

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORWEGIAN."

PORTLAND, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool on the 7th and Londonderry the 9th, arrived here at nine o'clock this morning. The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, saying that the disloyalty of the Hungarian municipalities menaces public order in such a dangerous manner that public duty requires the raising of barriers against such excesses; that as the conviction of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable until order be reestablished, all existing authorities in districts and communities are abolished, and the Chancellor is ordered to elect persons to replace them and to take care that the administration of public affairs suffer no interruption. All persons charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by military tribunals. In conclusion the Emperor expresses an earnest wish for the reestablishment of public order, and the future maintenance of the concessions he had granted to Hungary.

Monsieur Soloms had been appointed minister of Belgium to the Court of Turin, which is considered as a recognition of the kingdom of Italy. The *Patric* gives the particulars of the Mexican Convention. It says that the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the force to be landed is to be in proportion to the number of subjects which belong to each Power in Mexico. Spain, therefore, demands precedence. The Cabinet of Washington will be invited to join, and it will be left optional with them to such number of ships and troops as may be deemed advisable.

GREAT BRITAIN. The frigate *Warrior* arrived at Queenstown, after a sea trial trip, in which she realized the highest expectations. It is reported that she reached seventeen knots under steam and canvas. The *Daily News* commence a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in North the failure of potatoes is more general and complete than any year since 1846. The *Times* has an editorial on the ill feeling of the North towards England, and arguing upon the grounds, says it shall nevertheless continue to express its conviction that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to whichever side victory inclines its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible.

FRANCE. The *Monitor*, alluding to the valley of Dappes, affirms that the French Government never entertained the idea of determining by force of military occupation the territorial question between France and Switzerland. The *Debates* says that the Powers are at the commencement of an effort to impose a suspension of arms on belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake not to occupy permanently any part of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government. England gave up the condition which she wished inserted in the treaty, viz., that the three Powers should pledge themselves not to accept the Throne of Mexico for any provinces of the reigning families. If a monarchical form prevail the Powers pledged themselves not to intervene to the profit of any province in particular. The *Patric* says the continuation of France will number 3,000. The *Monitor* does not doubt that frank explanations with the Federal Council will lead to a solution of the difficulty. The *Paris Presse* asserted that the occupation of the valley by the French troops still continued. M. Ratazzi continued in Paris and would have a second interview with the Emperor. The *Pays* editorially eulogizes Ratazzi as a proper man to head the Italian Ministry, and denounces the policy of Ricasoni. It is stated that the arrivals of grain in France have lately become so excessive that some wheat was to be re-exported to England. The *Constitutionnel* has been recommended by the Minister of the Interior to be less positive and peremptory against the temporal power of the Pope. The finances of Italy are reported to be in a bad state, and speedy economy is necessary to prevent disaster.

PORTUGAL. The Cortez opened on the 6th. The King's message was unimportant. The Cortez afterwards adjourned till January. The Infanta Don Fernando died on the 6th.

AUSTRIA. It is stated that 92 Martello towers are to be erected round Vienna at a cost of half a million sterling.

POLAND. Numerous arrests without apparent cause continue to be reported from Warsaw, while in the Polish Provinces the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than before the Protestant churches at Warsaw were re-opened.

TURKEY. The European Commissioners on the union of the Danubian Principalities received fresh instructions from their Governments.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL MARKETS, 7th.—The weather has been unsettled lately. Flour—Prime qualities scarce and in request; Western Canal per 195 lbs., 29s. 6d.; a 31s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s. a 31s. 6d. Wheat in fair consumptive demand; white, 13s. a 14s. 6d.; red, 11s. a 13s. Corn—White, 36s. 6d.; red, 35s.; yellow, 34s. a 35s. 6d.; mixed, 33s. 6d. a 39s. Ashes—No business to report. Sugar continues steady. Consols 93.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Sept. 9, '61.

