Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'CANADIAN'

Prince Alfred to Visit Canada.

PORTLAND, April 8.

The *Canadian* arrived this morning in 8½ days from Londonderry. The *North Briton* had reached Liverpool and the *Bremen* Southampton early on the morning of the 28th. The *Edinburg*, which left Liverpool for New York on the 27th, took £102,000 of specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Alfred will visit Canada this summer, arriving about the middle of June. It is not expected that the Government will organize any demonstration in his honour, but it is probable several of the municipalities will manifest towards him some special mark of distinction.

The *Great Eastern*, on her return from New York, goes to Cork for exhibition.

The London bodders' strike threatened to assume formidable dimensions if the men continued to refuse the offers of employers. All the great contractors had determined to close their yards, thus placing some 45,000 men out of employment. Preparations were being made for importing labourers from Belgium, where wages are lower than in England.

Mr. Abraham West India merchant London, has suspended liabilities, £100,000.

The ship *Middlesex* bound to New York, sprang a leak when three weeks out, in a gale of wind; unavailing efforts were made for three days, when she was abandoned on the 10th March, with water nearly up to main deck. There were 68 persons aboard. Six boats were lost in launching; and one which contained Capt. Lee, Chas. Bowling, chief mate, second and third mates, boatswain and carpenter, five men and four passengers, reached the coast of Kerry, after five days exposure, completely exhausted. Two passengers dropped dead on landing. The ship was insured at Liverpool.

The strike in the London building trade again assumes serious proportions.

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that Gen. Goyon has been authorized to make contracts for supplies for the army at Rome six months longer.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that rumours of Australia's intended aggression against Piedmont, and French movements in response, are *canards*.

Napoleon received the address from the Corps Legislatif on the 23rd and in returnthanks he said, notwithstanding the warmth of the debate, he by no means regretted to see such discussions, but hoped that the Government and Legislature would mutually aid each other. The speech was regarded as ambiguous.

ITALY.

The discussions on the Roman question continued in the Italian Chamber. The speakers generally advocate separation of the temporal from the spiritual power. The several speakers on the left proposed the simple proclamation of Rome as the capital of Italy, and calling on Napoleon to withdraw his troops.

The Pope's last allocution has been suppressed in France. It is far less conciliatory than is represented.

Count Cavour announced in the Italian Chamber that the ministerial programme was unchanged. In the speech on the Roman question he claimed that Italy had a right to have Rome for her capital, but must go there with the consent of France. He said the union of the temporal and spiritual powers was a source of evil.

Reactionary demonstrations had taken place in Sicily.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial degree grants to the congregations of Lombardo Vinetia the right of electing twenty delegates to the Council of the Empire.

It is reported that the orders for French troops for Rome, intended to counteract Austria, were countermanded after explanations with Austra.

POLAND.

It is reported a disturbance took place at Warsaw on the 26th. The people smashed the windows of General Abram Ouwitch, one of the officials who shared the unpopularity of Muhkan-off the minister recently dismissed. The military did not interfere.

The following reforms were proclaimed:—

WARSAW, 25th.—The present regulations for public instruction in Poland are abolished, and a special commission for public worship and instruction under the direction of M. Melspoleske, who is appointed to the national establishment of a superior class for public instruction, and especially an academy for legal instruction are to be opened.

A Council of State is to be composed of members of the clergy, dignitaries and most distinguished persons.

The right of petition is granted to the nation by the Government, and district councillors and municipalities of larger towns are to be elected by the inhabitants.

TURKEY.

The Levant *Herald* publishes a scheme of a forced loan of twelve million of Turkish pounds, which is under Ministerial consideration, and is likely to be carried out.

There were disturbances in Bosnia, but with no serious result.

The Porte has satisfied the claims of the Musselman chiefs by restoring their former rights.

It is rumoured in Paris that another Turkish loan there, has been guaranteed by France, in exchange for the compliance of Turkey with French views in Syria.

It is also reported that a conference will shortly be summoned in Constantinople, at which a plan will be submitted, supported by France, Russia, and Turkey, for the creation of an independant State in Lebanon, governed by Abdel-Kader, under the protectorate of France.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta and China mails would reach London on the 28th.

