

and a fine lot of first rate soap was produced.

## Colonial News.

### Nova Scotia:

From the Spirit of the Times.  
THE FISHERIES.

*Public Meeting at Sydney, Cape-Breton, to promote Enterprise in the Fisheries.*—A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney, and its vicinity, took place at the Court House on Tuesday Evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration a plan proposed by Mr. Martin for the establishment of a Joint Stock Fishing company. The attendance was both large and respectable. The Sheriff having been called to the Chair, and D. N. McQueen, Esq. appointed Secretary, Mr. Martin read and commented upon his plan, which was listened to with much attention. His object was to show that the Fisheries of Cape Breton were second to none in the world—that they were in fact the great resource of the country—that their active and vigorous prosecution would diffuse wealth and abundance broadcast over the Island—and that in no way could the Fisheries be more effectually prosecuted than by the organization of a Joint Stock Company, with a capital sufficient to admit of carrying on an extensive business, and exporting its Fish direct from our own harbours. Doyle—the eloquent the gifted, the brilliant Lawrence O'Conner Doyle—who was present by invitation, contributed a speech replete with humour and interest—a speech, by the way, which we regret our inability to report. No other speaker coming forward, a resolution was proposed and carried, to the effect that a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expense of printing Mr. Martin's plan, be immediately entered into—whereupon large numbers of persons promptly came forward and tendered the ready, which soon amounted to a handsome collection. A vote of thanks to Mr. Doyle was next proposed, and followed up by three hearty cheers. Mr. Doyle gracefully and feelingly acknowledged his sense of the compliment—was again enthusiastically cheered—and the meeting then dispersed.

Mr. Martin's proposition is one which, if carried out, must be productive of immense benefit to the people of Cape Breton. It is this:—That a Company be formed with a capital of £50,000, for the purpose of carrying on the Seal, Cod, and other Fishery from the harbour of Louisburg, in this Island. That the business of the Company be managed by a President, Secretary, and Board of Directors. And that every person in the employ of the Company, and receiving £20 or upwards, be expected to take a share—thereby the more effectually insuring to the Company the full benefit of his services.

There can be no doubt that the grand source to which Cape Breton must ultimately look for prosperity, is the Fisheries. An almost prohibitory tariff excludes her mineral productions from the markets of the greater portion of the American continent—her Agriculture is uncertain and precarious—her forests are yearly disappearing beneath the axe of the settler;—but whilst her exhaustless Fisheries continue to invite the attention of her people, the Island cannot be said to lack the elements of commercial greatness. Cities, even in modern times, have risen to opulence without possessing a tith of her natural capabilities.

Cape Breton undoubtedly possesses superior facilities for the prosecution of this branch of enterprise. The finny tribes swarm around her shores in as great abundance as in the days of French domination, when the exports of Louisburg amounted to 500,000 of quintals, and freighted 600 square-rigged vessels. Her coast abounds with harbours eligible for the shelter of small craft. Her forests furnish the material for building; and her agriculture the provisions for supplying any required number of the fishing vessels. Above all, the climate of Cape Breton is free from fogs which in Newfoundland so long retard the operation of curing fish.

Most heartily do we wish Mr. Martin success, and commend his scheme to the attention of the English capitalists. If the drooping commerce of Cape Breton is to be revived, and a regenerating spirit of activity infused into its population—it must be by means of a powerful Company, stimulating the prosecution of the Fisheries, furnishing employment to hundreds of persons, exporting the produce of our waters direct from our har-

ours, and circulating the precious metal through every ramification of Society.

From the Halifax Morning Post.  
IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

*The Fisheries.*—It is with infinite gratification that we hear it rumoured, the report having originated in quarters in which we can place the most undoubted reliance, that in consequence of the strenuous representations made by the Lieutenant Governor to the Home Government, the cession to the American Fishermen of further privileges on our coasts has been arrested. Our readers will recollect that a meeting of the merchants of Halifax for the purpose of addressing the Secretary of State on this important subject was held a short time since, during the absence of His Excellency from town. It appears, however, that the vigilance of the Lieutenant Governor had anticipated by many weeks the subject matter of this address, and that before it could have reached England a satisfactory reply had been despatched to Lord Falkland.

*Provincial Treasurer.*—There are rumours also afloat that the individual who may be appointed to the office of Provincial Treasurer will not be permitted to seek a seat in the Legislature, but must renounce politics as a condition of office. We know not what truth there may be in those reports, but we sincerely hope they may be well founded, as nothing in our opinion can be more mischievous to the public interest than that individual whose daily duty it is to receive and pay out the provincial revenue should be mixed up in the heats and exposed to the temptations incident to partizan conflicts and contested elections; and we shall be much surprised if the good sense of the Legislature does not apply the same principle to the Collector of Excise at Halifax, by passing the bill, which, so much to the credit of Mr. Marshall's sagacity, he has introduced for a year or two past into the Assembly, and will doubtless again press at the next session.