MOVING NORTH.	Mail.	Express.
Leave Toronto.....	7 15 a.m. 4 10 p.m.	8 10 a.m. 5 30 p.m.
Thornhill.....	8 14 a.m. 5 12 p.m.	8 59 a.m. 5 25 p.m.
King.....	8 55 a.m. 5 40 p.m.	9 10 a.m. 6 00 p.m.
Newmarket.....	9 22 a.m. 6 15 p.m.	9 34 a.m. 6 25 p.m.
Holland Landing.....	9 22 a.m. 6 15 p.m.	9 34 a.m. 6 25 p.m.
Bradford.....	9 34 a.m. 6 25 p.m.	9 46 a.m. 6 37 p.m.
MOVING SOUTH.		
Leave Collingwood.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
Bradford.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
Holland Landing.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
Newmarket.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
Aurora.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
King.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
Thornhill.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
Richmond Hill.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.
Toronto.....	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.	8 00 p.m. 5 30 p.m.

New Advertisements.

Boy Wanted—Apply at this office. Apprentices Wanted. Tenders for Fire Wood—M. Teffy. Stray Sheep—J. Ellerby. Fish—J. K. Falconbridge. Farm to Rent—W. Russell.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, NOV. 22, 1861.

The existence of the R. Catholic Grit organ in the city of Toronto appears to be at the present time in an alarmingly precarious state. In addition to the inconvenience arising from the lack of funds, of which we hear constant complaints, frequent attacks of a chronic disease, to which our contemporary appears to be constitutionally subject, renders his condition pitiable indeed. We were made aware some time ago that the poor creature was on its last legs, but we were quite unprepared for the alarming symptoms which each successive issue exhibits. The medical advisers of the aforesaid would do well to see to the matter with the least possible delay before the case is placed beyond the reach of the healing art. By whatever title they may think proper to designate the disease, we can confidently assure them, without arrogating to ourselves any great amount of professional skill, that a careful diagnosis will lead to the conclusion, that the invalid is laboring under a species of monomania, which might be appropriately denominated Orangephobia. Now the most unfortunate circumstance in connection with this deplorable case, and which renders the prospect of a speedy recovery very remote indeed, is that the treatment required is not of that nature which falls within the sphere of the ordinary physician, being of a mental and not of a physical character. The provincial institution established for the treatment of such diseases under the superintendence of one who is not a 'co-religionist,' and there is every reason to believe that any contact with such would tend rather to aggravate than to alleviate the malady. In the presence of these facts we presume there is nothing for it, but to listen patiently to its weekly ravings, which we regard with pity rather than anger; until it becomes exhausted by its spasmodic efforts to injure a cause which extends and strengthens in proportion to the rabid violence of its enemies.

Every lover of peace and good order in our community must rejoice at any indication of a desire in the public mind to deprecate endeavors to arouse party or sectarian strife in our midst. As one evidence of this may be cited the apparently diminished influence of the *Toronto Mirror*, which under its present management has used every effort to arouse religious animosity and perpetuate party strife in Canada. Last week's issue of this paper contains no less than four or five articles directed against Protestants in general, and Orangemen in particular. An attempt is also made to create national distinctions and to foster national prejudices. These feelings should be left behind in the old country; and every distinction of country should be merged into a united and patriotic attachment to our own Canada. Let us not be known as English, Irish or Scotchmen, but as Canadians. While every subject may be proud of the land of his birth, or devoutly attached to the faith of his forefathers, let us endeavor to exhibit the superiority of the one by loyalty to our Sovereign, and that of the other by the exercise of christian charity and forbearance towards our neighbor.

The Canadian Almanac, This useful Almanac is now out, it is unnecessary for us to enumerate the different subjects which it treats of. It is only necessary to say that this number equals if it does not surpass those of former years. A large map of part of the Upper Province is given. An article on "Something about Canada" and one on "Cotton" both are very interesting.

Markham Council.

