They all fired, and instantly without any further attempt at concealment, bounded over the plain in a straight line for the fort. At the same time they gave a hearty cheer, which all who heard could understand to come from white men's throats, and could not be confounded with the hideous and moaning yell which burst from the negro, upon whom Harrod had taken very careful aim, the other two were wounded, but the maintained a dignified and solemn silence

Lights began to flash in the Block-house, there was a hurried running and driving, and then all was still. The garrison had taken up its post and stood ready for an attack. The night, however, was so dark, that it was difficult at the first glance to distinguish friends from enemies. Charles knew this, and therefore halted at a certain distance from the fort.

'Father,' he cried, in a loud and anxious voice.

'Who calls?' said in reply the voice of the squire.

'I, Charles,' replied the young man, whose tones were, however, somewhat husky from running.

'Keep off you sanguinary varmint,' roared Barton; 'no tricks here, fire on the knaves, riddle them.'

'Father!' said Charles, in perfectly agonised tones, 'it is I and Bennett and Harrod. Make haste, or the Indians will be on us.'

'Open!' exclaimed the judge, 'it is my son. A father cannot be deceived.'

At this instant two dark columns of Indians were seen dashing over the prairie, one along the skirt of the forest, the other along the open path across the prairie. At the same instant the furious barking of the dogs announced that either an attack or a feint was to be made on that side also.

The gate was opened, on came the fugitives, who in another instant bounded through, just as a volley from the Block-house was fired at the advancing crowd, which caused the Indians to raise a wild yell that rent the air, roused the echoes of the wood, and almost chilled the bravest hearts.

'Out with all lights!' said Charles, as he bounded towards the river side, 'and let the women keep in. Harrod, bring your gang this way.'

The barking of the dogs increased in fury, and Charles, Harrod, Bennett, and ten others of various occupations, hunters, laborers, blacksmiths, who were close to cover, soon saw several canoes full of Indians turning the corner of the stockade. The firing from the Block continued so furiously, and was so fiercely returned from the Indians on the prairie, that the barking of the dogs was almost drowned, and the party on the water-side were chuckling at the result of a stratagem which appeared likely to give up the much-coveted Block-house, all its treasures, its arms, ammunition, and prisoners, without a blow. On they came, then, without attempt at concealment, at least forty warriors, armed with guns, tomahawks, and knives. They clutched their little bright axes, as if they thought a hand-to-hand conflict more probable than any other, and any one could have seen by the faint light of the twinkling stars, and that vague light which as the darkness grows entire, appears to wrap all nature, their fierce eyes gleaming with delight as they prepared to bound on the soil of the interior of the stockade.

Heavens! that was a yell, as thirteen rifle-shots laid thirteen warriors low, and the white men, with cutlass and with axe, bounded on to oppose the landing of the grim and painted warriors. They ceased firing in the Block-house, they ceased firing on the prairie, to hearken to that horrid sound. But it was gone; and naught now could be distinguished but the cries of victory, the curses of the white men, and the groans of the dying Indians. The repulse was so evident, so terrible, so unexpected, that in a few minutes the contest had ceased, and the Indians were pushing off. The whites flew instantly to cover, to avoid the shots of the retreating Indians, when first a shrill shriek was heard, and then a yell so unearthly, so horrid, so new, so different from any cry of Indians ever heard before that all stood transfixed. Then Charles rushed towards the breakfast-parlour, with death at his heart, and was about to enter, when a huge Indian, yelling, shrieking, roaring, came forth, and knocking him down, leaped over the chevaux-de-frise into the waters of the river.

Charles rose instantly and entered the room, where he knew that his sister Jane had taken refuge, and whence had come that fearful shriek of hers that made it terrible to enter within those precincts. All was still and hushed, save the moaning of a negro girl, who usually attended on Jane.

The Herald.

