CRUISE OF THE SHENANDOAH.

DESTRUCTION OF WHALING SHIPS — REPORTS FROM CAPTAINS OF THE CAPTURED VESSELS.

(From the San Francisco Daily Bulletin, July 20

The arrival of the whaling bark Milo, Captain Hawes, in our harbor this morning brings us news of the most extensive and wholesale destruction of American shipping yet committed by any rebel cruiser since the beginning of the war. We will commence the story by a

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT,

as near as can be ascertained, of the operations of the Shenandoah. As mentioned in yesterday's Bulletin, the pirate boarded a Hawaiian schooner on the 30th of March, in lat. 3 degrees 53 min. N., long. 157 degrees W., which was the last news we had respecting her. She enquired of the captain of the schooner the location of our whaling fleet and, it appears, immediately steered her course in that direction. Two days afterwards, viz.: on the 1st of April, the pirate reached Ascension Island, where she found laying at anchor, the San Francisco whaler Edward Carey, Capt. Baker, with 275 bbls. of sperm oil; the Hawaiian bark Harvest, Capt. Eldridge, with 360 bbls; Am. bark Pearl, Capt. Thompson, empty (sailed from Honolulu,) and ship Hector, Capt. Chase, 275 bbls. All of these vessels were burnt and their officers and crews with the exception of those men who joined the pirate, were left at Ascension Island. The Shenandoah then set sail for the Ochotsk Sea, where, on the 27th of May, she captured the whaling ship Abagail, Capt. Nye, with 30 bbls sperm oil. After remaining alongside the Abagail one day, and taking from her such clothing small arms and liquors as were wanted, she was committed to the flames, and, with the Abagail's crew on board, the pirate set sail for the Arctic Ocean. Soon after the crew of the Abagail went on board the Shenandoah, T. S. Manning, who had been her second officer, John A. Dowden, boatsteerer, and thirteen men, mostly Sandwich Islanders, joined the pirates, and are probably still with them. Manning, it may be well to state, was, last year, third officer of the ship Hillman from this port. He has a wife living in New York. He joined the Shenandoah as pilot, and steered the pirate towards our whaling fleet, and gave the rebel commander the first information as to where it lay. The Shenandoah arrived off Cape Thaddeus, at the entrance to the Arctic Ocean, on the 20th of June. Here she encountered the Euphrates, Captain Hathaway, with two whales, which was burnt on the 21st June. The next day she fell in with, and burnt the Wm Thompson, Captain Tucker, and the Jireh Swift, Capt. Williams, having four whales each.

Three of the crew of the Wm. Thompson, all Englishmen, forthwith joined the pirate. A day or two after, she captured the Milo, Capt. Hawes, with two whales. The captives had by this time become so numerous that Captain Waddell, the commander of the rebel cruiser, concluded to bond the Milo instead of burning her, which he accordingly did in the sum of $46 000, and put all his prisoners who had not deserted their flag on board of her, and gave her a clearance for San Francisco. Just before the Milo set sail for this city (the 23rd June) the Shenandoah had captured the Susan Abagail, Capt. Redfield, a trading Brig, and was lying alongside of her taking in the booty, when the Milo left. The Milo has been nearly twenty-seven days on her passage to this city, and brings Captains Tucker, Williams, Smith, Hathaway and Hawes, and about 180 officers and men of the captured vessels.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN HAWES OF SHIP MILO

On the 23rd of June, while off Cape Thaddeus, observed a large ship, which we at first took for a whaler, but, on coming up to her, discovered her to be a steamer. Upon coming within speaking distance her character was apparent, and it was then plain to all that she was a Confederate pirate. The captain of the pirate came on the quarter deck of his ship, and called out in a sharp, peremptory manner:

"Ship ahoy! come aboard and bring your papers."

Captain Hawes—"What ship is that?"

Answer—"Never mind. Come aboard and bring your papers, and bear a hand about it, too."

Upon that Captain Hawes went on board of the Shenandoah, and was received at the after gangway by a lieutenant, who ushered him into the cabin, and into the presence of Capt. Waddell, who motioned him to a seat, when the following conversation ensued:

Captain Waddell—"Captain, I have to inform you that you are on board of the Confederate man-of-war Shenandoah. Before proceeding any further, I propose to lay you under a solemn oath to tell the truth."

An oath to truly answer such questions as might be propounded was then administered

Captain Waddell—"What is the value of your ship?"

Captain Hawes—"$46,000."

Captain W.—"What quantity of oil and bone have you on board?"

"Captain H.—"150 barrels of oil and 3000 pounds of bone."

Captain W—"How many pounds sterling is your oil worth?"

Capt. H.—"I am not accustomed to reckon sterling money. It is worth $1 per gallon."

Capt. W—"And your bone?"

Capt. H—"$2 per pound."

Capt. W.—"That makes in all 55,000."

Capt. H—"No; taking into consideration the wear and tare of the vessel, it is not worth over $46 000 in all."

Captain Waddell then drew up a bond for $46,000, payable upon the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States of America, and compelled Captain Hawes to sign it, on pain of having his ship ransacked and burned. The bond having been signed and delivered, "Now," said Capt. Waddell, "I shall put on board your ship ninety paroled prisoners of war."

Captain Hawes remonstrated as he had not the necessary provisions and water to take so large a number.

Captain Waddell replied that he didn't care; "you had better send your boats for the prisoners as quick as you can, as I shall detain your clearance until it is done." "Come! come!" said he impatiently, "bear a hand about it, as I have other work to do."