The Council met at Sizé's Hotel, Unionville. Present—Messrs. Button, Bowman, Barker and Fenwick. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Petition presented by Mr. Bowman from Amos Wright and others. Mr. Fenwick presented a petition from Thomas Denison and others. Moved by Mr. Fenwick, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the petition be laid over till next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the petition be laid over till next meeting.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, that the transfer of license from John Wideman to William Marr for the current year, be accepted.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, that the Clerk be instructed to authorize the Treasurer of the United Counties of York and Peel to withdraw west-half of lot 16, 6th Concession of Markham, from the lands of the Sheriff of said United Counties, and stop further proceedings.

YEAS.—Barker and Fenwick. NAs.—Bowman. Moved by Mr. A. Fenwick, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the sum of \$100 be granted by the Council to build a bridge on the side line between lot 15 and 16, in the 5th Concession; and that Wm. Hoster, James McLean and Mark Brathwait, be Commissioners to expend the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the sum of \$200 be appropriated to furnish material to erect a bridge over the Rouge on the 10th Concession, opposite lot 17 and 18; and that Benjamin Wilmot, George Miller, Alexander Mustard, John Pike, Christina Reesor, be Commissioners to expend the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the sum of \$100 be appropriated to erect a bridge over the Rouge on the 10th concession, opposite lot 4; and that Samuel Reesor, James Boyd, be Commissioners to expend the same.

Mr. Barker gave notice, that he would introduce a By-law to alter School Section No. 14, by abstracting or taking therefrom portions of lots 7 and 8, in the 8th concession, east of the river Rouge, and adding said portions of said lots to School Section No. 18; and the Clerk is hereby instructed to give the necessary notices to the said several School Sections at an early day. The Council then adjourned to the second Saturday in December.

A CORRECTION.—In our issue of last week our printer, by leaving out a paragraph in our remarks on the 'Causes of the present American war,' made us appear to state that the passage of the 'Missouri Compromise' by Congress led to the 'Act of Nullification' by North Carolina, which of course we never intended to say. We italicize the words omitted. 'Soon after a prohibitive tariff passed Congress imposing enormous duties on certain foreign products. The North manufactures; the South does not; consequently the advantage was all on one side. North Carolina being most affected by this law, passed the celebrated act of nullification, &c.'

Winter Lectures.

(Communicated.) The long evenings are, upon us; hours, either to be improved or wasted, are at our disposal.—Queries very naturally arise in the minds of those who wish to add to the little knowledge they possess, as to the way these evenings may be made subservient in order that an end so desirable may be obtained. Are we to be favored, as in winters past, with lectures, &c? or is our institute, like almost every other effort to rouse this village from its sonant and proclivities, destined "to roll down the stream of insignificance until it tumbles into the gulf of oblivion." If no, it is time something was done.—Other villages have already begun their winter course of lectures.—Aurora, Newmarket, and even the hitherto unknown Brossville are alert, and why should we be in the rear. Surely there ought to be philanthropy sufficient among the leading men of Richmond Hill to prompt them to do something toward firmly establishing the institute in this place, instead of leaving it in its present condition, especially as all readily admit the adeptness of such means to advance the moral culture of our youth, and their tendency to allure them from the contaminating influence of evil associations. X.

Auction Sales.

MONDAY, NOV. 25.—Credit Sale of Stock and Implements, the property of Mr. Job. Miller, lot No. 22, 1st Con. York, near the Green Bush, Yonge Street. Sale at 12 o'clock, noon. R. Conway, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, NOV. 26.—Auction Sale of Beech and Maple Timber, on lot 31, rear of the 4th Con. Markham. Sale at 1 o'clock, p.m. J. Gornley, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.—Credit Sale of Stock and Implements, the property of Mr. William Anderson, lot 16, rear of the 3rd Con. Markham.—Sale at 11, a.m. J. Gornley, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.—Sale of Horses and Cattle at Suttle's Hotel, Yonge Street. Sale at 12 o'clock, noon. H. Smelson, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.—Credit Sale of Stock and Implements, belonging to the estate of the late Major John Button, lot 14, 4th Con. Markham, Buttonville. Sale at 10 a.m. J. Gornley, Auctioneer.