Wednesday, October 18, 1865.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Every person in the Island knows that Prince County is a rich agricultural country, whose progress is being exhibited from day to day in various ways; but it requires a person to take a trip up through Alberton and Tignish to know the actual progress which the County has made and is making. We will begin at Cascumpec. Ever since the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty ten years ago, when our rich fisheries were yielded up to the Americans, this port has, during the summer, or rather the fishing season, formed a rendezvous for a large fleet of vessels. The harbor is undoubtedly a poor one, for were it not so, it would, next to Charlottetown, be one of the most important shipping and commercial places in the Colony. It has been selected simply because it is the most convenient on the North Side, off which the fleet fish; but notwithstanding its disadvantages, which, we may observe *en passant*, a Dredging Machine would partially obviate, Cascumpec is destined to become an important place according as our fisheries—one of the richest sources of wealth the Colony possesses—are developed and prosecuted. Messrs. Howlan and Reid are the principal business men of the place. The former is extensively engaged in the fisheries, as are also Messrs. Hall and Merrie, whose establishments along the shore from Cascumpec to Nail Pond, on the west side of the North Cape, in connection with the minor ones of Messrs. Carter, Petres and others, catch some six thousand barrels of mackerel in the course of the season, in addition to large quantities of codfish, herring, etc. As an evidence of the value of the fisheries along this coast, we may mention the fact that in two months and a half—between the last of June and the middle of September of the present year—two Acadians, possessing boats of their own, with a crew of three men each, realized £350 as the result of their catch within that period. It is evident from this that capital employed in this branch of business must realize enormous profits if properly conducted. So much for the fishing importance of the northern portion of Prince County; but there is another aspect of prosperity to be witnessed in this section of the County, which is more pleasing still—namely, the intellectual and moral. Tignish, for example, possesses one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in the Colony—indeed, with the exception of the cathedral in St. John's, Nfld., we might say the *finest* in the Maritime Provinces. We are not sufficiently posted up in architecture to give an accurate description of the Tignish Church, which was designed by a leading architect of New York, but its existence to-day is an evidence at once of the zeal of the present Bishop of Charlottetown, and the liberality and piety of the people of that distant parish. That its erection has been no undue burden upon the people, is proved by the fact that during the present summer, in the month of June last, a brick Convent, measuring 75 feet in length, and 45 in breadth, with a wall 20 feet high, was commenced, is now completely covered, and will be plastered before the winter sets in. In another year it will be completely finished and in full operation, diffusing around the benign and humanizing influences of a thorough moral and intellectual education. Nothing can have a greater influence on the future moral and social well-being of the Colony than an education of this kind, in comparison with which all the triumphs of mercantile enterprise are insignificant. The efforts to erect those structures, so far from being oppressive, or tending to repress the energies of the people, have rather stimulated them to industry, and have fostered economy and sobriety in the interests of the rising generation. Unanimity has rendered the task light, as may be inferred from the fact that one day's fishing by the parishioners on behalf of the Convent realized £200. Tignish has set a noble example which other communities might follow with advantage. Although fishing is carried on to a large extent, and, through the enterprise of Messrs. Hall, Howlan and others, is extending year by year, yet agriculture is not forgotten, as the state of the farms and the amount and quality of agricultural produce raised will show; and in this section of the County is to be found the most flourishing agricultural society in the Island—Queen's County not excepted. Tignish can also boast of a Fulling Establishment second to none in the Island—namely, that of Mr. Haywood, who turns out during the year sixteen hundred pieces of cloth, beautifully finished—each piece averaging twenty yards. This would give a total of thirty-two thousand yards per annum. This community is much indebted to the enterprise of Mr. Haywood in providing so excellent an establishment, and we are glad to know that his business is a profitable one. The prospects of this portion of the Island, then, whether viewed commercially, socially, intellectually or morally, are bright and cheering, and we have every reason to hope that the realizations of the future will far exceed our most sanguine expectations.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

"I contended for the right of the people to pass judgment on the question before they should be asked to accept it. I answered the groundless fallacy about an attempt being made to force it on the several communities to be affected by it against their will, and showed that the very text of the Quebec Scheme strictly provided for an appeal to the people through their several Legislatures."—*Ex. Oct.* 11.