While Capt. Hawes was complying with the demands of Capt. Waddell, the Sophia Thornton was captured. The Milo had then on board the crews of the William Thompson, Euphrates, and Abagail. A prize crew was then put on board the Sophia Thornton, and the Shenandoah made after the Jireh Swift, which she captured and burned. Capt. Waddell returned and spoke the Milo, asking Capt. Hawes, very politely, if he would be kind enough to come on board. Upon going into the cabin Capt. Waddell informed him that Capt. Williams of the Jireh Swift wished to see him to engage passage for San Francisco. The same objection regarding the want of provisions and water was made as previously. Capt Waddell then said:—"If you want provisions you must take them from the Sophia Thornton, and you must take her crew also;" which order was obeyed. Upon leaving the Shenandoah, his ship's papers were returned to him with the exception of the register, for which a receipt was given, and a clearance which read as follows:—

"This is to certify that I have this day taken the register of the Milo, of New Bedford, that vessel having been ransomed by me this day, for $46,000, under a ransom bond.

C. S. Steamer Shenandoah, at sea, June 22nd, 1865.

Witnessed by, W. B. SMITH,
Acting Assistant Paymaster, C. S. A.

This is to protect Captain Hawes, of the ship Milo, from capture, on his way to San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES J. WADDELL,
Lieut. Com. C. S. N.

Behring Sea, 22nd June, 1865."

While conversing in the Shenandoah's cabin, Captain Waddell remarked: "This is a deplorable war."

"Yes," replied Capt. Hawes, "and no one deplores it more than I do."

Captain Waddell continued: "I suppose, of course, you look upon this matter as the fortune of war, and understand that I have no personal feeling?"

Capt. Hawes made no reply. During the conversation Capt. Hawes remarked that he first supposed the Shenandoah to be one of the Russian telegraph vessels. Capt. Waddell rejoined: "Yes, I am a telegraph."

Capt Hawes describes Capt. Waddell as a man about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, pleasant spoken and polished and gentlemanly in his demeanor. The officers of the Shenandoah are mostly young men; their uniforms are of a sort of grayish blue, and very similar to those of our own navy.

The captain of the Shenandoah had read in some of the Northern papers that there would be no danger of the piratical craft appearing in those northern waters, as her officers and crews could not stand the cold. When the "paroled prisoners" were being transferred to the Milo, he remarked to one of the captains: "You will soon be in San Francisco; give the naval officers my compliments, and tell them we stand the cold first rate."

The statements of the other paroled captains are all to the same effect, and do not differ materially. In every instance the ship was robbed of her papers, nautical instruments and small stones.

Capt. Tucker, of the ship Sophia Thornton, was asked by the pirate if he had any specie, and replied that he had $90, which Waddell demanded. Capt. Tucker then handed him the money, at the same time telling him that he should be destitute upon arriving at San Francisco, and asked a portion of it back. "No, sir," said Waddell, "your people have beggared me and my family and taken away all our property, and I can't see any good reason for accommodating you."

The Gen. Pike was captured on the morning of the 26th of June, in lat. 61 43 north, long 171 42 west. 222 men captured from vessels previously destroyed were transferred to her from the pirate steamer. As the captain of the Gen. Pike was leaving the Shenandoah, Waddell told him if he did not have provisions enough to reach San Francisco, he could cook Kanakas, as there were plenty of them on board. On the 4th of July spoke the bark Richmond, and about fifty of the prisoners went on board of her. The Gen Pike being so crowded as to render it almost impossible to get any rest.

The following is a list of the vessels captured by the Shenandoah, so far heard from: Milo, Hester, Abagail, Euphrates, William Thompson, Sophia Thornton, Jireh Swift, Edward Carey, Susan Abigail, Gen. Pike, Gen. Williams, W. C Nye, Gipsey, Catherine, Nimrod, Isabella, Nassau, Brunswick, Hillman, Waverly, Martha 2d, Congress 2d, Favorite, Covington, Isaac Howland, James Maury and Nile—27 in all. The Milo, Gen. Pike, James Maury and Nile were bonded and sent into port with captured crews—the others were destroyed. The value of these vessels and cargoes will not fall much short of one million dollars. Insurance on the fleet had recently been largely effected at high rates in New England and New York offices. In some instances we understand as high as 15 per cent has been paid.

TRUE BRITISH COURAGE.

Captain Trollope's ship was lying in Yarmouth Roads with the rest of the North Sea fleet when information was brought to him that his ship's company intended to mutiny, as did the crews of other ships of that fleet. "Whatever others do, my fellows shall not," was the reply. As in a well ordered ship the captain knows everything of importance which takes place; he easily learned when the ringleaders proposed carrying their plans into execution, and depriving him and his officers of their command. Before the time he was prepared literally to countermine them. For the information of landsmen, it should be known that outside the magazine of a man-of-war there is a space, a sort of ante-room with an iron-grated door to it. Sending for the gunner, in whom he could rely, the captain had placed in this space a table and a chair and provisions, a lantern, compass, chart, and a brace of pistols. Locking himself in, he opened the magazine door, and took his seat with pistol in hand. "Now send those fellows who call themselves delegates and any others who like to accompany them down here," he said to the gunner, who hurried off in no happy state of mind. The instigators of the proposed mutiny, and others of the ship's company, quickly assembled outside the magazine door. Inside sat the captain, looking stern and grim, with his finger on the trigger of his pistol—the muzzle turned towards the cask of powder. They well knew that an almost involuntary touch of the trigger would send them all in a moment into another world. But not a nerve of their brave captain's own frame trembled. "Lads," he said, in a firm stern voice, "you know what we have done together, the name we have gained, the honors we have won; you know me; I tell you that I will not have that name lost, that honor to be sullied, by allowing it to be said that my ship's company joined the mutinous rascals who have so disgraced the glorious navy of England No,—sooner than that I'll blow up the old ship with all on board, and it shall never be said that we had a traitor on board. I say again, you know me. Return on deck and get the ship under weigh. I have directed the master what course to steer, and recollect, that the first moment I find her deviating half a point from that course, we all go." The would be mutineers looked at each other and then at the captain. They felt that they were completely in his power, for they knew well that he would be as good as his word. Without replying, they went on deck; and while the rest of the fleet, with the red flag flying, stood to the south, the Glutton was seen steering to the eastward away into the North Sea. Little did those who saw her, and wondered where she was going, dream of the stern determined man who sat alone far down in her darkest depths guiding her movements.—"*Recollections of events during the Mutiny of the Nore," in Coburn's United Service Gazette.*