### New Brunswick.

St. John Courier, October 11.

We regret to learn that large quantities of Hay, which was in stack on the low lands in several parts of this Province, have been swept away by the overflowing of the marshes by the late heavy rains. This will be a serious loss to many of our farmers, especially those whose crops of Potatoes have been rendered short this year by the prevailing rot.

*Confirmation.*—On Thursday last, the 9th instant, the Sacrament of Confirmation was administered by the Right Rev. Dr. DOLLARD, Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, in Saint Malachi's Church, to five hundred and eight children. Before conferring the sacred rite, his Lordship addressed the children in the most impressive manner, proving the divine institution of the Sacrament, explaining to them the dispositions with which it ought to be received, and the obligations it imposes on all who receive it, to live conformably to the faith of which they then made a solemn profession. The children presented a most interesting appearance, and conducted themselves in the most orderly and edifying manner. The Bishop was assisted on the occasion by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G. and the Rev. Messrs. Scanlan, Sweeney, Quin, and Wallace.

### Canada.

*Great Storm on Lake Champlain.*—The Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser, dated Burlington, Vr. Sept. 20, says:—This Town was visited, this evening, by the most grand and awful storm of thunder, lightning rain and wind, that we have ever experienced.

At dusk the horizon in the west, from south to north, and so around to the east, was alternately, with the rapidity of thought, a blaze of fire or a sheet of blackness, dark as midnight.

In the distance could be heard the roaring as of mighty waters. Onward, fitful and furious, came the raging blast; trees are leveled to the ground, chimnies demolished, barns and houses unroofed; the fragments flying all around, show the power and fury of the storm. The rain descended in heavy torrents, sweeping every thing before it.

A severe and destructive storm took place on Lake Ontario, on the 24th ult.

### United States News.

*The Mormon War.*—Advice from Warsaw and Nauvoo continue to be distress-

ing. It is said that fifty or sixty buildings have been burnt at Quincy, and that one or two Mormons were killed and several wounded in efforts to save a mill. The clerk of Hancock county has fled with the records. A Mr Worrel, a merchant of Carthage, was out with a party of twelve or fourteen, when they came up with Sheriff Backenston and the Mormon party, and in a scuffle of some kind, Worrell was shot dead. Great excitement prevails against the Mormons, the intention being to drive them out of the State. Messages have been sent to Governor Ford, but it appears to us at a distance that the Governor is slow in vindicating the laws of the state from these outrages, and that unless vigilant measures are adopted on his part, the property and lives of innocent people will be exposed to imminent hazard.

*Later.*—The editor of the St. Louis Republican, (in that paper of the 20th instant) writing from Warsaw, Ill., 19th inst. announces from the twelve Mormon Elders, who govern the Church and the community, a proposal to remove from Nauvoo and Hancock county next spring, provided the Anti-Mormons cease hostilities immediately, withdraw the vexatious law suits commenced against them, permit them to dispose of their property and prepare them for their removal. They appointed a committee of five to treat with an equal number of commissioners from the old settlers. The proposition was favourably received by many Anti-Mormons at Warsaw, but they thought its language disrespectful. The editor of the Republican gives a graphic account of the ruined homesteads of the Mormons still smoking, with the chimneys of each yet standing as monuments of cruelty and persecution in the nineteenth century!

He says:—

"A mile or so further on, I witnessed the process of destroying the houses. The Anti-Mormons, as the best means of driving the Mormons away, have resolved to burn down all their dwellings, but at the same time manifest a proper anxiety not to inflict injury upon the sick, and not to destroy any moveable property, or any of the grain or crops. In this they are careful, and, I believe, where the contrary has been the case, it has been accidental. On arriving at a place called Stringtown—a number of Mormon residences being built along the road, each having attached to it a small farm—in the lane in front of one of these buildings were about twenty armed men, on horseback, drawn up. Within the family, consisting of the parent, and a number of daughters and sons, from about, eighteen years down, assisted and urged on by two or three of the armed posse, were carrying and throwing out every moveable thing. The family were working with great assiduity and industry, and it was painful beyond conception, to witness them toiling thus to prepare their own house for the sacrifice. Still they did it with more composure than I could have commanded. Except the mother and one or two of the youngest children, the rest worked with even a forced appearance of pleasure, and would reply, or laugh with seeming freedom, to the jests and jokes of the men who urged on the work. At length everything was removed, even to the flooring plank—a fire was then kindled in one corner, by the aid of clapboards and other dry combustibles, and in ten minutes, the flame danced over the labor of months. In this way, the party served six or seven buildings, of the number, a handsome frame house. As I passed one place, a solitary female, apparently past the meridian of life, was walking alone, with mournful steps and down cast eyes, around the smoking heap which constituted the ruins of her home! I suppose that it was her only shelter. The scene might have drawn pity from sterner material than I can boast of. One man who was burnt out had twelve in family; his house, of hewed logs, had been recently put up, and a smile of joy and triumph for a moment lit up the face of his family, at the suggestion that the logs being green, would not burn; but it was only momentary, for soon it was all in a blaze."