The Rev. Lachlin Taylor is delivering a course of Lectures on "The Holy Land," in the Wesleyan Church, in this place. The last lecture will be given to-night, all ought to attend.

Correspondence.

Assault and Battery.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.) Sir,—Permit me, through your columns, to say a few words concerning another case of maladministration on the part of your local Magistrates of Richmond Hill, of Assault and Battery—Webster vs. Edwards, before D. Bird, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; and R. J. Marshall, A. C. Lawrence and J. D. Numb, Esqs., associates,—when the following verdict was rendered. After hearing the evidence and duly considering the case, I judge that Charles Edwards do pay a fine of \$1 and costs.

(Signed,) D. BRIDGEMAN, J.P. After all costs were paid, the case was brought before J. Duncumb, Esq., and T. D. Edwards vs. Webster for the same offence, (Assault and Battery,) R. Marshall, A. C. Lawrence and D. Bridgeman, Esqs., as associates. The same witnesses having been sworn as in the former case, with a little additional evidence but of no consequence, another verdict was rendered. The following is the substance:— After attentive consideration and hearing of the witnesses for both plaintiff and defendant, the case was dismissed, each party to pay their own costs, £1 1s. 6d. each.

(Signed,) J. DUNCUMB, MARSH LAWRENCE, AND D. BRIDGEMAN.

Now, sir, how is it possible for a bench of magistrates to sit down and order Edwards to pay a fine of \$1 and costs for assault and battery on Webster, when the assault was clearly proven against him, and then at the next sitting before J. Duncumb dismiss the case, each party to pay their own costs, £1 1s. 6d. I ask J. Duncumb, or any other of the Magistrates, (or even dare them) to show me how Webster has £1 1s. 6d. costs to pay, as all the costs he had were his two witnesses, and that he paid before either of the cases were tried? or how is it possible for a magistrate to tell how he is going to deal with a case before he hears the evidence, or even expresses himself on the public street how he is going to deal with a case before it comes to court? This, I understand by the Doctor's own language, that he was bound to make Webster pay in his power. I would only ask, does such sentiments show an unprejudiced mind or not, or is any man fit to deal out justice to the public with such personal feeling? I do not wish to offend either of the gentlemen but I hope they will study their codes of law better, and then they will be able to render justice according to the evidence without any personal feeling; not forgetting the rule laid down in holy writ, "Do unto all men as you would that all men should do to you."

But I understand the case has been taken to Toronto to be brought up at the next Quarter Sessions, where, I hope, justice will be done to all parties concerned. Yours truly, Justice.

Markham, Nov. 20, 1861.

The Halifax Express of Nov. 8, says "We were informed yesterday that two men at the Wine Harbour gold-diggings secured, in a very short time, fourteen pounds (weight) of the precious metal. The accounts from the gold fields, east and west are very encouraging."

An inmate of the Royal Hospital Chelsea, named Rode, formerly of the Sixtieth Rifles, and a native of Nassau, is unwearied, has been pronounced rightful heir-at-law to property to the amount of £350,000.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The intelligence of the capture of Slidell and Mason has diffused the greatest possible joy among all classes, including of course Government officers, from the President down to the humblest messenger. The brilliant exploit at Fort Royal was certainly not more, if quite as electric in its effect upon the public mind, as the taking of these generally regarded unprincipled and dangerous emissaries.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

Captain Taylor, who has arrived here with despatches, reports that when the *San Jacinto* stopped at Cienfuegos, the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood that they had taken passage on the 7th instant on the British mail steamer *Trent*, plying between Vera Cruz by way of Havana and St. Thomas, and Southampton. While the *San Jacinto* was in the narrowest part of the Bahama channel, about twenty-four miles to the westward, she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her under command of Lieut. Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Slidell and Mason, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However they were soon after removed without further trouble and conveyed to the *San Jacinto*. Their respective secretaries, Estis and Farlan, were also brought on board and are now on their way to New York. The packet had no other, save her own flag. The remainder of her passengers, including the ladies, connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested and were left free to pursue their journey.