WHAT HAVE MINISTERS TO DO WITH POLITICS?—No maxim is more false or destructive to the true interests of states, than one which has been hypocritically asserted of late, and succumbed to without dispute, that men devoted to religion and education are not fit to take part in politics; that their great duty is seclusion, and their great use inaction. The very contrary of this is the truth. Men, indeed, of peace and piety and study, naturally shrink from the rough battles of the world; they have with it few interests in common; they neither understand its language, nor are capable of repudiating its movements; but, when and where? only in the petty squabbles for place and power—in the drudgery of covetousness—in conflicts where no great or holy end is to be gained. In all such deeds and struggles, men of religion and learning must stand apart, and must be useless. They can only disgrace and render impotent their own power, by attempting to interfere. But when the great interests of mankind are at stake, and a nation is to be rescued from the ruins of its liberty and religion—then, where no good or great mind can remain unmoved, it is their first duty to come forward. They have no right, in the indulgence of insolence or timidity, to give up the control of things to hands less capable of controlling them fitly. They are bound to save society from corruption, by leavening it by their own high spirit; and they have in all such cases a power which they have not in any other, and which few men possess but themselves. They then possess the command over all the better portion of the community; they can unite to themselves in the strongest faith by honesty of purpose and singleness of mind; and they have the only lever by which, with the exception of blind passion, mankind can be gathered together, and propelled with force against an enemy.—*Quarterly Review.*

THE GLORY OF WOMAN IS A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.—Marriage is the goal of every girl's ambition, and nothing aids in the matter of beauty, so much coveted, like a splendid head of hair, which the use of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, will produce. They act directly on the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. Every Druggist sells them.—W. R. Watson, Agent for P. E. Island.

ANOTHER BORGIA.—A letter from Hamilton, Canada, says that last week a woman named Perkins, wife of a well-to-do farmer, near Brantford, U. C., finding herself upon her death-bed, sent for a Clergyman and confessed that she had at different periods of her life committed *six murders*, and all by poison. First it was imagined that she was delirious, but subsequent enquiry has afforded ample corroboration of the poor wretch's statement. She said that she had a mania for destroying human life, and it was only by the greatest self-restraint that she could keep herself from secretly poisoning all persons with whom she was on terms of friendship. She had, however, poisoned four children and two adults, and what makes the matter still more revolting, is the fact that two of the former were her own children, and one of the latter her first husband. The children were murdered in England and the adults in Canada.

A DILEMMA.—A correspondent of the *World* writing from Richmond, relates an incident as follows:—Talking of oaths reminds me of a local joke which my pen cannot resist recording. A modest young country girl, on applying for rations to one of our relief agents, a few days ago, was asked if she had ever taken the oath. "No, indeed, sir," was her terrified reply, "I never swore in all my life." "But you must take the oath, my good girl," said the agent, "or I cannot give you the rations." "No, indeed, I can't sir," said the girl, "mother always taught me never to swear." The agent mildly persisted, and the maiden as pertinaciously refused all attempts at persuasion, until—overcome at last by the dreadful conflict between necessity and her high sense of moral duty she stammered out, with downcast lids "Well, sir, if you will make me do such a horrid wicked thing—d——n the Yankees!"

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The steamship *Hibernia* has passed Farther Point, with dates to the 1st of September.....The Atlantic Telegraph Company having issued a formal notice, they will not attempt to recover the cable this year; the underwriters consider this equivalent to a total loss, and have settled insurances on the cable. The Company has ordered a new cable to be laid next Spring.....Benjamin, the Ex-Secretary from America, has arrived at Southampton. The West India steamer, in which he arrived, took fire when about 50 miles from St. Thomas, and put back with all speed. After much difficulty, the fire was put out. She brought nearly £1,700,000 in specie.....The weather was favorable to harvest prospects.....The ravages of the cattle disease continued a fruitful theme of speculation..... Harvest prospects still unsettled, but not sufficiently so to interfere with securing the crops.....Hospitals are to be established in London for diseased cattle.....Gen. Sir Geo. Brown, of Crimean fame, and Judge Haliburton, the Author, are dead.....The French fleet, consisting of nine first class iron clads, and four others, was being feted at Portsmouth.....Queen Victoria inaugurated the Prince Albert statue at Coburg on the 26th August.....The cholera appears to be receding to parts from whence it came.....The reported capture of Pekin is not confirmed.....There was a vague rumor of the discovery of a conspiracy in Berlin.....It was stated that a French frigate had taken possession in the name of the French Government, of a valuable guano island in the Pacific.....Manchester advices are favorable. Market closing firm, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Wheat declined a trifle. Corn easier, at 30s. 6d. Sugar advanced 6d. Consols 89¾ to 89⅞. U. S. five-twenties 68½ to 69.....Gold 141

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

THE GOVERNMENT IN DIFFICULTIES—OFFICIALS NEGLECT THEIR DUTIES—THE PUBLIC SUFFER.

