

Foreign News.

FURTHER BY THE "EUROPA."

The London Observer, a Ministerial organ, says in its issue of Saturday morning, Nov. 30:—"A special messenger of the Foreign Office has been ordered to carry our demands to Lord Lyons, and will proceed by the packet from Queenstown today. The public will be satisfied to know that these demands are for an apology, and to insist on the restitution to the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that sacred asylum."

The Observer adds:—"There is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral at New York, or Washington itself, in the face of some ten or twelve men-of-war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should come even to this."

The same paper says:—"Yesterday afternoon, after five p.m., Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle, Three of the Ministers, including the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary of State for War, travelled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town, the three Ministers had attended a Cabinet Council at Lord Palmerston's official residence."

With reference to the consulting of the law officers of the Crown, the substance of whose opinions has already appeared, the same paper says:—"The Queen's Advocate, Sir John Harding, Attorney General Sir Wm. A. Sturges, and the Solicitor General, Mr. Rowland Palmer, have been in frequent personal communication with the Government during the last few days."

The following paragraph from the Times gives some further particulars about the cargo of the Melbourne, referred to in the City of Washington's despatch:—"The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantime, a large ship, the Melbourne, has taken up, and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and other stores at Woolwich. It is not impossible that this vessel will be escorted by one or two ships of war. The rifles are intended for the Canadian military, and strong reinforcements of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith."

The Paris Patrie says that Admiral Milne, commander of the British West India squadrons, on hearing of the San Jacinto affair, forthwith detailed three war vessels to escort the steamers between Harana and St. Thomas, for the protection of Southerners travelling by that route.

The Times city article says:—"The universal impression seems to be that the present unhappy position in the eyes of the world that the United States Government can scarcely command themselves so as to regulate their course by the light of law, reason or courtesy, and that although this opens a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to exercise the utmost forbearance."

The Shipping Gazette believes there is a possibility, but a remote one, that the National Government may disavow the acts of Capt. Wilkes, and even go to the length of releasing the Southern Commissioners; but if the demand is not complied with, a declaration of war on the part of England is inevitable. If the National Government is resolved at all hazards to force a quarrel upon England, they have certainly a good opportunity, but they must be actuated by something little short of madness to avail themselves of it.

It is stated in the Times that nearly every ship loading for New York is taking out large quantities of lead. Lead is not mentioned in the royal proclamation. The American operations in lead, in this market, date from the commencement of the war. In the German markets they commenced in October. As almost all saltpetre used throughout the world comes from Oude, we have practically a monopoly of the article.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

The Daily News thinks if the American government will treat the difficulty in the same spirit as Gen. Scott, war may be avoided.

Seamen on leave of absence are ordered to join their ships immediately.

It is reported that U. S. minister, Mr. Adams, regards his recall as inevitable.

The American shipping interests are already disastrously affected.

LATEST.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Admiralty issued notices yesterday requiring all men absent on leave to return to their respective ships immediately.

The Warrior is coaling for service on the North American coast if needed.

There has been quite a rise in sugar and saltpetre.

No charters are being taken for American vessels.

There is little or nothing doing in passengers and cargoes.

Several of the morning papers have leaders on Mr. Bright's speech.

The Times says, let America judge by the speech of her greatest admirer how little can be said for her outrage upon a friendly although neutral country. Let her also know that in this country even that comparatively moderate speech is but a voice with an echo.

Warlike preparations continue active. A considerable number of troops are under orders for Canada.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

THE MASON AND SLIDELL AGITATION.

CAPE RACE, Dec. 15.

The City of Washington, from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown 5th, passed this

point at 11 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, and was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell continues to monopolize the columns of the press, which continues to denounce the act as an insult in the strongest terms.

Active naval preparations are going on at the Government dock yards.

The ship Lady Franklin from London for New York put into Plymouth on the 3rd instant. She took fire the same night. She was scuttled. There were Southerners among her crew who were suspected of firing her.

It was asserted that the Australasian had been chartered to convey troops and a battery of artillery to Canada. She would sail about the 12th.

It was stated the James Adger had captured a privateer off Fayal, on the 7th, and tuned her into that port.

The partial effect of the Persia's news was sent per Europa. It was then regarded hopefully, and consols and cotton slightly improved, but after carefully digesting the sentiments of the American press on the San Jacinto affair, a reaction took place. Fears were entertained that the Washington Government would seek to justify the act.

The English Journals generally were very bitter and hostile in their remarks, and continue to treat the matter as an insult which cannot be tolerated.

Lord Lyons' instructions, on which the Cabinet were unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The Morning Post says the acknowledgement of the error and surrender of the prisoners will be received with great joy, but if the Federal Government fails, not a man in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty.