Official despatches are voluminous and include several accounts of the capture, together with a protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.

The armies of Gen. Price and Ben. McCulloch have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood they have gone to Fort Smith where supplies have been collected and winter quarters built. Before leaving Missouri they fired all the haystacks, corn cribs, &c., in their vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them.

(Herald's Despatch.)

Within the last few days immense trains of loaded army wagons, ambulances, and artillery companies have been going to Vienna.

Without waiting to ascertain how far the act of Captain Walker is justified by the acknowledged established principles of international law, some of the Ministers from foreign Courts have allowed themselves to be betrayed into expressions exhibiting infinitely more passion and prejudice than judgment and diplomatic intelligence. The representative of one Power has openly declared that if Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish ship he would have immediately demanded his passports. Lord Lyons is said to have assumed a menacing tone, and to have declared that he prisoners must be given up or ample reparation made for the offence offered to the dignity of the British Crown. Nothing of this kind has been officially intimated, but in ordinary intercourse these expressions of disapprobation and hostility have been unguardedly made.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.

Troops continue passing through Richmond northward. The 4th Texas and 21st Georgia regiments left on the 27th or the Potomac.

All the Federal prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

Gen. Floyd again commands the rebel forces opposed to Gen. Rosecrans.

Parson Brownlow had left for parts unknown.

Several skirmishes between Unionists and Secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Zollicoffer's forces from Cumberland Gap to Eastern Kentucky is unfounded. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show Gen. Zollicoffer is still at the Gap with 5,000 troops.

A band of Tennesseans, under Col. Carroll, had orders to reinforce Gen. Zollicoffer.

The Bowling Green Courier of the 12th says that three regiments and two companies of cavalry, and a battery of artillery were sent from Bowling Green, in the direction of Scottsville, Kentucky, supposed for Gen. Zollicoffer's relief. This movement is intimated in the report of an advance on Danville.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in a proclamation on the 12th, urgently appeals for private arms to four regiments now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disarm them if no arms are furnished. The Legislature passed a law authorizing Gov. Harris to seize all private arms and call 10,000 men into the service.

A. G. Brown and James Phalan have been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi rebel Senators.

The Fort Smith Times says that the wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

Pettus is almost unanimously elected Governor of Mississippi.

MISSOURI. The indications from Missouri are that her operations in that State will for the present be abandoned by the Federals, who will concentrate all their efforts upon an expedition to advance down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Gen. Halleck has superseded General Fisher, and the main portion of the army is now either in or near St. Louis. Five hundred men from Alexandria on the Potomac, who have been practising with big guns for the last three months, have started for Cairo, doubtless to be used in the fleet. The *World's* correspondent gives at length the reasons which have induced the Commander-in-Chief to order the pursuit of Price to be given up. He says: "It has long been the deliberate conviction of many soldiers that Fremont's march to New Orleans by way of Southwest Missouri was a wild-goose chase." It is fortunate that he