Like the Pacha of Many Tales, the writer of the foregoing seems to have a story for every meridian. Any person who will take the trouble to turn over a fyle of the *Examiner* of last winter, will find the doctrine of "*force*" unblushingly advocated on two or three occasions—a doctrine which, coming from an advocate of Responsible Government and a representative of the people, appeared to us strangely inconsistent, as we pointed out at the time. It is no "groundless fallacy," therefore, to say that the "attempt" to "force" the Quebec Scheme "on the several communities to be affected by it against their will" was contemplated, as can easily be proved by a reference to the *Islander's* and *Examiner's* editorials, to the public speeches of Dr. Tupper, and to the conduct of the Canadian Coalition Government. The attempt was defeated through the independence of the majority of the Legislatures of the Maritime Provinces, and through causes over which the schemers had no control—in spite of the bribe of life-offices, worth $5,000 per annum. The "fallacy" about "an appeal to the people through their several Legislatures," is too transparent to deceive any one, as any person not an office-hunter *or* a knave will admit that no *representative* body has a right to destroy or fundamentally alter the constitution of a country without the consent of the *represented* and their direct sanction. In this case, too, the appeal to the people in the way indicated would be *worse than a delusion, for*, according to the Hon. Mr. scheme through the legislature, would not be under the necessity of "appealing" to an outraged and betrayed people for their suffrages to represent them at Ottawa, and thus receive the "gifts" of "meritorious" services. They were to be *selected* from the existing Parliament, and rewarded for their treachery, and hence the haste with which the scheme was sought to be forced upon the people against their will. The whole sentence we have quoted is as ambigious as a Delphic oracle, which, the more it is examined, the more "fallacious" it appears.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

"The majesty of the law will be vindicated in Prince Edward Island, even should a regiment of Infantry and a body of Artillery be required for the purpose, AND ALL AT THE EXPENSE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. —*Islander*, Oct. 13.

The Government organ at last admits that the maintaining of the troops now here, for the collection of rents, will be "ALL AT THE EXPENSE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND." If the matter were not too serious to be trifled with, we might express our surprise that "a God-fearing" Government should resort to such carnal weapons as steel and gunpowder to rule the Colony. A precious mess, however, they have made of matters, as they are likely to do; but, without commenting upon the probabilities of the future, we must say we cannot understand why the foregoing information has been so long withheld from the public, or why indeed it has been denied by those who are in the confidence of the Government. Truth, however, like murder, "will out at last," and *justice* follow.

HORTICULTURE.

Whenever we find any useful suggestion or piece of information in any of our contemporaries calculated to benefit the Colony, we take pleasure in transferring such suggestion to our columns, in the hope that it may be adopted by those for whom it is intended. It gives us satisfaction, therefore, to clip the following from last Friday's *Islander*:—

"Apples.—A short time since, Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Montague River, presented to His Honor the Administrator an apple, the production of a scion from a tree originally brought into this Island by the McDonald's. This apple is certainly a most beautiful specimen of the production of Prince Edward Island. Its weight, when gathered, was 17 oz., and its circumference 14 inches. We very much question whether at the recent Agricultural Exhibition in Canada a more magnificent apple was exhibited. This apple, we presume, is a well-flavored cooking apple, and belongs to the variety described by Thompson in his catalogue of fruits cultivated in the garden of the Horticultural Society, of London, as the Alexander.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a basket of good apples, for which we are indebted to the politeness of Robert Poore Haythorne, Esq.,—they were grown at his seat, Marshfield, and are very superior cooking apples.