An occurrence which took place the other day at Beers's mill pond, very forcibly shadows forth the above heading; a young woman named Gordan, about 22 years of age, while walking over the above named bridge, stepped on one of the covering planks, it broke in two and the unfortunate young woman fell through the bridge into the mill pond, and, sad to relate, sank to rise no more. To substantiate the above heading I will relate a few facts connected with this bridge, and let the public be the judges.

About four years ago Mr. Commissioner Beer took a contract to rebuild this bridge under the name of a Mr. Young. After two years or more working at it the bridge was left in the state in which it is now to be seen—not in a fit state to carry a single person over it. About six weeks or two months since, through the influence of Esqr. Sandy and a few others, the Superintendant of Public Works was sent to inspect the bridge. Mr. Alley would not put his horse on the bridge; he declared it was not safe. Mr. Alley then condemned the bridge, and advertised a sale for the building of a new bridge, at a certain day. The sale came off, and the bridge was knocked down to a D. Nicholson and a few friends. It was clearly understood at the sale that the contractor was to commence at once at the new bridge, or, in lieu thereof, put a false covering length ways on the old bridge, 8 feet wide, to enable the public to pass over safely. There was some loop-hole in this sale and the contractors took the benefit of it. Hence the death of this unfortunate girl

Now, Sir, who is to blame for this, not accident, but neglect? In my opinion there is blame many a way. In the first place, the Government, for not having the right man in his place; secondly, the electors, for not returning members who will look after their local wants; thirdly, the Commissioners, if they have the powers, for not repairing or causing bridges to be repaired when they are in a dangerous state immediately, and thereby preventing catastrophes of so serious a nature.

But, Sir, this is not all that we may expect to hear, as the result of bad bridges. On the same day, two horses went through the bridge at D. Campbell's, at the Head of Montague. This work was sold to a Peter Campbell, and should have been completed months since.

We may expect something similar at Montague Bridge this fall, if vessels are allowed to make fast to it. The £8 extra paid for braces was so much money wasted. Sturgeon Bridge is not safe for the public to cross over; it is in a very dilapidated state, and should be looked after immediately. There is a new bridge building at Lewellin Mill Pond, and the public may expect a good bridge when Mr. Collins finishes his contract, although they are put to inconveniences and dangers while crossing the old mill dam. In the mean time, I would advise all those who are in the habit of travelling the Fourth Electoral District of King's County, as well as those whose business may call them that way, for the sake of their families, to insure themselves before undertaking the journey.

TRUTH.

Lot 59, August 22, 1865.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 18, 1865.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE *ASIA.*

THE R. M. S. *Asia* arrived at Halifax at an early hour on Thursday morning last, with an English Mail, which was brought to this City by the *Heather Belle* on the same evening. The *Asia* left Liverpool on the 2nd, and Queenstown on the 3rd instant. A summary of the news brought by this vessel, though not very important, will be found below.

The French squadron commissioned to return the visit of the British channel fleet to Cherbourg arrived at Portsmouth.

The primary object of the Queen's visit to Germany has been realised in the inauguration of the statute to the memory of the Prince Consort, in the market-place of the little German city of Coburg, where he was born.

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 £14,112,410, against £14,394,364 in July, 1864; and for the seven months £88,242,048, against £92,441,950 in the corresponding period of last year.

Another fatal accident has occurred on the Alps. A gentleman from Dresden attempted the ascent of the Ditlis at Engelberg, in company with a guide, when both unfortunately perished. Their bodies were recovered.

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.

The hope continues that we may yet escape the cholera scourge. It is not advancing westward, but retiring towards the coast. It has appeared on the coast of Syria, at Beyrout, and Jaffa, and has broken out in the island of Candia. It is now making a circuit round the Black Sea, and it is heard of as far East as Bagdad. Having swept through the basin of the Mediterranean, it appears to be now gradually retiring towards the region from which it is said to have arrived—the coast of Arabia.

The excitement about the cattle disease knows little abatement, but it is to be hoped that the new cure will turn out to be as efficacious with us as it is said to have proved elsewhere. The Foreign-office has published a despatch from Mr. Lumley, at St. Petersburg, in which he states that the Russian Government have determined that no single head of cattle shall leave a Russian port without examination and certificate of health.

Mr. Turner of Ripon, who is now looked upon as a good authority on the harvest question, has made his annual statement, which is based upon his personal observations of a large portion of the land under cultivation between the Thames and the Tyne. His opinion may be thus briefly stated: Wheat, an average yield, though of inferior quality; barley a full average crop; oats, a moderate crop; beans and peas, average crop; potatoes, a good crop; turnips, good yield in the South, poor yield in the North.

The money market is presently in a very tranquil condition—most unlike its state at this time last year. Banker's reserves are augmenting. The securities in their hands on account of private advances are unusually low. Although the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England stands at 4, money can be had for less in the open market. In every aspect financial affairs are easy, and there is the prospect of a very quiet autumn.

FOREIGN NEWS.

There has been a fearful fire at Philippesville, in Algeria. The town is surrounded by a cork forest. This forest was set on fire in several places simultaneously. The destruction that ensued was awful.

An attempt has been made to create a sensation by representing that France has seized sundry guano islands lying in the Pacific. If they belong to nobody else—why not?

The Danish Rigsraad has been opened. The King was not present. The royal speech was read by the President of the Council. It was intimated that the prime business is to consider the draft of the proposal to modify the constitution, and, at the same time, that the King is averse to much farther concession.

Various unmistakeable tokens have appeared of late that Mazzini and Garibaldi are in intimate accord, and that some vigorous movement by their party is in contemplation.

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.

The convention based on the treaty of peace between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark has been concluded. Prussia secures Lauenburg and pays Austria an indemnity. The government of the Duchies is only provisionally arranged; Prussia is to rule in Schleswig and Austria in Holstein until the future course of action has been decided.