The Bombay mail of March 1st had been telegraphed. British troops had advanced into Jikkim, and the country had been abandoned by the people.

The English and French Ministers retired, but the American Minister remained in Jedda

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that hostilities appear imminent between the Austrians and Piedmontese

Victor Emmanuel is said to have written to Prince Napoleon that he was in daily expectations of attack, urging him to represent matters to the Emperor in their true light.

ITALY.

TURIN, March 27.—The discussion on the Roman question was resumed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies.

Signor Cheaves spoke against the transfer of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy to Rome.

Count Cavour refuted the arguments brought forward, and maintained that it was urgent that Rome should be immediately declared the capital of Italy. The transfer will take place in consequence of a law adopted by the Chamber, and without any disturbances. The time will be fixed by law. We offer to the spiritual power of the Pope all guarantees for its liberty, and more which a friendly Government can give to Papacy. I hope public opinion will very soon be disposed for the proclamation, and that France will agree with us in the matter.

United States News.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

NEW YORK, April 6.

Sixteen double-banked boats for landing troops have been put on aboard the *Atlantic*. She sails to-night. The *Powhattan* has left the navy-yard.

The *Post* learns from a Virginian, who had it from Major McCulloch's own lips, that he has organized a force of five thousand men to seize Washington the instant the first blood is spilt.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—An officer of the army stated to-day, that the first collision will probably occur in Charleston harbour. The Government, he says, having decided some days ago to evacuate Fort Sumpter, were about to send an order detailing how it should be done, but Gen. Beauregard, in conjunction with Gov. Pickens, refused to accept their plan of evacuation. What the order or plan proposed by the Government here was, is not fully known, but it is understood that they want to leave a small force to protect the property of the United States. This the Carolinians peremptorily refused to agree to. They demand an unconditional surrender. The facts were laid before the President, who at once decided that unless they at once accepted the order or plan proposed by the Government, the fort would not be evacuated, thus compelling them to take it by force When the ball is once opened they will blockade every principal port in the Confederated States, commencing at Charleston and ending at the mouth of the Missipi. It is said that if an attack is made on Fort Sumpter, no attempt will be to throw reinforcements into it. They do not expect, however, to succeed in this but nevertheless they will make the effort. Fort Pickens they mean to hold at all hazards if they can.

WASHINGTON April 7.—It is a mistake to suppose that recent events in St. Domingo have excited any peculiar interest on the part of the administration. Nothing is authentically known here beyond the fact that the Spanish subjects on the island sent to the Captain General of Cuba for assistance, and that the 2000 or 3000 troops sent by him were under order not to land unless by request of the authorities. There is, however, some anxiety to learn what Spain will now do in the premises That she was privy to the revolutionary movement is a mere conjecture, as it is said that even in diplomatic circles there is no information on which to base such a conclusion.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 6.—Special to the *Herald*:—Reliable information has been received from the North that reinforcements are ordered to Fort Sumpter, and will be accompanied by a squadron under command of Comodore Stringham. Five thousand Southern men, in addition to those at present in the fortifications, are ready to take the field within 24 hours. The ultimatum of siege or surrender has not yet been sent to Major Anderson, but with the supplies sent to-day, he was notified by General Beauregard that they are too last, which is equivalent to a declaration of hostilities. This is positive. Troops have been ordered to rendezvous at points remote from Charleston but within supporting distance, to watch the movements of the enemy. Governor Pickens has all day been inspecting the batteries, accompanied by a portion of his Council and senior officers of the army. Everything throughout was in a state of efficiency Bloodshed is inevitable. A formal demand for the surrender of the fort has not yet been made, and may not be made at all.

MACON, Ga., April 5.—Troops are moving rapidly forward for Pensacola. Eight companies have left hers. The balance, under command of Colonel James M. Ramsay, leave on Tuesday.

THE GUARDS AROUND THE CAPITAL DOUBLED.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Illinois* is still loading, and takes 2,000 barrels of assorted stores, 500 cases of muskets, a large quantity of ammunition, and two parks of artillery, besides a large number of gun carriages, &c., and $70,000 in specie. She was ordered to sail this evening, but will not leave before to-morrow morning. Her crew numbers 78 men.