We have repeatedly endeavored to convince our farmers that this Island is well adapted to the production of apples. If planted in ground well prepared, apple trees will grow vigorously, and, with proper attention, will produce abundantly. We have understood from the Hon. Dr. Kaye, that he has grown very superior apples from the seed; but he and many others have abandoned the attempt to grow apples, simply because their trees, so soon as they came into bearing, were broken, and the fruit carried off before it is ripe. Messrs. Dark & Cairns have, for years past, grown very superior apples, and have had an ample of sending to them for trees, have purchased from Yankee pedlars; and all the Yankee trees, so far as we supply of young trees for sale, but our farmers, instead have learned, have proved but miserable failures. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of pounds have been thrown away upon Yankee trees, and now the owners of those trees are cutting them down as useless.

R. P. Haythorne, Esq., in a very excellent letter which appeared over his own signature in Friday's *Islander*, on the cultivation of the beet-root, states that, in order to meet the requirements of the Hon. Mr. Aldous' correspondent, a meeting was to be held in the Marshfield Schoolhouse, at 2 o'clock, on Monday last. We shall be happy to give the result of the meeting when made known, as we do now to the following:

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a Public Meeting was holden at the School House, Milton, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain propositions, contained in a published communication to the Hon. John Aldous, recommending the cultivation of crops possessing more money value for export than oats, etc., especially that of Flax; and as to whether its cultivation is deserving the attention of the farmers of P. E. Island. The question being an important one, information on the subject was looked forward to with great interest, as the attendance at the meeting fully proved.

The meeting having been constituted by the appointment of Henry Holl, Esq., as Chairman, and Mr. George Charles Hooper as Secretary, a very animated discussion took place which elicited much valuable and practical information on the subject; several extracts were read showing its successful and remunerative cultivation in Ireland, Canadas and New Zealand; whereupon it was resolved by John Johnston, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Coles:

"That this meeting, called for the purpose of considering the desirability of the more extensive cultivation of Flax, are of opinion, from arguments and statements that have been adduced, that it may be profitably cultivated."

Moved by Mr. F. H. Horn, seconded by Mr. R. Crabbe:

"That having read the published communication to the Hon. Jonn Aldous, from a gentleman in England, on the subject of Flax growing and the erection of Mills, this meeting, desirous of the establishing of Flax manufacture, pledges itself to adopt its cultivation."

Moved by Owen Curtis, Esq., seconded by Mr. George Hooper:

"That this meeting deems the subject of great importance to the agriculturalist, and hopes that other portions of the Island may be induced to give the matter their consideration, that its cultivation may be universally adopted, and thereby necessitate the erection of mills for its manufacture."

Moved by Mr. George Hooper, seconded by John Johnston, Esq.,

"That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Hon. John Aldous for the interest he has manifested in bringing this subject to the notice of the farmers of P. E. Island, and that the Secretary be requested to convey the same to Mr. Aldous."

Moved by Mr. C. Hooper, seconded by Mr. Otto Curtis.

"That a report of this meeting be furnished to the newspapers for their insertion."

GEORGE C. HOOPER, Sec'y.

Milton, Oct. 11, 1865.

THE TENANT UNION AND THE REV. JAMES F. MONTGOMERY.

The following correspondence, which we copy from the *Islander* of the 13th inst., will doubtless be read with interest at the present time:—

To the Editor of the Islander.

Sir;

Will you have the kindness to publish the annexed letter from the Rev. James F. Montgomery, one of the Proprietors of Lot 34, in the next issue of the *Islander*, in order to disabuse the public mind relative to the influence of the Tenant League.

I am, your obd't. servant.

T. Heath Haviland.

Ch'town, 12th Oct., 1865.

Edinburgh, 15th Sept., 1865.