The Emperor of the French has received M. Mon, the new Spanish ambassador, and said he attached great value to seeing France and Spain advancing together, and the French Government would always be found ready to strengthen the bonds which unite the two countries.

The Paris *Patrie* says the honour of the French Imperial Government and all precedents of its policy, compel it to refuse its approbation to the Austro-Prussian compact at Gasteen. What has predominated in the arrangement sanctioned at Salzburg has been to the interest of the strongest, and the annexation of Lauenburg to Prussia raises another constitutional question.

The Bank of France returns show a reduction in cash of about a million and a half francs. Great increase in discounts. Bourse firm—65 20.

BRAZIL.

Mails forwarded per *Asia*. Commercial news already published. The war between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic shows no signs of termination. The rains had prevented military operations, but hostilities were about to commence on an imposing scale. Large armies were being raised by volunteers and conscripts.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Decided improvement in tone of stock exchange on the 1st. Funds strong at slight advance. Discount market quiet—demand at the Bank light. Rate continues 4. Baring's circular says business in American securities are moderate, without material variation in prices

"TENANT UNION."

No. 1.

IN *Ross's Weekly*, the organ of the League, called the Tenant Union, on the 7th instant, under the above caption, appeared the following notice:—

"The revised Constitution of the above body, together with the monthly report of the Central Committee, was received too late for insertion this week; and, on account of their extreme length, are postponed until our next issue."

This notice, immediately followed, as it was, by a sort of editorial confession or admission of the errors and mistakes into which the said Union had, up to that time, fallen,—also by an admission of the possibility of *their* again erring in their *course, unless governed* by a *better constitution* or code of laws than that which they had at first adopted,—and, above all, by a recantation of *the rent-repudiation doctrine*, or at least by a bold and stout denial of the Union's ever having entertained so monstrously dishonest a principle as the repudiation of the legal claims of the proprietors or lessers of the land; almost induced us, for a moment, to believe that the Leaguers had really become sensible, not only of the *illegality* of their combination, but of its utter madness, conducted, as it had been, and of the utter impossibility of their attaining the declared object *of their league, unless they should indeed thoroughly revise* their Constitution, and resolve upon a basis and course of action, the very reverse of what they had so far unfortunately pursued; and such as should have, for their defence and support, all the sanction and power which the laws and constitution of the country afford for the redress of public grievances and the rectification of maladministration.

The following quotations from this editorial of the *Weekly*—by far, not only the most moderate, but the most sensible, which, concerning the Tenant Union, has appeared in the columns of that paper—was, we think, fully sufficient to warrant the opinion which, on reading it, took hold of our mind, namely, that the writer, either in pursuance of orders from the Central Committee, or some other ruling power of the Tenant *Union, or, more probably, merely in obedience to* the dictates of his own better judgment, had—miscalculating, however, his powers, and "reckoning without his host"—undertaken to *assoil* the Union from the charges of illegality and dishonesty, to which their avowed principles and overt acts had so justly exposed them: and to prepare the way for their adoption of a Constitution and course of action reconcilable at once to the laws and the constitution of the realm.

The said article commences as follows:

"The misrepresentations"—(had he written *justly*, the writer would have said "truthful representations) of the Proprietary party disseminated through the columns of the *Islander* and *Examiner* newspapers concerning the formation and object of the Tenant Union have had, we are *sorry to say, in too many instances*, the desired effect; for many worthy people, not only in our own midst, but especially in the neighbouring Colonies, *are now firmly imbued with the belief that the Tenant Union is merely a society of unprincipled men who have banded together to resist the law and the payment of rent.*"

A part of the above we have italicised, because, meaning to refer to it again, we wish our readers to notice it particularly.

A little further on, the writer says:—

"This false (he might have truly said '*correct*') idea has, we *are sorry to say, received but too* great support from the foolish bravado uttered by professed supporters of the Union, who have thus been the means of injuring the very society, to the advancement of which they have been pledged to devote themselves."

Have we not here a *full*, although evidently *reluctant*, admission, and, at the same time, condemnation, of the *avowed* determination of the Union to resist the law?

A little further on again, he more explicitly says:

"Many people actually believe that, not only is the Tenant Union prepared to resist the payment of rent, but that they are fully determined to resist the payment of *debts of any kind*."

The latter portion of this quotation is mere *bosh*, and is not, by any means, calculated to make that impression upon the minds of his readers, which the writer meant it should. On this point, however, he might *truly* have said, that many people, although they do not indeed believe that the members of the Tenant Union have actully pledged themselves to each other "*to resist the payment of debts of any kind*," yet they really believe—and with the best of reasons too for their belief—that men who have openly and shamelessly declared they will resist the just claims of their landlords, would, unhesitatingly, were it in their power to do so, evade and resist all demands and obligations, how just and sacred soever, which it did not suit their convenience and selfishness to acknowledge and satisfy.

Then follows, on the part of the Union editorial apologiser and defender, an admission and contradiction of fact, the most strange and ridiculous that we have ever read:

"No such idea was ever, we are sure, entertained for one moment in the mind of the most ardent member of the Society."

So much for the denial. Bold enough, is it not? in the very face, as it were, of his immediate previous admission concerning "the foolish bravado uttered by professed supporters of the Union, who have been the means of injuring the very society to the advancement of which they have been pledged to devote themselves," and coupled with the following condemnatory admission:

"It must be patent to the most superficial observer that any society counting its members by thousands, and composed of all creeds and classes in the community, must contain many bad and unprincipled men, and we do not doubt that many such have insinuated themselves into the Tenant Union, but we fail to see that the society is to be condemned because it numbers in its ranks men whose sense of moral rectitude is not so high as it should be. We want the Tenant Union to be judged on its own merits, on what it *has done* and what it has to accomplish."