The *Post* quotes a private letter from Charleston, which states that Major Anderson intends to retort on the Charlestonians for stopping his supplies, by prohibiting further intercourse by water with the forts that surround him.

APRIL 9.—The *Times'* correspondent reiterates that an attempt will be made to provision Fort Sumpter by an armed vessel. If the secessionists fire on her, they will initiate whatever troubles follow.

Colonel Sumner and Captain Briton have been ordered to the Pacific.

A letter to the New York *Times* from on board the *Brooklyn*, says the commander of Fort Taylor, at Key West, compelled the inhabitants to haul down the Confederate States flag, with the polite intimation that two different nationalities could not rule the same place

The rumour that the *Brooklyn* landed men at Fort Pickens proves untrue.

The *Baltic* and *Illinois* went to sea this morning.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent also states that the Government is determined to keep Major Anderson in Fort Sumpter, and supply him with provisions forthwith. A portion of the fleet will reach Charleston to-day, Tuesday, for that purpose. There is no design to put additional men in the fort unless resistance is offered in the attempt to furnish supplies The fleet will not approach Charleston with hostile intent, but supply vessels go prepared to reply promptly to any resistance of a warlike character offered to a peaceful approach to the fort. Captain Talbot carried instructions to this effect to Major Anderson, with orders to open his batteries if vessels are fired on.

Recruiting is fast going on; at least 50,000 volunteers will be offered from the free States in a few days. Governor Dennison, of Ohio, pledges the support of his State to a vigorous policy, and returns home immediately to execute his pledge. The moment the President has official knowledge that any blow has been struck, he will issue a proclamation for an extra session of Congress.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Jerry Bryant died yesterday morning of congestion of the brain.

The steamship *Persia's* passage is stated to be the shortest westward passage on record. Her apparent time is nine days and ten hours from dock to dock. She averaged considerably over 300 miles a day and one day made 350 miles. The *Persia* passed the *Europa* for Livepoorl on the 1st.

New Advertisements.

Card—W. Grant.
Card—J. H. Smith.
Card—A. MacNab.
Card—W. Monkhouse.
Card—Newbigging House.
John Riggs, Tailor.
Selling Out—Cash & Co.
Parcel Found—J. Ingham.
Building & Saving Society.
Unity Fire & Life Association.
Jewellery &c—E. M. Morphy.
Fresh Arrivals—Edward Lawson.
To Builder's & others—Tenders' for Shed.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, APR. 12, 1861.

Chancery Reform.