The Times continues to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's policy to force a quarrel with England. Both it and the Post call for energetic military preparations in Canada. A serious decline has taken place in Canadian securities. The total was 12 per cent. The Times says it may reasonably predict that three things will immediately follow an outbreak, namely, the destruction of the Southern blockade, the complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.

The Daily News rejoices that Congress meets before the English demands can go out, and hopes it will act with honour and dignity without foreign pressure. It hopes the golden opportunity will not be lost.

Active preparations were making in the various navy yards.

A considerable number of vessels had been ordered to get ready for immediate commission.

The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th with 30,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition, and a battery of six Armstrong guns. She will be conveyed by the Orpheus, a 21-gun frigate.

The Warrior would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washington.

A Royal Proclamation prohibits the export of gunpowder and saltpetre, also nitrate of soda and brimstone. The shipment of rifles from England for New York continued. Funds were steady on the 2nd, but fell a-half per cent on the 3rd.

The Times city article points out that the task of the American Executive in acting against popular violence ought to be lightened as much as possible.

Great interest is excited in Paris. Appearances indicate that the government papers are instructed to write an anti-American tone.

An article in the Patrie attracts considerable attention as it argues pretty clearly that France will side with England and recognize the Southern Confederacy, and take the decisive attitude in the international question.

The Liverpool Post gives a rumour that Napoleon has been proposed as arbitrator of the question.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott. Mr. Dayton was spokesman.

The Bourse has been firm and higher, and closed drooping at 69.20.

Garibaldi was at Genoa, where there was an imposing popular demonstration in his honour. In a speech, he hoped for the early deliverance of Italy.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—The excitement continues unabated.

The Paris Temps repeats the statement that Napoleon had tendered his services as mediator.

It had been rumoured that the Persia had been chartered to convey troops to Canada, but it is pronounced premature.

The Australasian had been advertised to sail for New York on the 11th, but the America had been substituted.

At a recent banquet at Rochdale, Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech on the American question, in which he declined to give any decided opinion in the Trent affair. He believed if the act was illegal that America would make fitting reparation. He strongly condemned the warlike feeling, and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England. He made an eloquent peroration in favour of the North.

A letter was received from Mr. Richard Cobden of a pacific tone, urging a suspension of judgment.

A letter from Gen. Scott, in favour of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, and attracts much attention.

The exportation of arms, ammunition and lead, has been prohibited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—The breadstuff market has an upward tendency with a slight advance on all descriptions. Flour finer at an advance of 6d. per barrel. Wheat still advancing with a rise of 2d. per cent; red Western 72s. 2d., a 12s. 10d. Corn upward and advanced 6d. per quarter; mixed 34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Money market—Consols closed on Wednesday at 90 1/2 for money ex dividend.

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, Sept. 2, '61

Table with columns: Mail, Expre.s, Leave Toronto, Arrive Toronto, etc.

Table with columns: Leave Collingwood, Arrive Toronto, etc.

New Advertisements. School Books, etc. at the "York Herald" Office. Great Expectations—R. Lawson. Christmas Fruit—W. S. Pollock. Tea Party. Sale of Timber—G. Grant.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, DEC. 20, 1861.

THE WAR NEWS.

Just before going to press, we received a letter from our respected Toronto correspondent, from which we make the following extracts:

"The intelligence which arrived in this city on Monday last, is, in respect to Canada, perhaps the most important that has been received during half a century. You will not probably be disappointed, as it would appear from your recent articles, that you in common with many others, have anticipated the present state of affairs."

"England has demanded the immediate surrender of the Southern commissioners, Mason and Slidell, taken from on board the British vessel, Trent. If the United States refuse, England will at once open the blockade of the Southern ports. The Washington Cabinet, it is stated, will refuse to comply with this demand. Ten thousand troops have been ordered for Canada. Gunboats, arms, and ammunition will be immediately on the way."

"The above is the substance of the latest news. It must, however, be received with caution. It is very doubtful that the precise conditions of the terms proposed by the British Government have been made public; and as yet no official action has been announced by the Federal Government."

"The news has produced the most intense excitement throughout the city. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the volunteers; and many people who previously never thought of enrolling their names, are now flocking in by hundreds. The city Council which held its weekly meeting on Monday evening, after the reception of the news, were unanimous in the expression of their loyalty and patriotism. A resolution was passed, granting for the use of the volunteers, all buildings owned by the Corporation, suitable for drilling purposes. This resolution was followed by three hearty cheers for the Queen, and the singing of the national anthem. A large number of workmen are busily engaged, both day and night, at the fort and fortifications. No strangers are allowed to approach the works. The general opinion is that war is inevitable. Those journals that have, for some months past, been urging upon Canadians the necessity and importance of preparing for self-defence, will now receive that credit, as public sentinels, which they deserve."