was not permitted to march his brave army further into the enemy's country, saving him, as it did, from the responsibility of a succession of unlooked-for disasters and hardships, which would hardly fail to rain and destroy his command. After the strange and disgraceful failure to rout the rebel army at Lexington when he was told that it was not there, it is not surprising to follow him through the wilderness with his air. The Herculean task of fitting out an army to march over the devastated and rugged country was one which neither leader nor followers were fitted to accomplish. The plan was not a good one, we never should have attempted it, had the government an expense of millions of dollars for transportation of men and subsistence, with the very smallest prospect of success. It gave to the enemy all the advantages of position and method of warfare. It opened our eyes to the Mississippi as much as it opened those of the river was impossible. It seemed every advantage of strategic position with no other result than to require a pro-cession of wild territory already depleted by a devastated beyond all comparison. The Union could not in Southwest Missouri be numbered by hundreds; it would need an army of as many thousands to protect them. When, therefore, General Grant took the command, he saw at a glance that to advance another inch, while it might be splitting the people and chasing the troops, would prove suicidal to the Union cause. It is certain, besides, that the rebel do not intend to retreat, but to stand where they vastly outnumber. If we advance they can fall back until the time and place of a final best suit them. They move more readily with a free country before them than we, who must feel our way as we go to every spot, and ambuscades. The army, being on its own march, is necessarily inferior. Our arm must advance gradually, and in small marches and the ordinary day's camp. The march through Arkansas, had we had a best, would be rendered infinitely more difficult by a single advance. It is a matter of regret that the entire army should be reorganized before it is into the country. This General Hunter has had the necessary time to do since his arrival."

HOORIBLE TRAGEDY IN MILTON.—A MOTHER KILLED BY HER SON.

(From the Hamilton Times, Saturday Evening.)

We have just received the following particulars of a fearful tragedy in Milton from our Milton correspondent, under yesterday's date:—

One of the most dreadful murders that ever took place in this part of the county occurred in the town of Milton on the 14th instant, which resulted in a young man killing his mother. The deed was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. James Keenan, a miserable hovel, situated at the south east corner of the town. The family so which the scene took place consisted of the old man, his wife, and two sons, Edward and James. Edward is the son charged with committing so horrible a crime, and from his past conduct and the general character that he bore, seemed the most capable of transacting such a deed; for a more unscrupulous, worthless and drunken vagabond, perhaps, does not exist in the country. According to the old man's account, he and his younger son James were working at some distance in the country, and left the elder son, Edward, at home with his mother. Upon returning home in the evening and entering the house, he observed deceased standing by the stove, apparently in good health. He had not, however, been in the house more than a minute, when she placed her hand against her forehead and fell against the stove. On recovering herself, she fell across it a second time, cutting and bruising her face. He and his younger son then carried her to bed. She complained of being unwell, and he gave her several drinks of water. He did not think her dangerous until daylight the next morning, when she told him she felt like dying. He then went for a physician, but she returned with one in time to see her lie by her last. However, little reliance can be placed upon his statement, as he gave several accounts; and the statement rendered by his younger son, when compared with that of his, is of the most conflicting character, each evidently endeavoring to conceal the truth to shield the elder son Edward.

During the day, when the old man and younger son were absent, several of the neighbours heard the elder son and his mother quarrelling and fighting in a boisterous manner. Thinking it was only a drunken brawl among the family which, was by no means of rare occurrence, little attention was paid to the affair, until next day, when her death was reported, and foul play suspected.

An inquest was held by Dr. Freeman, Coroner, and a post mortem examination demanded, which was conducted by Dr. Buck. Upon examining the body, it was found bruised, bruised, and cut, in a horrible manner. The whole side, from the shoulder to the hip, was beaten almost to a jelly, besides several wounds on the neck and a frightful cut above the left eye, one three or four inches in length. Upon removing the top of the cranium, the vessels of the dura mater were found gorged with blood and other effects which went to show clearly that the wounds received were the cause of death. The jury, upon hearing the medical testimony, and the evidence of several witnesses who heard the son and mother quarrelling, and the exceedingly violent language used, returned the following verdict:—We, on hearing the evidence adduced by the several witnesses, have come to the conclusion that Nancy Keenan came to her death, on the morning of the 14th November, by injuries received from her son, Edward Keenan, and that James Keenan, sen., and James Keenan, jun., are acting as accomplices by endeavouring to conceal the truth.