MOST of our readers will recollect the strenuous efforts made by the late Hon Robert Baldwin, while in power, for the purpose of effecting reforms in the Court of Chancery; and it is generally admitted that extensive alterations are still required before it can be really, as well as nominally a "court of equity." Its delays and disappointments have become proverbial, and so general is the dread entertained of its perilous uncertainties, that many an individual would patiently submit to almost any amount of imposition and loss rather than venture into the intricate meshes of a chancery suit. We therefore hail with delight any movement intended to remove the abuses that have by degrees crept into this tribunal, in whatever quarter it may originate, and by whatever party it may be supported. We have been led to make these remarks by the fact, that Mr. Mowat has given notice in the House of his intention to introduce a bill, during the present session, for the purpose of allowing foreclosure of mortgage to take place without the necessity of incurring the expense of a suit in chancery. This bill, which is quite lengthy and comprehensive, was brought forward last session and defeated, chiefly, it is said, through the influence of the lawyers, whom, its passage would deprive of a very prolific source of income. We are at all times prepared to accord to our opponents the credit to which they are entitled for good intentions; and although Mr. Mowat has the misfortune to be associated with the Clear Grits, we are not the less willing to contribute our quota of praise for any endeavor on his part to confer upon the country a useful and much needed law. Those who are unacquainted with the operation of the existing statutes relating to mortgages, may not be able to realize the great and manifest injustice under which mortgagees labour, and the vast amount of litigation and expense that will be saved by the proposed bill. For the sake of illustration, let us suppose a case An owner of property sells on time, gives a deed, and takes a mortgage as security for the payment of the purchase money. At the expiration of the time, the purchaser is unable to meet his engagements, but refuses to relinquish possession. One would naturally suppose that the original owner would be fully entitled to recover possession to the property, together with a full title, according to the terms specified in the mortgage. But no such thing. Although he may never have received a dollar for it, and although the morgage plainly states that he is fully entitled to recover it again, unless the conditions mentioned therein are fulfilled; yet he cannot legally do so without first filing a bill in Chancery, and awaiting the decision of that court; the costs of which will amount perhaps to forty or sixty pounds, and the delay from six months to two years. If the mortgager is worth nothing, then the whole expense falls upon the mortgagee, and all this merely to regain possession of property for which he has received no consideration whatever. A bond for a deed holds precisely the same position as a mortgage, requiring to be foreclosed in the same manner, and involving similar delay and expense. We have at the present moment, in our mind's eye, a *bona fide* case, exhibiting the injustice of the present practice in regard to this species of security also, which we will give briefly, omitting the real names of the parties. About seven years since A sold a town lot to B for $900, payable in five years, with interest, and gave a bond for a deed. The interest was paid during three years; when B failed in business, and was unable to pay it any longer. At the end of the five years, neither the remainder of the interest nor any of the principle was paid; but B refused to give up possession. A sought legal advice, and found that he could not recover his title without a suit of foreclosure. His solicitor accordingly filed a bill on his behalf and at the end of eight months he received a title from the court, the whole expenses amounting to $200. Thus A has not only lost the use of his property, and all chances of selling it for six years, but it has actually cost him $200 to get it back again. Now, few unprejudiced persons will hesitate to admit that a law which permits the perpetration of such glaring and palpable wrongs, under the name of equity, demands an immediate and thorough reformation. Mr Mowat holds a high position as a chancery lawyer, and the fact that the immediate effect of this bill, if carried, will be to diminish very materially the emoluments of the legal fraternity, and as a consequence, to render its author unpopular among a large proportion of his professional brethren, is pretty strong evidence that the objects sought by its introduction are not of a selfish nature. It is to be hoped, therefore, that it will not be regarded from a mere party point of view, but that it will be discussed entirely upon its own merits; and if its details are found to be such as will secure the objects proposed in the bill, it will meet with the unanimous support of all parties, regardless of the political creed of the member with whom it has originated.

The Session.

SINCE the recess the main topic discussed has been the subject of Representation by Population, Mr Ferguson bringing forward a substantive motion affirming the principle. The debate has been keen—Mr. Cartier, as a matter of course, speaking strongly against it. The Lower Canadian opposition are also against it to a man, which proves conclusively that the two-days government of the Clear Grits was without principle or honor, as it is impossible that those gentlemen, who now speak bitterly against it, should in 1858 have advocated it. The debate also proves this—that the manner in which George Brown and his allies have discussed this important principle has set the Lower Canadians dead against it. They view Representation by Population as a deadly enemy to their rights and liberties, and therefore speak and write against it with as much bitterness of spirit as they would, should they be threatened with foreign invasion. This is much to be regretted, for Upper Canada is determined to be represented according to Population, because it is but right. But whilst all this is true, we believe the majority would scorn to make it the means of Protestant ascendancy in any offensive sense. There is also a striking silence, both in and out of the House, on the subject of a Dissolution of the Union; when, however, in the heat of a debate the subject is actually mooted. With scarcely an exception, ministerialists and Opposition alike agree in denouncing the scheme, either with or without joint authority, as extremely dangerous, denouncing those who advocate it as ignorant fanatics.—The Hon. J. A. Macdonald we are glad to learn, has introduced his Bankrupt Law; but as the details of the bill has not yet reached, we cannot discuss it. Next week we hope to be able to lay before our readers a full statement of its provisions. We, it is needless to say, are advocates of a good bill. Should this be one it will, we hope, receive a cordial support from all parties. In the Upper House nothing material has transpired, except that one of the opposition (Mr. Macdonald) made a fool of himself by proposing that "all persons holding offices of emolument under the Crown be excluded therefrom." The Legislative Council wisely threw out such an outrageous proposition by 40 to 4. Judging from present appearances, the session will be a short one. So we would advise our friends to be stirring, and see to it that no enemy steals a march upon them. Let meetings at once be called, and measures taken to bring out a popular candidate!

Suicide.