The admission which this quotation contains is fair and candid: the mode, in which the writer desires the Tenant Union should be judged, is the only fair and equitable one; and, in that way only, do we intend to judge it. No society is *justly* chargeable with the disapproved sentiments or condemned actions of particular members. By an impartial consideration of its avowed principles, and by candid estimation of its acts, as a body, only, can it fairly be pronounced to merit either the approbation and confidence, or the mistrust and condemnation of the public.

The good sense and honesty of purpose by which the writer of the article, which, in part, we have now under review, was actuated in writing it, must, we think, have been quite obvious to every intelligent and candid reader of it. The condemnatory admissions, which well-known facts and his own honesty together, compelled him to make, were, it is quite evident, found by him to be most serious stumbling blocks in the progress of his apology for, and defence of, the Tenant Union; but they were not to be avoided, and the open and honest manner in which he *stumbled* over them, strongly inclined us to believe that, had the chief hand in projecting the chart, and laying down the course of the Union, been his, such stumbling blocks would never have tripped up either himself or any other honest apologist or advocate of the Society. And, notwithstanding the necessary, the unavoidable condemnatory admissions, and consequent defects of the article, strongly impressed by the evidence which it affords of the writer's own honesty of purpose, we allowed ourself to regard it as a certain augury *of such a reconstruction of the Constitution of* the Union, as would enable us honestly to cease our opposition to it, and warmly and cheerfully to commend it to the general approbation, confidence, and support of the people, as a Society, whose constitution and code of laws—notwithstanding the bad and unprincipled men who might be found in its ranks—afforded the fullest assurance that, as a body, they would always be found influenced by a due respect for the supremacy of the laws, a true regard for the common weal; and prove, beyond a question or doubt, the one great aim and object of their union to be, "the purchase, *on fair and equitable terms of the* landlord's estates, *and not the resistance of the payment of Rent.*"

The correctness of the assertions, and the wisdom of the advice, contained in the latter portion the said article, we fully and cordially admit; and although we now forbear comment upon them, our purpose is to notice them, with the approval they merit, in our next issue. Indeed, so favorable and gratifying was the impression made upon our mind by our perusal of the article as a whole, that—had it not been for the mortification we experienced in finding, by the subsequent editorial of the *Weekly*, and the publication therein of the *revised* Constitution of the Tenant Union—*revised*, indeed!—how completely at variance with our recently inspired hopes concerning that Union were the principles retained and reiterated by them—not one word of critical censure would it have drawn from us.

Throughout the whole of our editorial and political career, we have been the warm and consistent friend of the tenantry, and of tenant rights; and by union among themselves—*by unity of purpose and of action alone*—again and again have we endeavored to impress upon their minds, would they ever be able to free themselves, either from proprietary bondage or arbitrary rule. Often, however, as, to that end, we have urged unity of purpose and action upon the tenantry; and clearly, as often, as we have defined the principles by which alone we deem they could be justly actuated as a united body—in connection with the further consideration which we purpose to bestow next week upon the subject of this article and the *revised* Constitution of the Tenant Union, we shall once more briefly indicate the nature of the union or combination which, long ago, had the tenantry at large been actuated by principles of true social liberality and political wisdom, they would have formed, to the full redress of all their grievances and the firm establishment of all their rights; and—earnestly seeking to convince them that no conjuncture of circumstances, or state of parties in the Colony, has ever been, or could easily be, more favourable for calling into existence such an organization than the present—we shall endeavour to arouse amongst them that generous, but resolute, spirit of patriotism which is *ever found necessary to originate, sustain*, and carry to a successful issue any popular movement for the common weal.

THE TENDERS FOR THE BARRACKS.

WHETHER the affidavit of Mr. Lowe, concerning the time at which the Tenders for building the new Barracks were given in at the Colonial Secretary's Office, and also concerning the conversation which took place between him and Mr Morrison, at the time when he gave in his tender, be, as the *Islander* declares it is, "of no higher authority than Mr. Morrison's written denial," we will not now stop to enquire. But, however that may be, as we published Mr. Lowe's affidavit last week, we feel ourselves bound, in due observance of the principles of fair play, to give insertion, in our present number, to Mr. Morrison's denial of the correctness of the statements contained in Mr. Lowe's affidavit. That denial is, therefore, given in another column.

The opposing statement are certainly very conflicting. Both cannot be correct. Possibly, the truth may lie between them: but, as it is not in our power, at present, to ascertain what the *exact* truth is, we will leave it to the parties more immediately concerned to elicit it, if they can. This, however—without casting the slightest imputation upon the veracity of either party—we may be permitted to say with reference to the affair in general; there are circumstances connected with it, which have given rise to suspicions in the public mind, of under-hand and unfair dealings, by removing which, if they can do so, the Government will only evince a due regard for their own credit. To do that, however, will, we imagine, require something more exculpatory than even another such letter as Mr. Alley's, well and smoothly worded as it certainly is.

☞ WE learn that on the 1st of August last, Mr. William Warburton, son of the Hon. James Warburton, of Lot 11, in this Island, passed a very creditable examination and took his degrees as Master in Surgery and Bachelor in Medicine. The young gentleman is now on a visit to his friends in Ireland. He intends, we understand, competing for employment in the Indian army.

☞ The Editor of this paper, Hon. Mr. Whelan, is at present making a professional visit to the United States and Canada.

☞ ON Saturday evening last a person of the name of Donald McLeod, of Lot 22, was arrested for assisting a soldier named William Glynn, of the 16th Regt. stationed here, to desert. McLeod was taken on the Spring Park Road, near Theophs. DesBrisay's, Esq., driving at a rapid rate, with the soldier above named on his truck.