The old man and two sons are committed to goal to await their trial at the Spring Assizes. Whether the old man and younger son are any more implicated in the affair than endeavouring to conceal the truth and protect the elder son, does not yet appear.

The old man was overheard warning the young boy to be careful in giving evidence, and to state that his mother received her injuries by falling upon the stove, otherwise perhaps Edward would be hung. The dress which she had on at the time she received the injuries was found hid in the garden, torn to tatters, and covered with blood. No doubt they had changed the dress to elude suspicion. During the whole proceedings of the inquest, Edward manifested the most perfect indifference. Even when on his road to goal he commenced whistling and singing a slow tune, as entirely regardless of the consequence.

FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE "NORTH BRITON."

(From the Quebec Chronicle, Nov. 6.)

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Provincial tug steamer *Napoleon III*, Capt. Goudeau, arrived in port from Mingan, where she had been dispatched on Monday last, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the ship-wrecked passengers of the steamship *North Briton*. As the passengers and crew, with but few exceptions, had proceeded in the *Anglo Saxon*, on Monday last, the *Napoleon* brings but scanty details, and these are limited to a few words concerning the position of the wreck and a record of her own movements:—

CAPT. GOUDEAU'S STATEMENT.

No time was lost, after receiving orders, in getting the *Napoleon III*, ready for her trip, and she left port shortly after one o'clock p.m. on Monday. The weather at the time was extremely thick and unfavorable. Next day she reached Father Point, where the Captain received a telegraphic dispatch ordering him to proceed at once, without delay, to Mingan. On reaching this place to which the steamer proceeded with all possible dispatch, Capt. Goudeau found Capt. Grange, the first and second officers and two of the passengers—the remainder having taken passage in the outward bound steamship. These persons were taken on board and the *Napoleon* started on her return trip. The Captain saw the wreck of the steamship *North Briton*, a considerable distance off. As well as could be made out, she seemed to sit upright; and in the position in which she lay is well sheltered from east and north-east winds. The Captain also reports having spoken three schooners in Mingan Harbor, laden with a portion of the cargo from the wreck.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A letter was received yesterday, by the *Napoleon*, from the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet. The hon. gentleman stated that he has lost all his effects, and Mrs. Vankoughnet had lost her jewelry. As the letter was written when the steamship *Anglo Saxon* was in sight, it was necessary brief and gave but few particulars.—The passengers had resolved on taking passage by the *Anglo Saxon*, fearing that if they did not they would be compelled to winter at Mingan.

C. T. GRANGE'S STATEMENT.

A special meeting of the members of the Cabinet was held when the arrival of the *Napoleon* was announced; and Capt. Grange was called before this meeting and examined as to the cause of the accident. The result of the examination may be summed up by saying that he was altogether unable to account for the disaster. On making his departure from Point des Monts he steered his usual course, until at last he found his vessel on the rocks. He corroborates the suspicion already made public in these columns, and entertained by those who examined him, that the seamen who arrived by the John G. Deslaurer cut their boats adrift designedly. Captain Grange thinks the compasses were right. Just before the disaster breakers were perceived ahead, but it was then too late. It is not inferred from the Captain's narrative that the night was unusually dark. A great deal of luggage was saved, and the passengers were enabled to provide themselves with plenty of provisions and blankets. Almost all the main bags, he thinks, were saved. The larger bags, containing papers, were cut open by the mail officer, and as it was found that their contents were completely saturated, they were removed. The principal loss of luggage was owing to one of the schooners, with a quantity on board, running aground; and a large amount of the baggage which was on deck had to be thrown overboard.

SCARLET FEVER.—This dangerous epidemic is, we regret to say, very prevalent in this city, and has been for the past few weeks.—It has extended principally among children, but not a few adults have been attacked by it and in some instances fatally.—Leader.

According to statistics given in the "Catholic Almanac," there are 244,500 Catholics in the Confederate States, and 2,906,600 in the Federal portion of the Union.