ON Wednesday last, the 10th inst., Edward Sweeney, ostler at the Half-way House, Richmond Hill, was found by the landlord, (Joseph Gaby) lying dead in the manger of a cow-house. The Coroner, (Henry Miller, Esq.) was at once sent for, and swore in a jury, who held an inquest on the body. In Sweeny's pocket was found a bottle containing ½ an ounce of laudanum, but when full the bottle would hold two ounces and a-half. From the evidence, it would seem that on the Monday morning previously he had stated that he should go to town, so as to lull suspicion; and having previously made the necessary arrangements, such as placing straw in the manager, &c, he took two ounces of the laudanum, and was accidently found by Mr. Gaby whilst looking for a crow-bar. Evidence was also given to show that he had formerly made an attempt on his life, and once had very nearly succeeded. After hearing the evidence, and the result of Dr. Langstaff's *post mortem* examination, the jury gave in their verdict to the effect "that the deceased Edward Sweeney came to his death by committing premeditated suicide by taking laudanum." The deceased was an harmless, inoffensive man, who, it appears, had seen better days. He was not addicted to drinking to excess, and was perfectly sober at the time of committing the rash deed. It is supposed that family troubles were the causes which induced him to take away his own life. He was about 48 years of age, and had never been married.

The American Republic.

NEVER since the secession movement began has war seemed so eminent as at this moment. It is even extremely probable that the conflict has commenced. Warlike preparations are making on every hand. In the navy yards all is bustle, and it is fair to conclude that at length President Lincoln is going earnestly to begin to work. We believe it is high time he did so for people were beginning to look with contempt on his do-nothing policy; and as one of the New York journals justly observes, there is a worse evil to be feared than war—it is our country's dishonor. The rumor is, that a blockade of the Southern ports is to be effected. This, at least, the Government is able to do if it chooses; and when this is done then we may expect active warfare to commence on land—the aggressors being the confederate States. It is reported, indeed, that the South have already commenced to bombard Fort Sumpter, which, it would seem, is not to be abandoned by Lincoln after all. That Fort Pickens will be attacked by the South is also extremely possible However, with a good cause the North has nothing to fear. On her side is liberty and humanity; on the other side is tyranny on the body and soul of the unfortunate black. We hope that this war will end in the downfall of that most accursed of all systems, slavery. We would like, if possible, to have seen a peaceable solution of the difficulty, but since this cannot be, we say, may God defend the right. Since writing the above we learn that Mr. Lincoln has determined, at all hazards, to hold, occupy and possess the forts and other property of the United States; and that the fleet has left New York for Charleston, to succor Fort Sumpter if it is attacked, or any attempt made to prevent Major Anderson receiving supplies; so that the die is at last cast, and the United States are, ere this, involved in the horrors of civil war. Next mail will, in all probability, state where the first blow has been struck.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS' SOCIETY.

This Institution established for the purpose of affording a safe and convenient medium between the invester and landed proprietor desirous of borrowing, has been eminently prosperous and useful. The directory comprises eight of our leading men of business.

Its capital amounts to $541,000 and it possesses an anual income from the membership $3000,000. During the year 1860 the Society advanced $363 100 on improved real estate to more than 300 borrowers.

Advances are made at from one to ten years at the option of the borrower, repayable by periodical instalments, a system which has proved itself well adapted to the convenience and circumstances of a large class of borrowers.

The Society likewise affords inducements to some by acting as a safe and reliable Savings Bank to some 320 depositors, averaging about $300 each.

The well known high standing of this Institution renders any recommendatory remarks from us unnecessary.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday afternoon an accident occurred on the Northern Railway, near Sunnidale. The engine and tender belonging to a stone or gravel train, run off the track and upset one gentleman. A Capt. Wilkins, we believe, who happened to be on the engine, had his leg broken. We have not heard the exact particulars, but believe no blame is attached to any one connected with the road; the accident being purely accidental. The passenger train, due at Richmond Hill at 7 p.m., was delayed till midnight in consequence.

The Murder of Mr. Hogan.

SINCE our last issue the Bush Gang have been arrested for the above murder. The evidence at present only pointing out to three or four as the principals in the affair, although upwards of twelve are arrested. The following is the evidence given by Ellen McGillock, (as taken from the *Leader*) who, at present, is the principal witness. But more important evidence is expected on Friday; which, in our next issue, we will lay before our readers.