From the New York Sun.

*Threatened Insurrection in Kentucky.*—The hydra of mob law is raising its horrid form in Kentucky. People from Clay and Madison counties were preparing to rescue a murderer, one Dr. Baker, who is under sentence of death for killing a citizen named Bates. Gov. Owsly having received papers from the Jailor of Clay; and many other citizens of Clay and Madison stating that a strong armed force was preparing and in march to make the rescue by violence, promptly despatched General Peter Dudley to Manchester, with full discretionary power to preserve the peace and enforce the law.

General Dudley moved to the scene of apprehended insurrection with the utmost celerity and has sent despatches back to his Excellency, apprising him of the state of things there and of his movements. His despatches confirm the Governor in the propriety of his course, in taking effective steps to awe the insurgents, pre-

serve the public peace, and enforce the laws.

General Dudley on his way out, called out two mounted companies. Arms and equipments have been furnished these companies, and they are now on the ground in Clay County.

### South American News.

*Dreadful murders at Buenos Ayres.*—The Buenos Ayrean papers received by the Sultan, bring accounts of several atrocious murders committed in or near that blood stained city and amongst them of the horrid butchery of all the members of a Scottish family named Kidd, who were slaughtered in their own house, in the country, in the district of San Vicente, not far from General Rossa's country seat. This family consisted of not less than nine persons, including several young children; but neither childhood nor innocence is any protection in a country in which murder has been reduced to a system and made a common instrument of governing. It is impossible to tell, from the few particulars given in the Buenos Ayrean papers, whether this atrocity was perpetrated by ordinary villains for the purpose of plunder, or whether it was perpetrated by the cut throats in the payment of the vilest government on the face of the earth, to terrify Europeans residing in the Republic. The following are all the particulars which we can gather from the Buenos Ayrean papers:—“A most horrible murder of a whole Scottish family (named Kidd) of nine persons, adults and children, has been perpetrated in the district of San Vicente. The Justice of Peace of the district immediately advised the chief of police of the event, who on the same day (27th) forwarded a note to the judge in criminal cases, and informed the governor. His Excellency ordered on the same day that the Justice of Peace should continue their diligent researches, which he had no doubt the justice had hitherto made to discover and apprehend the barbarous wretches, holding him seriously responsible for the least neglect; the circulars should be forwarded to all the Justices of the Peace of the country districts, besides those which had been sent by that of San Vicente; and that the chief of police should redouble his investigations and researches for the discovery and apprehension of the ferocious murderers. On the same day (27th) an individual was apprehended on suspicion in the city, and placed in the public jail, at the disposal of the judge in criminal cases, who will occupy himself in this matter in preference to every other. We know that the greatest activity and zeal prevail in order to arrive at the discovery and exemplary punishment of the authors and perpetrators of this atrocious crime, to the end that justice and public security may be satisfied.”—Since the above article was in type we have seen a gentleman, who learned all the particulars of this monstrous crime from one of the first persons who entered the house after it was committed. He informs us that Mr and Mrs Kidd were found in bed with their throats cut from ear to ear; that the nurse, a young woman of about twenty, was found dead on the floor, also with her throat cut, and still clinging to an infant child which had been murdered in same manner; that a little boy, about four years of age, who had evidently attempted to escape, was found behind the door, with his head nearly severed from his body, and that every other member of the family had been butchered in the same manner. Our informant says, the universal belief was that this atrocious crime originated in political motives, and was the result of the malignant hatred to foreigners, which General Rossa has taken so much pains to excite.

### The Politician.

#### The Colonial Press.

##### PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

From the Saint John New Brunswick.

In our last we showed the position of parties in the House of Assembly at the close of the last session, which certainly exhibited something new for the Legislative Halls of New Brunswick. We now proceed to quote from the article before alluded to, as still further elucidating the subject.

The responsibilities in the minority endeavoured to obtain an explicit recognition by the House of Responsible Government, and of the mode of carrying it out, and offered a Resolution for that purpose, which was voted down. They went on further than was sustained by Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and by several Colonial Governors, and by the practice of other Colonies. Every part thereof of Mr