

the influence of the moon's pale, cold, and quivering rays, that dropped here and there through the open space between trees and boughs. He advanced the whole length of the gully before he saw any sign of the unfortunate brute; but there at the mouth of the ravine it lay, motionless, still, quite dead. The tremendous force of the woodsman's axe, wielded by such an arm, had caused death to be instantaneous.

"It's a mighty tall brute," said Harvey, who now was a rude trapper—"a mighty tall brute I expect that skin will make a fine rug for Miss Jane—so, least the wolves should tear it, which would be a pity, I'll just skin it in the spot."

And he did. He drew it ashore, and there, regardless of danger, laughing at the wolves, forgetting his own losses to Catalpa, forgetting that the loping and murderous Indians were about, he sat down, and never stopped until the skin was quite clear of the carcass. Then, and only then, he started on his way upwards to the niche, carrying his prize in triumph.

He laid it up safely, and then, somewhat tired of his strange occupation, he went down to sleep, and slept so heavily that nothing disturbed him, not even the howling of the wolves, as they fought and gorged themselves over the body of the dead panther.

Meanwhile events were elsewhere taking place, which are so essentially necessary to the proper understanding of our narrative, that we must leave Cuta to perform his journey, the inhabitants of the block to grieve for him, and she herself to continue on her way to the Indians, while we introduce characters who will have much to do with the elucidation of events, and the clearing up of the mystery which attaches to a very large portion of our narrative. The early events of our story have, however, been, in relation to incidents, so rapid that we have not been able to turn to what may in the outset appear subjects of minor interest, but which will in the end be found to be absolutely necessary to the understanding of what follows.

At some distance from the Scioto river, up towards the hills, hitherto chiefly frequented by wild trappers and men of the woods, by bordermen, and by a race of some savants led by the war, horse stealers, and other—about three hours' hard ride from the Moss, and an equal distance from Scow Hill—was a shanty, log or farm house, which had obtained, from the locality in which it was situated, the name of the Frog's Hole. It was notorious by name to most of the wild bordermen, and had been used as a place of refuge by runaway negroes, but was chiefly the rendezvous of the abominable race of the Indians, or savages, who played so infamous a part in the war, and who, as outlaws and outcasts of society, were compelled, when they wished to meet for the purposes of conspiracy or amusement, to select some spot where they were not likely to be seen by the men from the Indians they had nothing to fear. Here it was that the spies, too, of the British army were wont to quarter during the war; and here might often be seen, reclining on the benches, the xx-American, now the bitter enemy of his countrymen, whom he had betrayed; Captain Peter Druyer, a Canadian, once in the service of England, now a wanderer; and here, during the war, the celebrated Captain Duquesne had often conducted his expeditions.

A small and beautiful glen, with pine and larch and elm bursting from its fertile sides, conducted the waters of a little stream into a little pool or lake, which, after harrung up the entrance of a valley, again fell to the west, and by a winding course gained the Scioto, and then the Ohio. A path round this pool led by number of steps in the rock to a rustic loggia, opening out to a platform, upon which was built, leaning against the rock, a house of somewhat antique appearance for that part of the world. It was built partly of stone and partly of wood.

It was a quaint old building, the inn of the Frog's Hole. For about five feet from the ground it was of stone, moss-covered, and fastened together by plaster. Then rose a wall of planks, supported on the inside and out by beams, and that reached to the top of the story, which was a kind of loft, made use of as a bed-room, and to be reached only from the outside by means of a ladder. The house was longer than it was deep or high, extending some distance along the rock, and showing, at the entrance of a valley, again fell to the west, and by a winding course gained the Scioto, and then the Ohio.

A terrible murder had been perpetrated about the time of his disappearance. An inoffensive Dutch settler, with a very pretty wife and child, and possessing, it was well known, considerable wealth, had been murdered near his home down by Wheeling, and his log-house filled with his wealth, family and furniture destroyed with it. The fire was so tremendous in its effect, that when there came neighbors from the nearest station, it was reduced to a pile of ashes, and was ever after left a monument of a terrible and mysterious tragedy.

"I know better than you," said the girl, after a pause, "that I will not come to-night. His beauty will not be here."

"I reckon not it ain't likely—the boys ain't up yet yet—and I don't conclude one or two will go to get out of Crook's Nest. Harold ain't no chicker, I know, he'll fix."