The examination of the prisoners arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, M. P. P. for the county of *Grey*, was commenced at the Police Court, by Geo. Gurnett, Esq., Police *Magistrate*.

The prisoners Jane Ward and James Brown were placed at the bar about half-past eleven o'clock. These being the principals they were examined first and separately. The others were in the police station, namely:—Park, Fogarty, Chas. Gereau, John Cateau, John Dillon, Andrew McGuire, Maurice Malone, John Eppson, William Reid, John Hulie, Mary Cary, Mary Ann Pickley, Anna Maria Gregory, Mary Crooks, Margaret Hill, and William McPherson.

TESTIMONY OF M'GILLOCK.

Ellen McGillock was then ushered into the Court and placed in the box.

Jane Ward—(raising up her hands)—Oh, Lord God in Heaven this day send down on Ellen McGillock; and if I am guilty, may God punish me, and if you are guilty of the false oath you have taken may God bring it down this day! Oh, Ellen McGillock, you will never get over this as long as you live. Oh, Lord in Heaven! (wringing her hands and sobbing.)

The Magistrate—It will require other evidence besides Ellen McGillock's to convict you.

Witness (examined by Mr. Gamble.)—I was acquainted with the late Mr. Hogan. The first time I saw him was about three years ago. Since that time I have seen him frequently. It is about a year and four months since I saw him last. I then met him at the Trinity Church on King street east. I had then come from Brook's Bush, and was coming to the city. It was after dark when I left the bush, but I cannot tell the hour. It was a soft, rainy night—blowing pretty heavy, but not hard. When I left the bush the prisoners Jane Ward and Jim Brown were with me.

Jane Ward—Was I with you, Ellen McGillock?

Witness—Yes, you were.

Mr. Gamble—Who else were with you?

Witness—Bob Wagstaff, now in the Penitentiary, Hugh McEntameny and John Sherrick, commonly called 'English Jack.' They left the bush with me and we came over the Don Bridge together. On the way we went into the tavern of one Kingsburry, on King street, west of the bridge, and had a drink. We remained only while we drank the liquor, and all left together. Jane Ward and and myself walked together—James Brown, Sherrick and McEntameny being in front. Wagstaff remained behind speaking to some man. We walked up King street, and met Mr. Hogan in front of Trinity Church. The men had passed him a short distance when we met him, when he came up to us and recognized and spoke to us. He called me by name, saying, 'Is that you, Ellen McGillock?' Jane Ward then linked her arm into Mr. Hogan's and they walked off together towards the bridge. I could not say whether she took hold of his arm first or not. He was as anxious to take her arm as she was to have his. Ward told me to walk on a short distance and wait for her. I ran ahead and stood at the east end of the bridge. The bridge I speak of is on King street. Jane Ward and Mr. Hogan stood near the middle. There was a lamp at the end of the bridge and I could see them quite distinctly. I was about the length of this room from them, say forty feet. When Jane Ward and myself turned back with Mr. Hogan, Brown, Sherrick and McEntamney also turned and followed us. When I stopped at the east end of the bridge, they stationed themselves near the opposite end. The first thing I heard after leaving Jane ward and Mr. Hogan on the bridge was a loud shout from the latter, but I could not understand what he said. She ran to meet me, I laid my hand upon her as she came up and asked her what was the matter. She told me not to hold her, that she was after taking a few dollars from a man. When Mr. Hogan cried out and Jane ward ran towards me, I saw two men approach and take hold of Hogan. Those men were Brown and Sherrick. I did not see anything of what happened, but saw Mr. Hogan pitched over into the river. Before he was thrown in I saw him on the ground, the two men over him. I heard him cry out not to take his coat off, that she had all the money. Jane ward made no reply to this. I saw Brown and Sherrick pitch him into the water. They carried him a short distance from the place where he first stood with ward, and threw him over the south side. I heard a noise as of a body falling into the water from the bridge. Before we came to the bridge that evening Jane ward borrowed a gentleman's orange pocket-handkerchief from me. She asked for it and I gave it to her. When she joined me on the bridge after leaving Mr. Hogan, the handkerchief was in her belt. There was a stone in it.

Jane Ward—God forgive you! I know He will forgive me of that crime at any rate.