My Dear Sir,—Since I last wrote to you I have learned more than I had hitherto known of the improper and illegal proceedings of the association, calling itself the Tenant League. These proceedings, I think, it is the duty of every lover of order to discourage and check to the utmost of his power. And, therefore, anxious as I am that the negociations pending for the sale of my property to the Tenants, should be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, I wish to state clearly that I will make no terms with any person who belongs to that association. I am glad, however, to be assured that the Tenants on Lot 34 have entirely held aloof from these unconstitutional proceedings; and while this remains the case, I am truly desirous to meet them in a liberal and straightforward spirit. I am writing to Mr. Haythorne, by this mail, making a suggestion for the arrangement of the points that have arisen in the course of our correspondence; and if this is agreed to, I authorise you to conclude the transactions on that footing.

Believe me, yours sincerely,

James F. Montgomery.

The Hon. T. H. Haviland, P. E. Island.

North British Review.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., 38, Walker Street, New York, the September No. of this Review. It is more than usually interesting, as will be seen from the following Table of Contents:—1. Mr. Mill's Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy; 2. Burlesque Poetry; 3. Carlyle's History of Frederick the Great; 4. Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart.; 5. Mr. Russel on the Salmon; 6. Sensation Novelists—Miss Braddon; 7. Frost and Fire. The first article is the principal one in this No.; and wherever the names of those distinguished speculative writers, Sir William Hamilton and John Stuart Mill, are known, this article, which weighs Mr. Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy, will command an attentive perusal. Some of the remaining articles are as attractive as the titles they bear, whilst the others contain more than their name suggests. Thus, "Frost and Fire," the aim of which is "to show that where light shines there also force radiates." That is the sum of the whole; "but to reach that point is a long stage in an endless journey." The Reviewer says: "To reach the end of this stage, our traveller has made many a journey, sometimes long, but never a weary one;" and the result, as recorded in *Frost and Fire*, is a book which many will delight in reading.

We have received the first No. of the Summerside Journal, printed at Summerside by Messrs. Bertram & Barnard. It is a small but very neatly-printed paper, which gives promise of being conducted with judgment and ability. Of this, however, we shall have a better knowledge hereafter. We wish our contemporary a long, useful and prosperous career.

The people of Miscouche sadly complain of the want of a Post Office—the nearest to them, that of St. Eleanor's, being three miles distant. Miscouche is quite a large village, and we think something might be done in the way of supplying it with a Post Office. When we say that upwards of thirty papers, and on an average nine letters per week, are despatched from Charlottetown alone for that Village, we think we have said enough to convince the "powers that be" of the absolute necessity of a Post Office being provided, without delay, for Miscouche.

☞ We are pleased to see that the members of the St. Cecilia Choral Society have presented the Rev. Mr. Trudelle with an address and a valuable organ (worth £60) on the eve of his departure for Egmont Bay, to which Parish he has recently been appointed, as tokens of their respect and an appreciation of his musical services. We understand that an address and purse have also been presented him by the Catholic community of Charlottetown as an expression of personal regard and thanks for the services rendered by him in various ways to the community.

Hon. A. J. Smith, Attorney General of New Brunswick, and an anti-Confederate, has been re-elected for Westmoreland County without opposition.—*Ex. Ex.*

This effectually disposes of the *Examiner's* "reliable authority" in regard to Confederation gaining ground in New Brunswick. Falsehood and deception, however, although the ordinary weapons of Confederationists, are discovered sooner or later, and do more damage than benefit to the Scheme.

Temperance Demonstration at Souris.—This affair, which came off at Souris on the 29th ult., was very successful and passed off most harmoniously. Prizes were awarded for various Scottish games; the names of the individuals who drew prizes are as follows:—

Rodk. McDonald threw 12lb hammer 87 ft.
" " " 16lb " 59 ft. 4 in.
Michael Leahy, high leap, 4ft. 5in.
Donald Campbell, running, 4ft. 5in.
Donald McLean, foot and hurdle race.
Willie McDonald (Gabriel) Boys' Race.

The duty of distributing the prizes devolved upon the lady of the Hon. D. Beaton, and was discharged with much grace and tact. The proceeds of the Demonstration amounted to the handsome sum of £100, which is to be appropriated to the erection of a Hall at Souris East, to be called "Colville Hall."