"The tone of the American press appears to be, for once, mild, conciliatory and reasonable. They are opposed to a war with Britain; and there are hopes entertained that the present difficulties may yet be settled."

THE MARKHAM LUMINARY.

The original articles that are published weekly in this paper appear to cause considerable annoyance to our Economical contemporary, and to evoke from him frequent outbursts of petulant rage. The success that has attended our exertions to furnish our readers with information on general topics in a readable form, seems to excite his malice, if not his envy. He is quite alarmed that these efforts are appreciated by the good people of the country, and rewarded by an increased circulation, and more extended patronage. He appears to be impressed with the idea, that our productions are more acceptable to the public than his own, and accordingly makes large extracts from our columns, and constitutes them a text from which to draw instruction for his readers. To this we have not the slightest objection. We acknowledge the compliment, although we do not promise to return it. We are advocates of a general diffusion of knowledge, believing that it has a tendency to elevate and refine mankind, and as the said gentleman would be no-

thing the worse of an increased degree of its humanising influence, we make him heartily welcome. But when the Hon. Editor so far forgets himself, as purposely to misrepresent our views, we shall occasionally take the trouble to correct his misstatements, and exhibit the motive that gives them origin. A few weeks ago we published an article, in which by connecting together some events in American history, we endeavored to point out the more remote causes that have led to the present struggle between the North and South. In this article an omission was made by our printer, which we supplied the following week. In the paragraph omitted the word North happened to be printed instead of South; making it appear that the act of Nullification was passed by North instead of South Carolina. The Economist imagined it had discovered an error, and made it the chief subject of a lengthy editorial. The discovery, however, turns out to be a mere man's nest; and all the wit and wisdom directed thereon are thrown away.

We are also lectured on the crime of presuming to comment on the causes of the war; and the Herald is designated 'an obscure village newspaper, conducted by a still more obscure village editor.'

Probably the writer of the above intended to be witty; possibly he wished to be severe; but such a silly attempt at either severity or wit, we have seldom witnessed. This is an obscure village, then. Of course the inference is, that Markham is not an obscure village; and that compared with its gigantic proportions and stately mansions, Richmond Hill must sink into nothingness. We have heard of persons who in a certain state of mind imagined themselves to be princes, and that they lived in palaces, but we trust that our contemporary has not yet reached this deplorable state. As for the editor of the Herald, we admit there is a sort of obscurity hanging over him, so much so indeed that the Economist, with all its efforts, is unable to discover his identity. 'Umbram manet!'

We have recently refrained from referring to the petty attacks of the Economist, as we think that personalities should never be introduced into newspapers; but as our silence may be misconstrued, we are forced in self-defence to set ourselves right. The public have no interest in the individual antipathies of editors. They have little desire to learn that the Hon. Editor of the Economist is an inveterate enemy of the proprietor of the York Herald; or that the prosperity of the latter causes annoyance to the former. Common prudence and self-respect would suggest that these matters be allowed to remain in oblivion. But if the Economist thinks differently, we shall be forced now and then to say a word in reply.

THE "ECONOMIST" AT GUESSING.

By the following paragraph which we clip from the Economist of the 5th inst., it appears there is quite a curiosity, in some quarters, to know who is the editor of the Herald.

"We wonder whether it be true that Mr. Lovelidge guessed that Mr. Teffy, P.M. was editor of the Richmond Hill Herald? If so, we will admit that he is a very good guesser, yet no better than many other people who live about the Hill."

So the Economist has been making enquiries in the neighborhood of the Hill, respecting our editor; and he makes the wonderful discovery that people guess that Mr. Teffy, P.M., is the man. We wonder if the Hon. Editor himself came across to make the necessary research, or did he merely appoint agents to do so for him. Have we had eaves-droppers beneath our sanctum window to discover our secrets, or have the Economist emissaries bribed our office-devil in order to obtain the important information? Perhaps the spirit-rappers or table-turners have been consulted on the grave question. What a striking example of the 'pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.'

But as yet he has proceeded no farther than guessing. What a pity he cannot make a closer approximation to truth. Wonder if the investigation has been pursued a priori la potiori. We would suggest that the latter is the Baconian theory which all modern philosophers follow.

What an exceedingly dignified occupation for an Honorable gentleman to be asking questions about the village, concerning our private affairs; and how wonderfully edifying it must be to the readers of the Economist to be told the subject of village gossip! But after all his pains, he will find by Mr. Teffy's letter, which appeared last week, that he must try the guessing again; but before doing so, we would advise him to take a few lessons from his friends across the lines, who have attained such a degree of perfection in the art.