☞ THE *Liffey*, one of Her Majesty's war ships arrived in this port last Saturday, having Admiral Hope on board.

☞ Another prize fight for the championship of England is arranged to come off on Wednesday, the 1st of November, between Jem Mace and Joe Wormald.

HON. MR. WARBURTON ON THE TENANT LEAGUE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

WOODBROOK, Sept. 13, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR—

I have already addressed several letters to you on the Tenant League movement, with the view of putting the tenantry on their guard against designing men who are seeking their own aggrandizement at the expense of the tenantry. I shall now, with *your permission, endeavour to* show that the Tenant League movement is mainly to be attributed to the action of the Government on the Land Question, and I attach quite as much blame to Lieut. Governor Dundas as I do to the Government, with this difference, that he acted in total ignorance of the state of the tenantry, while the Government, composed mainly of natives of the Island, have not the same excuse to offer for their conduct. I need only refer you to the addresses presented to His Excellency, as a proof that my assertions are correct. If I mistake not, the address from the inhabitants of Belfast made offer of their hearts and hands to put down *public opinion*, and His Excellency thanked them for it, and recommended them, at the same time, to take his advice, and not listen to the agitators—(meaning, I presume, the Liberal party)—and that he would have the Land Question settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Put down public opinion, indeed!!! Why our Most Gracious Majesty holds her throne through the influence of public opinion, and long may she hold it, for no Sovereign ever reigned in England who deserves the respect, I may almost add, the devotion of her subjects so much as she does. But to the question at issue. In 1850 certain resolutions were moved in the Assembly by Col. Gray, who was supposed by many to take a deep interest in the welfare of the tenantry. The result of these resolutions was the appointment of that "gigantic humbug," the Land Commission. How far the tenantry were benefitted by the Commission, may be inferred from the following extract, taken from a letter addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by the Hon. W. H Pope, one of the *Delegates*:—

"The Commission, instead of reconciling differences between Landlords and Tenants, has had the contrary effect, and has with all cost the Colony a sum of money such as its limited resources could ill afford."

It was never intended that the Commission should benefit the tenantry, inasmuch as the Act to confirm the Award was retained *in the Secretary's* office until the Commissioners left the Island, thereby giving the proprietors every opportunity of rendering null and void any benefits that might accrue from the Commission. How different was it with the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill! That was sent home with such indecent haste, that large numbers of the tenantry were deprived of the opportunity of petitioning against such an unjust measure.

It was necessary still further to hoodwink the tenantry. They became urgent in their demands for the fulfilment of the promises made to them that there should be an equitable or satisfactory settlement of the Land Question in eight months! Messrs. Pope and Palmer were, therefore, sent as a delegation in order to procure the passage of the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, which they submitted would operate beneficially alike to landlords and tenants, and be a settlement of the Land Question "by the statutory confirmation of the titles, the subsidence of all agrarian (!) agitation, the general absence of sympathy with those who would resist the just demands of the Landlords, and the terminating of those extravagant hopes and expectations, on the part of the Tenantry, that they would be enabled to acquire their lands at nominal prices," (*vide Mr. Pope's letter to the Duke of Newcastle.*) This delegation cost the country £870 5s. 7d., out of which Mr. Pope received £200, and Mr. Palmer £100 for their special services, although they were at the time the paid officers of the Government. Is it then to be wondered at that agrarian outrages should exist to a certain extent? Were they not predicted by Mr. Pope? When the Tenantry find themselves betrayed by the men they placed in power, men who have without sufficient care, under the authority of the "Bloody Despatch," sent for troops to *shoot* the Tenantry into obedience to the laws; but this is not all. £3,950 have already been appropriated by the Government for the erection of Barracks, and Tenders have been called for to erect fences, &c., which will cost a considerable sum in addition, and this heavy expenditure is made without reference to the Assembly, *on the presumption*, no doubt, that a servile majority will indemnify the Government for so gross a breach of Constitution, and for such lavish waste of the Public Money; for when it is admitted, or rather boasted of in the *Islander*, the Government organ, that 30 special constables were able to prevent the rescue of Dickieson and Clow against 1,000 Tenant Leaguers, it is very evident the civil power was more than adequate for the due support of the law. If, moreover, the Government can, at any time, make use of the people's money, and thus supercede the law, where is the use of an Assembly, particularly as, as was stated in the Assembly by one of its members, a scented vote from a lady in England was sufficient to delay the royal assent to a bill passed by all the branches of the Legislature. I do not think I shall trouble you with any more letters for the present; but I hope I shall be able to meet the constituencies in the County previous to the General Election next summer. I shall then be able, at greater length, to expose the doings of the Government as well on other matters as on the Land Question, and I may be able to convince the tenantry that a Proprietary Government is not the one best calculated to improve the condition of the tenantry.

I shall conclude by giving the Editor of the *Islander* (as he seems fond of French) a French proverb, which is peculiarly applicable just now—"*Il n'y a que la verite qui touch.*" Anglice—the truth alone offends.

Thanking you for the opportunity you have given me of expressing my opinion, and believing, when matters of such grave importance are at issue, anonymous communications are decidedly wrong,

I subscribe myself, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
J. WARBURTON.

HON. E. WHELAN.

INTERESTING FROM MATAMORAS.

The special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Matamoras, furnishes the following interesting intelligence:—

To-day I had a long talk, on the other side of the river, with Gen. De Leon of the Liberal party, and from him gathered some interesting news in regard to the position and wants of the party

De Leon is one of the few men who have stood by the Liberal cause in good faith; and his position as Governor of the State of Tamaulipas entitles his words to respect.