☞ We understand that the Sheriff, Magistrate, Bailiffs and Soldiers, returned from Bagnall's to town last Friday evening. It is said they started for the West River, where the Deputy Sheriff was obstructed a few days ago, on Tuesday morning.

☞ Mr. Jas. McGuigan, who has kindly consented to act as Agent for The Herald for South-west Bedeque, is empowered to receive payments on our account and give receipts therefor.

We are compelled, for the want of space, to omit several local matters this week.

News by Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 6, p. m.

No news of interest.

The "Herald's" Florence (Italy) correspondence refers to the mysterious communication going on between the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel with a view to the recognition of Italy by Austria and the settlement of the Russian question.

The Pope is recruiting and strengthening his army, and it is rumored that his resignation is determined upon, and his successor named.

Gold 146¼.

Toronto, C. W., Oct. 10, 1865.

The Government has had a detective two weeks hunting up a gang of counterfeits of American silver. He has arrested five wealthy farmers who are reported to have been for forty years manufacturing bogus silver and sterling. He also captured all the dies and money in possession of the prisoners. They belong to a very extensive gang, of which many of the first Merchants of the country are members.

The jury on the Sailors' kidnapping case disagreed, and were discharged after being locked up for two days. Tonight The Poisers, Yellow Fever Pirates, and Yellow Fever Plot, are to come on.

Gold 144¾.

New York, Oct. 9, a. m.

The State Department in Washington has received advices to the effect that the cholera was recently raging fearfully in Barcelona, Spain. The port had been closed by royal decree. All business was suspended, and half the inhabitants had fled from the city.

Wirz is suffering from inflammation of the arm, said to be the result of a wound by a piece of shell. He has recovered from his nervousness.

A fire in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon destroyed a bond warehouse, containing four thousand barrels of coal oil.

Gold 146¾.

New York, Oct. 9, p. m.

There is no news of importance this p. m.

The Herald's Brownsville correspondence says the delay in attacking Matamoras by the Republicans is caused by the non-arrival of the agent sent to the United States to secure material aid. It is said that the agent has met with the fullest success. There is a disagreement among the Liberal chiefs.—Cortinas gives much trouble by his imprudent course and disregard of orders.

Gold 145¾ at 3.30 P. M.

New York, Oct. 10—P. M.

The Tribune's Matamoras correspondence of Sept. 14th says that the Guadaloupe Ganien reports that a loan of $5,000,000 has been effected by the Liberal Minister to the United States. He also says that arms and other warlike materials have been purchased. If this be true, the Liberals can raise a legion of from 100,000 to 200,000 men, which would enable them to regain the country north of Santa Fe River.

Gold 145.

New York, Oct. 10.

"North America" passed Farther Point yesterday.

On Sunday last the people of San Franscisco were terrified by two of the severest shocks of earthquake ever experienced there. Buildings rocked, walls cracked, and in some instances chimnies fell. The entire population left their houses and ran into the streets. In the churches where religious services were at the time in progress the utmost consternation prevailed. The shocks were severly felt in Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose, and in Santa Cruz two buildings were destroyed.

The Treasure captured among Jefferson Davis's effects, has been counted at the Treasury Department. It amounted to $87,878 in gold, mostly old coinage, $8,812 in silver, 140 pieces of foreign gold and silver, value not yet estimated, and 56 bricks of silver, weighing over five pounds each, the estimated value of which is $100 each. The value of the whole is somewhere over $100,000.

Gold 145¼.

Oct. 12.

Delegation from South Carolina arrived to-day having been appointed by the late State Convention to wait on the President, and urge the release and pardon of Jeff. Davis.

The trial of Wirtz will be resumed to-morrow, Friday. The ex-Rebel Surgeon General is here to certify in behalf of the prisoner. It is estimated that this trial will cost the Government $100,000.