"Of course he will—and I hope he'll kill the wretches. What does he want with this work? He is to be his wife's bodyguard, is he?"

"Wake snakes and walk chalks, my Pretty Kate," said the ugly innkeeper, "not so sure."

"What mean you?" exclaimed the girl called Kate, clutching her arm.

"Well, don't be so rashful. It seems she don't converse to him just as much as she used—she's kicked once or twice—she don't like to break off, and just after that, but she's riled him a few—howsoever he knows she don't like it."

"Why, then, will he persecute her? why will he not give her up?—he must be meaner and baser than an Indian."

"You women is so mighty quick—she's a rich, and my ain't she bodyful—such eyes, and such a skin—the best, and the smartest gal in these parts."

"Ralph Regis," said the girl, advancing close to him, "what is the meaning of all this? Why ain't I to be his wife? Did you say he ain't to be his, and that I should be his wife? Speak, I ask you!"

"Don't holla! I ain't deaf—I wish I was. Lor! I cede, mon's nothin' to a woman. Well! I'd set him a riddle, Spoke I say spoke—and the fellow laughed—'spoke some few of Injuns was to be before the specklators, eh?'"

"What mean you?—give her up to the bloodthirsty?"

"You're mighty pertiklar, you are—but they ain't no let her—not by no means. She'll fetch 10,000 dollars, she will, and no mistake; and I go halves."

"What mean you?—all this? He'll be angry, and that will not serve me."

"Kate now, do tell—what on airth makes you like that varmint?" said the other imploringly.

"Hollo! Leave the old boss in the stable, Mister Erasmus—will you ask why the wind shakes yonder trees? will you tell me why the panther will come to one particular place to catch his prey, despite all danger? will you tell me why the bird clings to a tree, and the chicken runs to seek shelter near its mother? I cannot—I only know that I love him. He is a bad man, a bold bad man, but I know not this at all; and then he said soft words to me, and his eyes looked love and he smiled, and his voice was gentle, and—and—I loved him. What then that I know he loves another—that he would wed her, and not me?—I cannot alter it. I hate and love him both—now me in uppermost; but hate may be one day, and then—"

was held last year, were selected for the occasion. The whole of the arrangements were excellent, and the weather was everything that could be desired. A spacious and substantial framed building, about 1,500 feet in area, which was covered over with sail cloth, was erected for the concert that was to be given in the evening, and in which tables were spread with everything which could delight the taste. Adjoining this building was a large refreshment saloon, on temperance principles, in which refreshments and beverages were on hand throughout the day; and those who wanted to seek enjoyment in the beautiful exercise of the temperance art, had ample opportunity for doing so on a spacious platform, shaded from the sun's rays by a large canopy, and on which the lively strains of the violin might be heard day in. In short, the managing committee and all those who had any connection with the affair deserve much praise for the excellence of the arrangements, and their indefatigable promptitude in discharging their several duties throughout the whole day.

The Banquet Band was in attendance, which served to while away the time, were it possible for it to have hung heavily; but the greatest trouble on such occasions is its rapid flight. The time, it must be admitted, was unpropitious for a tea party, as very many were busily engaged in harvesting. Nevertheless, they came out to the gathering far exceeded the number anticipated, and it was a pleasing sight to see Protestants and Catholics, and all creeds and classes in the surrounding districts. At about half-past one o'clock, p. m., the party began to sit down to tea at tables which were presided over by ladies whose fair hands were ever ready to attend to the wants of those who sat down to tea.

Indeed, the fair ladies whose duty it was to wait on the tables, cannot be eulogized too highly for the polite and highly satisfactory manner in which they discharged the duties which devolved upon them. When tea was over the sale of the cake commenced, which gave rise to a spirited contest, the proceeds of which were very considerable. After tea the party enjoyed themselves by dancing, and various games and amusements as their fancy suggested, till about half-past four o'clock, when the party were adjourned to the hall for the purpose, after which the large concourse of people began to disperse in order and perfect harmony, all highly pleased with the proceedings of the party.

The sum raised to be applied to the purchase of a new building, I understand, to about £50, which will enable our zealous and beloved pastor—Rev. Mr. DeLangis—to whom it was presented, to effect a considerable diminution in the debt by which his church has been encumbered.

Yours, etc.,
ONE OF THE PARTY.
South West, Oct. 27, Sept. 11th, 1865.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 30, 1865

THE CANADIAN INVITATION.

