mount Hood, in Oregon, has been in a state of eruption since Sept. 23, and it is supposed to have had some connection with the recent earthquake in California, although the central part of the State only felt the shock. Gold 144¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

A Washington despatch of yesterday says: "The President to-day received a petition signed by five thousand women of the State of Georgia, praying for the pardon of Jeff. Davis." Similar memorials, but not so numerously signed, are received almost daily.

Gold 146.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, p. m.

The Times' Havana correspondent has information of a very important insurrection in the department of Ojacco, Mexico. The Republicans had met with great success in their capture of Thucau, capturing greater supplies of money and arms than was supposed, and were able to equip a large force.

The Times' Washington despatch says the President told the South Carolina Delegation that Governor Magrath may be released, but no hope for Jeff. Davis has been vouchsafed. Gold 145⅝.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 17.

Dr. Blackburn, of Yellow Fever notoriety, has been admitted to bail on his own recognizance to appear when called for, and his sureties have been discharged.

A. N. Sickles, A. Potter, Samuel Bailey, and J. and R. Quackenbush, have been committed for trial at Bellisle, for counterfeiting on a large scale.

A number of persons of influence are reported to be connected with them. Gold 145¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17th

Steamship *Scotia*, with dates to the 8th, arrived to-day.

Fenianism is still the engrossing topic in the Irish Provinces. Arrests continue. Among the latest are the proprietor and printer of the Cannaught *Patriot*, for a seditious article in that paper. Strict surveillance is kept on vessels from America to Queenstown. Eight additional Fenians had been examined in Dublin, and committed for trial. The American correspondent of the *Times* says Sir. F. Bruce had asked Mr. Seward for an explanation of various Fenian movements throughout America. He also represents a general amnesty as likely to be proclaimed by President Johnson.

The Body of a man was discovered among the cargo of the steamer *Queen*, from New York. It is believed to have been placed there while loading.

A Royal Commissioner has been appointed in England to enquire into the cattle disease.

NEW YORK, Oct 18, p.m.

A large fire in this city last night destroyed property, consisting of cotton and liquors, to the amount of one million dollars.

Advices from Belize state that the English Government has repudiated the attempt by Maximilian, in 1864, to extend the boundary of the Mexican Empire into British Honduras by means of a military mail from Yucatan. Maximilian acquiesces

Advices from Mexico confirm late reports of the activity of the supporters of Juarez. Leading Republicans are defraying the expense of arming the guerilla bands at Tampico. Along the coast imperialism was decidedly declining.

CITY TALK.—The talk is, that the wrigglings of the snake in the *Examiner* show the "varmint" has been scotched, and that he is beside the mark. The talk also is, that the tortures of the "new-found friends" is at times equal to those of the damned, on account of their hopes and schemes being dashed to the ground. The talk further is, that if our constitution should be suppressed through the exertions of these notorious worthies and their friends, they should be "summarily" made face the gallows for their treachery and double-dealing. The talk still further is, that the tortuous "new-founds" are closely watched, and that there is a retribution in store for them they little expect. City talk also adds that the dodge of representing the laws as being unable to be enforced in the Colony in order to forward Confederation, will fail, that the plotters both in and out of the Government will, through the good sense of the tenants, come to grief, and that brighter days for the Island will soon dawn—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished for."—*Com.*

EXPORTING PIGS.—The farmers find our American neighbors good customers. They buy readily almost everything the Island produces. Recently enterprising Yankees have been through the country buying up young pigs. They have already purchased and shipped large numbers. In our opinion, those who sell these unfatted pigs thereby act very unwisely. The price which they obtain for them is trifling. The stock of pigs upon the Island is much smaller than it should be, and if the trade of which we are writing is continued, our farmers will soon discover the error. This year the supply of potatoes and barley is large, while the prices of these articles are low. Pork, on the other hand, brings a very high price, and common sense should teach our farmers that when potatoes are worth but one shilling a bushel, and barley only three shillings and nine-pence, the best mode of disposing of these articles is to convert them into pork, especially when there is every prospect of their being able to get six-pence per pound for the pork.—*Islander.*

The Quebec *Chronicle* of late date has the following interesting paragraphs:—

Captain Lowther, of the ship *Madras*, from London, who arrived in port on Monday, has kindly furnished us with the following extract from his log-book:—August 29, 6 p. m., latitude 52.12 N., longitude 37.20: passed about a mile to leeward of a large buoy, painted a darkish red color, with a flag-staff having a red, white and red color flying, apparently new, with a flat black ball on the top or staff, and having two smaller buoys or barrels lashed alongside.

Captain Lowther expresses himself confidently that these buoys were stationary from the fact that a strong breeze was blowing at the time, and from the particular observation he took of them. These particulars are extremely interesting from the fact that other shipmasters have reported that they have seen nothing of the buoys left by the "Great Eastern," one of which, thus described by Captain Lowther, undoubtedly is.

Mr J. A. Donaldson of Toronto estimates the quantity of land under crop with flax in Upper Canada this year at from ten to fifteen acres, the quantity of flax straw to the acre at two tons, and gives the price paid at the mills at from $12 to $14 per ton with the seed on. The cash return from fibre and seed he places at $450,000, put into the farmers' pockets by the 1st of August, just in time to enable them to carry on the operations of the grain harvest, under circumstances which make the receipt of such money a highly welcome addition to the farm revenue.

BROWNLOW.—A correspondent of the New York "Mercury," who is personally acquainted with Parson Brownlow, gives the following faithful pin-and-ink portrait of his *Excellency*:

"A dusty, sallow man—all gall and bluster. He is Scotch-Irish by birth, and a shouting Methodist preacher by profession; fierce rather than strong, an uncomfortable friend and an ugly enemy. He is a tall and awkward man, with large hands and shambling feet. His provincialism is shocking, his coarseness repulsive. The most unchristain of preachers, he makes it a sin to forgive an enemy. His personalities are disgustingly original. He has some virtues—never drinks or smokes. His son John has the same style of temperance, but once killed a fellow collegian."

UNDER the heading "Disgraceful," the *Islander* of Friday last says "the Steamer *Princess of Wales* arrived here this morning, about seven o'clock, from Pictou, having had to contend with a heavy South-west gale on her passage over. She landed quite a number of passengers, the principal part of whom were females. Those persons proceeded at once up the town in search of lodgings, several of whom had to wander from house to house, and street to street, and were unable to procure shelter, until a private gentleman stepped forward and took pity on them. How long is this disgraceful state of things to remain as a stigma on Charlottetown? Is there not public spirit enough in the place to start a GOOD HOTEL?

☞ A steamer named the *Circassian*, has been driven ashore near Arichat, during the past week. She had six hundred passengers on board at the time, and all were safely landed.

Mr. Patrick Murphey, (Postmaster), has been appointed agent for the HERALD, for South West and surrounding Districts. Mr. McGuiggin acts for South West alone.