The President has allowed the following prominent rebels their liberty on parole:—Vice President Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, John A. Campbell of Alabama, John A. Reagan of Texas, John A. Trenholm of South Carolina, and Charles Clark of Mississippi.

It is estimated that two million dollars worth of five twenties will go by saturday's European steamers; also, nearly 20,000 shares of the Erie Railroad, and considerable Illinois Central. Gold 145¾.

Oct. 12, p.m.

The *Herald's* Acapulco (Mexico) correspondence gives an account of a sad state of affairs in that town, owing to the occupation of the Imperalists, who occupy the city during the day and retire to the fort at night; there are but four hundred of them. The Liberal forces were withdrawn to the interior. Cases have occurred where the Imperial troops have remained in the city over night, but they were found the next morning nailed to posts, with their ears and noses cut off, a piece of barbarism performed by Aivarez scouts in the vicinity. Gold 145.

Oct. 13.

President Johnson has withdrawn martial law and revived the right of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky.

Gold 144¾.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. BENSON.

The readers of the *Reporter* are already familiar with the fact that the brig *Zero*, of Hants, had been abandoned by her crew in the vicinity of Cape LaHave; that the vessel was subsequently taken into Bridgewater by salvors from the shore; that the master, Captain Benson, is missing; that the crew had strayed into Lunenburg town and Liverpool; that they had been examined before the Magistrates in those places and discharged; that the mate had arrived in this city and related a somewhat plausible story to the effect that the captain had been knocked overboard by the jibing of the main-boom; and that finally a boy belonging to the *Zero* had been arrested in Windsor, who was supposed to be able to clear up the mystery if so disposed.

Accordingly, the boy, Frank Howard, who hails from the States, confessed to the City Marshal, in presence of several other officers, that Capt. Benson had been murdered in the cabin of that vessel, and his body cast into the sea. He said the bloody deed was committed by the black steward, the weapon being an iron belaying pin. The boy stated that the steward, being a desperate man, kept the mate in absolute terror, and had the latter completely under his control. Howard says the mate took no part in the murder, neither did any of the crew, except one of the Germans, who assisted the steward to throw the captain overboard. Subsequent to the murder, the mate ordered the boy Howard to burn all the ship's papers, which he did. The lad is of course held in custody.

The mate, who is also in custody in this city, has also told a different story, since his first narrative was given. He says his name is John C. Douglas, and a native of Scotland. Douglas now states that the *Zero* left Cow Bay for Boston, as previously reported, previous to which the two Germans referred to were shipped to supply vacancies; that all went well until arriving off Cape LaHave, when some dispute occurred between the captain and the Germans respecting the terms upon which the latter had shipped, one party contending that it was a monthly engagement, while the other maintained it was by the run. The steward aware of the misunderstanding, as above, suggested to the mate that the captain ought to suffer for his conduct, and intimating that men had been "put away for much less," or words to that effect, at the same time adding that "he would like to throw that fellow (the captain) overboard if he thought he would not be caught." On the morning of Sept. 10, the steward entered the cabin, and, it would appear, attacked the captain with a weapon of some kind. A noise was heard in the cabin, and soon after the steward came on deck, beckoned to the mate and sought his assistance to throw the captain overboard. This the mate, according to his own statement, stoutly refused to do, and went forward and lay down on a chest. The negro finally induced one of the Germans to assist him, and wrapping the almost lifeless body of the captain in a blanket, they threw him over the rail into the sea. The water was calm, and the body floated on the surface for some time before sinking. When cast overboard, the captain was not quite dead as he was heard to moan and the body seen to quiver.