Our readers are already aware that an invitation to attend Agricultural Exhibitions at London, C. W., and Montreal, C. E., had been extended, ostensibly by the Mayors of those cities, but in reality by the Canadian Government, to the public men of the Maritime Provinces. From the despatches on the subject to the Colonies, published by the Government of the Maritime Provinces, it is clear that the invitation was not intended to be a mere social one, but that it was intended to be a political one, and that it was intended to be a national one.

Having declined the honor of becoming one of the guests of Canada, a few words from us on the origin and object of this invitation, and our reasons for not accepting it, may not be deemed unacceptable or out of place. Last year it will be remembered that a number of Canadian gentlemen visited St. John and Halifax on the rather curious invitation of the Boards of Trade of those cities.

The invitation was first sent to the Canadian Legislature, at the instance of the Hon. T. D. McFee, but the invitation having been declined by the Legislature, Mr. McFee, who had his Confederation scheme then in view, and was not to be defeated, organized a respectable *Pie-Nic* to the sister Provinces, consisting of about one hundred gentlemen from all parts of Canada. These gentlemen were so well received by the St. John and Halifax folks that a return of the compliment this year was promised by the Canadians. As Prince Edward Island had no share in these hospitalities, so, of course, she had no right to be included in the promised invitation, but after a year had elapsed, without any steps having been taken to redeem the promise, except an occasional reminder in the newspapers, flying despatches, which have taken every one by surprise, are sent by the Hon. Mr. McGee to various parties in the three Lower Provinces, informing them that invitations would be extended to the "public men" of the Maritime Provinces to attend industrial exhibitions in Canada. From the Canadian papers we learn that about \$10,000 had been appropriated, not by the Government, nominally for agricultural or other Confederation purposes, but in reality to defray the expenses of the contemplated visit, the Mayor of Montreal, with one-half of the above sum in his pocket, called a public meeting of citizens to make arrangements for receiving the visitors, and, out of a population of 110,000, only fifteen persons attended to show their desire to receive them.

The Montreal papers facetiously term the meeting a "fizzle," and was adjourned, in order, no doubt, to inform the merchant princes of Montreal that the visit would cost them nothing, and that all that was required of them was a mere show of courtesy. When these facts became known in Halifax and St. John, and also the additional circumstances, that with the utmost expedition the exhibition at London could not be reached in time, and that before setting foot in Canada at all, a gentleman first lent up in St. John a Mr. Boyd to receive passes from them, and thence proceeded to Portland, before a bona fide invitation would be received. It is no wonder that the invitation was contemptuously declined. The whole affair is looked upon in the neighboring Provinces as an extremely shabby return for the hospitalities and courtesies of last year, and as being connected with the sinister motive of forwarding the "great scheme." For ourselves, we should like very well to pay a visit to Canada, as we hope to do before long. After a close application to business for three years past, we know that the trip would benefit our health, and that we would see many things in Canada of which both to approve and commend. We have also reason to know that Canada is a very fine colony, whose productions, &c., would well repay a visit, and we believe that our reception there would be all that

LATEST FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the "Asia."

HALIFAX, Sept. 15.
The R. M. Steamship "Asia" arrived at this port on Thursday morning. The news by this vessel is unimportant.

The ravages of the cattle disease in this country are exciting much attention both in France and Italy. The French Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the nature and cause of the evil and their possible remedy, and several scientific men have arrived from Italy for a similar purpose.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and seven months which ended on July 31st were issued on Thursday. The value of the exports during the month was £14,113,410 against £14,394,864; and for the seven months £86,242,048, against £92,441,950 in the corresponding period of last year.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company officially announced on Saturday that the Steamship Great Eastern will be repaired and refitted, and despatched to sea in May or June next for the purpose of laying a new cable and raising and completing that abandoned two or three weeks ago.

On Saturday last the Queen of England inaugurated a statue erected to the memory of the late Prince Consort in the Market-place of Coburg. All the members of the royal family were present, and the proceedings, which occupied but 30 minutes, passed off most auspiciously. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent health, and passed through the trying ceremony with great self-possession and firmness, and it is rumored that Her Majesty's long absence from the public discharge of her high duties will shortly be terminated. "The Times," in an article upon the inauguration of this statue, again enforces upon her Majesty the importance of her appearing in public life, and remarks that "the Queen has public duties which she cannot transfer to others and which she should no longer ignore." Her Majesty is expected back from her sojourn at Coburg on the 1st of Sept., when she becomes the guest of King Leopold, at Lueken Palace.