He says that the wants of his party are now so urgent that unless they are met in some way, the cause will be lost. The time has come for the United States to aid the party, or if they do not see fit to go to war now, there will be no party to aid when they think the time has come to lend assistance. In this way argues Gen. De Leon, and the state of affairs in Mexico show his words to be true.—The wants of the Liberal party are very urgent. They have no money, arms, ammunition, clothing and even provisions. The last want is so much felt that large bodies of men cannot keep the field. It is only by entreaty that the chiefs can hold them together for short periods. De Leon told the writer that he and others had to beg them, by all they held dear, to keep together, and that he had seen the men lying on the ground moved to tears by the words of their leaders.

CORPS YET IN THE FIELD.

The bodies of men yet in the field are:—Gen Negrete's, 5 000 men; Gen. Garcia's, 5 000 men; Gen De Leon's 2,000 men; Gen. Escabado's, 1,500 men; Gen Riva Palacio's, 1,300 men; Gen Hinijosa's, 800 men; with President Jaurez, 3,000 men—total 18,600 men.

This is the total force that can be said to be acting under the orders of the Government. The first of these corps in importance is that of Gen. Negrete, which holds the State of Chihuahua; and the second is that of Gen. Garcia, which operates in the line of the Sota Verito—that is, from Vera Cruz to Tabasco. He has a hard task before him, being encompassed by bodies of French troops.

There are a number of bands of men who make war in the name of the Liberal Government, but will not obey orders from any one. The chiefs of these bodies ought, De Leon said, to be hanged, that their men might be brought into regular commands.

THE ADMINISTRATION

is now formed of an Executive and three Ministers only. Here is the list:—President Benito Jaurez; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lerdo de Texada; Minister of the Treasury, T. M. Iglesias; Minister of War, Miguel Negrete.

The seat of Government is in the State of Chihuahua, about five hundred miles from here, and it is covered by the corps of Gen. Negrete, to which the smaller body with the President could be added in case of an attack. The seat will be *safe for some time*, as the enemy have no disposal force to push far north of the San Juan River. They have to hold Carmargo and Monterey *in strong* force.

It takes 30 days to communicate with the seat of Government from here, and the utmost trust has to be placed in the faith of the courier.

GEN. SARVAJAL

was, some time ago, sent by President Juarez, as an Envoy to the United States, with full powers to enter into terms with public or private parties for aid to Mexico. He carried blank forms, signed by the President, for every purpose. This officer is, I am told, looked for daily, and then it will be learned how far he has met with success in his mission.

These are the main points of the news the writer got from Gen. De Leon, who told him the state of affairs in this country—that land of fiery ordeals—is in a very fair way.

De Leon is a tall and well made man, with a dark but pleasing face. His dress, to-day, was a dark-blue blouse, like our army blouse, soft black felt hat, and pants of blue flannel as well as the coat. A cigarette is, most of the time, in his hand, and the tips of his fingers are stained brown with the tobacco. He goes by the name of "Pancho" De Leon, which is the same as "Frank" in English; and, by the way, he speaks English very well.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

It is now settled that the new road *to the* coast is to run to a port named Carbonero, which lies at the mouth of the San Fernando River, about 45 miles to the south of the Rio Grande. The line of railroad will be about 70 miles long, and the road seems to me to be a set-off against our road from Brazos to Brownsville. I learn that the depth of water on the bar of the San Fernando ranges from 8 to 12 feet.

Later advices from Mexico state that the French had occupied Chihuahua.

Javrez and his Cabinet fled to El Passo, which at present is the headquarters of the Mexican Government.

The indications are that Juarez will be driven from this last foothold on Mexican soil, and become a fugitive within the borders of the United States.

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY.—The Toronto *Globe* states that the Canadian Government has not agreed to purchase the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, and that consequently, the amount could not be fixed. It should be made distinctly understood that no such bargain has been made, and that, if the claims of the Company are discovered on the fullest scrutiny, legal or otherwise—to be worth nothing, it will get that amount in lieu of the territory which it cedes. The Hudson's Bay Company, it appears, asked a million sterling for their right. But the Imperial Government at once rejected the demand, and offered the sum of $250,000, payable when the lands were sold to settlers. The whole property of the Company, comprising forts, stock-in-trade, furs, ships, and accumulated fund in cash of three hundred thousand pounds, and a claim on the Government of the United States of a million of dollars, was purchased for one and a half-millions by the new Company.—*Montreal Transcript.*

We learn from the Hillsboro (Albert Co., N. B.) *Advocate*, that on Thursday last, a fine little boy, seven or eight years of age, son of Mr. Solomon Steeves, Hopewell Cape, fell from the Bridge that crosses the ravine which separates Hopewell from Hillsboro, and was, of course, killed instantaneously. The bottom of the ravine is hard and rocky, and must be fifty feet or more from the bridge. The body was badly mutilated, the neck and limbs being broken and the skull fractured.

A bill is before the Canadian Parliament to fix and regulate interest on money. In commenting upon this measure the Montreal *Transcript* says:

"At one period we had almost reached free trade in money, except the restriction on the banks, which fixed a maximum rate of discount which they could not exceed. Now this restriction is proposed to be extended to all loans, except a few exceptions covered by charters. Ten per cent. for one year is the highest amount that the lender can charge. If there be no contract as to the rate, then six per cent is the legal interest, if a higher rate than ten per cent be charged, then the lender forfeits all excess of interest above six per cent."

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States comprises 3984 churches, chapels and stations, 74 Theological Seminaries and Colleges, 1404 academies and schools, 213 convents, 46 monasteries, 49 hospitals, 150 orphan asylums, and 150 other benevolent institutions.