The mate was subsequently sought by the steward to navigate the vessel to the West Indies, but this he could not do, wanting the ship's papers. It was at last concluded to scuttle the vessel, and failing this for the want of materials, the axes and augurs being found insufficient, they rowed in the boat to LaHave. A telegram from Liverpool on Saturday states that the steward, who is in custody, places the entire blame on the mate. This grand tragedy, second only to the "Saladin" case, is under strict investigation by the authorities, and the guilty parties will not be allowed to escape.—*Hx. Reporter.*

British War Steamer in Pursuit of the Shenandoah.—As soon as the dispatch reached Acapulco giving news of the destruction of American whalers by the rebel pirate *Shenandoah*, the commander of the English war steamer *Devastation*, then lying in the harbor, sought an interview with Captain G. F. Scott, of the United States steamer *Saranac*, and informed him that he should set sail immediately with the *Devastation* in pursuit of the *Shenandoah*, and should treat her crew as a pirate, and capture her wherever she might be found. He was as good as his word, and left the port as soon as his ship could be got under way.

The dashing old *Devastation* used to be well known on this station, and some twelve years ago took many a prize from the Yankee fishing vessels trespassing on our Fishery Reserves.—*Hx. paper.*

The Quebec "Daily News" says that Mr. Closter, representing certain capitalists, has made a proposal to the Canadian Government to purchase the four Provincial steamers for cash. The plan is to fit up the "Napoleon" and "Victoria" with upper cabins, and instead of the present semi-weekly line establish a weekly line between Quebec and Halifax, calling at Charlottetown, P. E. I., and intermediate ports. Mr. Closter is thoroughly conversant with the river and gulf trade, and is associated with persons of means. They anticipate a largely increased trade if a permanent line in private hands is opened between Montreal and Lower Ports. The "Mercury" says that Mr. Closter waited on the Premier, and received every encouragement for the prosecution of the enterprize.

The New Governor.—It is now pretty certain that General Williams succeeds Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell in the Government of the Province, and that he will leave England on the 28th of October. It is said he merely comes in a civil capacity; therefore General Doyle will retain the command of the troops here. We hope such is the case, for however acceptable the Hero of Kars would be to the people of this Province, they do not care about parting with General Doyle.—*Hx. Express.*

City Talk.—The talk is that there are two correspondents of two leading English Journals now on the Island, who are on their travels through the Maritime Provinces, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the public mind in reference to confederation. The talk is that they have unfortunately got under the special care, guidance and directions of our notorious Colonial Secretary. The talk is that they have fallen into bad hands, and that we may expect before long to hear from English Journals that the Island is in a state of rebellion, and that the sooner we are deprived of self-Government, and tacked on to some other Colony the better.—*Com.*

The L. C. Owen, arrived at this Port from Liverpool, G. B., on Sunday last.

The Str. Heather Belle, from Picton, did not arrive here until this morning, in consequence of bad weather.

Large Catch of Mackerel.—On Tuesday of last week nine boats, each having from four to six men, from Mr. D. C. Hall's Fishing Establishment, on Robinson's or Rustico Island, caught *fifty-four thousand* large fat Mackerel, making in Fishermens' parlance 350 Wash Barrels, or 210 Packed Barrels of these fine fish. The first boat came in at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and by 8 o'clock next morning all the Mackerel were split and salted. This was the largest catch of Mackerel, for the number of boats, in the same space of time, ever taken in that vicinity, as it averages 7000 to each boat.—*Weekly.*

☞ Private Thomas Blair, a deserter from the Detachment of the 16th Regt, stationed here, was recently taken on board a vessel in Georgetown Harbor and brought to this City on Wednesday last where he awaits his trial.—*Isl.*

☞ Capt. Joseph Covell, of Jay, Maine, has been appointed American Consul to P. E. Island, in the room of J. H. Sherman, deceased,—so says an exchange paper.—*Ib.*

☞ We learn that four Tenants, on Township No. 61, have recently completed the purchase of their Farms, under the Lease Act, passed during the last Session of the Legislature.—*Ib.*

☞ The Barque *Undine*, Kickham, Master, with goods for this Port, arrived here on Wednesday night last, in 29 days from Liverpool—experienced westerly gales during the whole passage.—*Ib.*