The Emperor of the French returned to Fontainebleau after his recent visit to Switzerland; but the Empress remained behind for a short period to wait upon the ladies of her suite who a few days since met with an accident. The reception accorded to their Imperial Majesties in their passage through Switzerland was most enthusiastic and gratifying.

"The Morning Post" publishes certain secret conditions agreed to between Austria and Prussia in reference to the Duchies. By these, it is said, Austria undertakes to exercise surveillance over the Duke of Augustenburg, and if need be to arrest or expel him from Holstein; Austria agrees to cede Holstein to Prussia on the payment of a pecuniary indemnity. The Danish laws affecting the right of meeting and the regulation of the press are to be applied in both Duchies.—Prussia is to propose to the German Diet to guarantee all the possessions, German and non-German, of Austria.

Arrangements have been made for an important Catholic Congress to be held at Treves, commencing on the 11th of September. It appears to be a sequel to the congress which assembled a couple of years ago at Malines, and at which the late Cardinal Wiseman, Count Montalembert, Baron Gerlach, and other celebrities pronounced most remarkable discourses.

"The Monitor" publishes a decree for the promulgation of the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded with Holland. The customs duties in that country being already on the increase, the treaty duty on any article exceeding 5 per cent., the treaty had for its object to admit Holland to the benefit of the system inaugurated by the treaty with England of 1864.

The latest news from Marseille concerning the cholera is reassuring. A diminution of 15 deaths a day has taken place, and there is a proportionate decrease in the number of persons attacked. Still, the impression prevails in Paris that the epidemic is moving by slow marches towards that city.

Cholera has been introduced into Odessa by ships from Constantinople. The effects of the epidemic in Barcelona have been most disastrous, although the malady has not shown itself with any extraordinary virulence, the people have been seized with a panic, and every inhabitant who had the means has fled from the city. A similar result has followed the outbreak of cholera in St. Severo, a small town in Naples.

A report on the cause of cholera in Alexandria and other parts of Egypt has been submitted to the Egyptian Ministry. It contended that the origin of the pest is to be found in the annual swarming of Islam pilgrims from all points of the compass to the holy city of Mecca, and the fearful violation of all sanitary laws by which the pilgrimage is accompanied.

CONFESSIO OF CONSTANCE KEAT.
Constance Keat says that the manner in which she committed her crime was as follows:—A few days before the murder she obtained possession of a razor from a green case in her father's wardrobe, and secreted it. This was the instrument which she used. She also secreted a candle in the garden, where the murder was committed. On the night of the murder she undressed herself and went to bed, because she expected that her sisters would visit her room. She lay awake watching until she thought that the household were all asleep, and soon after midnight she left her bed-room, and went down stairs and opened the drawing room door and window shutters. She then went up into the nursery, withdrew the blanket from beneath the sheet and the counterpane, and placed it on the side of the cot. She then took the child from his bed and carried him down stairs through the drawing room. She had on her night dress, and in the drawing room she put on her gold shoes. Having the child in one arm, she raised the drawing room window with the other, went round the house, and into the closet, lighted the candle and placed it on the seat of the closet, the child being wrapped in the blanket and still sleeping, and while the child was in this position she inflicted the wound in the throat. She says that she thought the blood would never come, and that the child was not killed, so she thrust the razor into the left side, and put the body, with the blanket round it, into the vault.

An English paper says of the Atlantic cable failure:—
"There was a suspicion at one time that foul play had been at work, in consequence of the fault discovered in the rope, but the natural explanation is, that the outside wires, which are wound spirally round the rope, had been broken during the unwinding, and had pierced the core as it was over the paying-out machine. Another objection is, that

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEA PARTY AT SOUTH WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Dear Sir,—Not having seen any mention made as yet of the Tea Party which came off, according to announcement, on Wednesday, the 30th ult., under the management of the members of the Jewish Temperance Society, to aid in liquidating the debt incurred by the building of the South-West Catholic Church, therefore, as I consider the affair was too good to be allowed to pass unmentioned, I, in my intention, with your permission, to say a few words in reference thereto, through the columns of your very popular and widely extended journal. The beautiful grounds adjoining the Catholic church, upon which the tea party

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