WITNESS—I asked what she had the stone in her belt for. She replied that "them she struck with that would never tell another tale." She had a cape on that night, but it flew back and I saw the handkerchief. As she ran along I put my arm around and felt the stone. At the toll gate I drew back and allowed them to proceed to the bush. I then returned to the bridge to the place where the man was thrown over. About one o clock I went to the house of one Squires, near the bush, and stayed in his shed for the remainder of the night I did not see the prisoners again till morning I had no conversation with them, but I heard them speaking. Brown had a coat in his hand and Sherrick a vest. The vest was a good looking article, but it was torn. I heard one of them say to the other it would be better to put the things out of the way, for fear there would be a report, and they would all be caught and taken out of the bush. I did not go into the barn, but Jane Ward came out. We walked into the bush, and Brown and Sherrick shortly afterwards joined us, but they had not the coat or vest with them. I said nothing to Ward about the previous night's proceedings. I left Ward in the bush, and Sherrick, Brown and myself went to Kingsbury's tavern. We crossed the bridge on the south side, and as we went along I saw the men looking at the railing. When we came near the west end of the bridge, I saw a piece of the railing having marks of blood upon it. They both observed the blood upon it They both observed the blood, and one of them said it would be suspicious. They then took out their knives and cut a portion of the wood away. I said nothing to them about what had happened the night before, nor they to me. I have been only once at Brook's bush since that night. After cutting the railing we all went to Kingsbury's tavern, where I saw they had a lot of quarters. Both of them had money, and both treated. They had silver, but I did not see them have any bills. While I stood at the east end of the bridge, and as Jane Ward was running towards me, she cried out, 'Throw him in, God d—n him!' She said nothing about telling tales, or anything of that sort.

From the Correspondence of the Leader.

SIR—The condition of the body of Mr. Hogan shows that it cannot have been in the water since the autumn of 1859, for every particle of flesh would have separated from the bones had it been macerated so long, even if it had escaped the fishes of last summer. They would have picked it clean to the bones, and the loose clothing of modern dress would have been no obstacle. It could not possibly have been in water like a river, or pool, or lake, longer than six months, for such a length of maceration suffices to clear the flesh off any skeleton, as all anatamists who prepare skeletons of animals very well know. Moreover the state of adipocere, into which substance some of the flesh is said to have been converted, testifies to the same conclusion; for adipocere is not formed in abundance of water like the free flow of river or pond, but in the more limited sphere of damp graves or moist ground. Water in limited quantities under certain circumstances converts flesh into adipocere, but a free flowing river, never. If this body came by its death in 1859, it was either preserved from decomposition by ice or buried in damp cold ground, and subsequently about last autumn, either disinterred and cast into the water, or washed by the overflow of some stream out of its place of interment. But in the water since 1859, it most certainly has not been.

I am yours MEDICUS.

THE WORST COMMERCIAL REVOLUTIONS OF THE AGE.

The New York *Herald* says:—

"From all the indications which can be gathered from the proceedings now going on at Washington, it is more than probable that the Administration are about to plunge the country into the horrors of civil war; and if such should be the unhappy result of their blind policy, we are at this moment on the eve of a calamity more terrible than has yet befallen a nation—more disasterous than the French Revolution, or any of the old revolutions in England. *With* all the appliances of our modern civilization—the telegraphs and railroads, and steamship agencies—a war between the North and South would be the bloodiest ever known, and its termination could not be predicted upon any reasonable grounds until after several years of conflict. Meantime the commerce of the country would go to ruin; values of every kind would deprecitate; property, especially in the Atlantic cities, would diminish forty to fifty per cent.; the manufacturing and shipping interests, except in the construction of engines of war and in privateering, would of course be utterly demolished; and yet we seem to be rapidly drifting towards this state of things Therefore it behooves all those who own property, in real estate, or money, or in any other shape, to look ahead, and prepare for the storm that is gathering."

As Judge Mondelet refused to attach the Montreal Press at the request of the Grand Jury, that sage body declined to make any presentment. They desired to treat the Judge with the discourtesy of refusing to address him at all, after the language he had held to them. The Judge they hold has insulted them; they in return treat him with a marked slight. We hope they all feel relieved and better.