Season tickets to the Exhibition of 1862 will be uniformly charged to ladies and gentlemen at three guineas each.

Mr. George Sheppard and the 'Globe.'

Mr. Sheppard, who is at present editor of the Leader, and one of the ablest writers on the continent of America, has recently given Abe Lincoln's agent, in Toronto,—we refer to George Brown, of the Globe—a severe castigation; it exhibits Mr. Brown's inconsistencies—his untruthfulness—his treachery—his ingratitude, in all their naked deformity;—no man in Canada is as well able to bring Brown to book as is Mr. Sheppard—he has a thorough personal knowledge of his man—and what he asserts can be relied upon as truthful; Mr. Sheppard's retort upon the Hon. George Brown, for his series of personal attacks and abuse for some time back—in the columns of his Washington organ—is a master-piece of dignified sarcasm, and such as even George Brown will not care to provoke often.

Our Telegraph Operators. Now that the tocsin of war is sounding, it behoves us to enquire if there are any Washingtonian sympathizers among our Telegraph operators, as well as the press;—it is of the utmost importance that our Telegraph lines should be in the hands of known true friends. We cannot help thinking that there is an immediate necessity for looking into this particular with care—and we invite attention to it.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir,—I wish to let the public know that the case of maladministration on the part of your local Magistrates of Richmond Hill, referred to once before in your paper over the signature of 'Justice,' Edwards vs. Webster, and appealed to the Quarter Sessions, has received a double censure from the Hon. Judge Harrison on Tuesday last at the sitting of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Toronto, for the United Counties of York and Peel, when I expect the dear Doctor will be released of some of his dollars, as I understand he has them in abundance. I hope people who wish justice to be done to them will call on a man who is able and willing to administer it to them aright, and not persons who neither regard law or justice for the sake of filthy lucre.

Perhaps I will refer to the case hereafter if I find it necessary.

Yours, MAGNANIMITY.

Toronto, Dec. 19, 1861.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir,—In answer to a letter, written by D. Duncanson and myself, some anonymous writer, who professes more knowledge of GRAMMAR, and a still greater knowledge of VULGAR SLANG, has thought proper to make "a mountain of a mole hill," an error of mine in moving a motion at the School Trustees meeting (which, by the way, should have been charitably corrected by them) but your very GRAMMATICAL correspondent has not thought proper to CONTRIBUTE A SINGLE ASSERTION IN ANSWER to the charge we made. We gave facts; and the writer figures. The Secretary to the Board will, no doubt, be happy to show him the BUILDINGS VERY EXTRAVAGANT CHARGES IN LARGE ROUND FIGURES, and then he will see some reason. (and if you like) one more GRAMMATICAL word, was required. I had not intended to have answered an anonymous writer, but in order to save the shock to his bashfulness or extreme delicacy, I have done so, as the general publicity of the writer might otherwise have done him ill in the neighbourhood; or, if not, it might inspire him with the most transient ideas of his superior GRAMMATICAL attainments, and cause a sincere desire to fill the responsible situation of GRAMMAR School Teacher; knowing at present of the vacancy on Richmond Hill.

Your's, very respectfully, G. A. BARNARD.

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir,—As the directors of a public journal may naturally be expected to be better "posted" upon the history of their own locality than any other class of men; I would respectfully ask if there is any foundation in fact, for a story which has been freely circulated, to the effect that a teacher (named McNaughton) in the Common School at Richmond Hill, some two or three years since, was soundly thrashed by one of his own pupils, a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age? and that the Magistrate of Richmond Hill took no measure to bring the young rebel to justice?

Yours, INQUIRER.

[We are possessed of no positive information upon the subject to which our correspondent refers, and hope he will not trouble us any more with such silly and unprofitable questions.—Ed. HERALD.]

(To the Editor of the York Herald.)

Sir,—I have always been a sincere advocate of the "liberty of the press," but I certainly think that editors should be careful to publish the communications of correspondents just as they are written, unless some alteration can be made for the better. In your last issue I observed a letter from my friend Mr. McNaughton, in which there are several ungrammatical expressions. Now, as that gentleman's well known literary accomplishments would preclude the possibility of his making such mistakes; I think that an apology is due to him for the errors in question.

Very truly, yours, JUSTICE.

[We beg to remark to our friend "Justice," that we are always most attentive to the duty, of which he has reminded us, and, in the present instance, upon referring to Mr. McNaughton's manuscript, we find that we have published it exactly as we received it.—Ed. HERALD.]

LOSS OF TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES.—Intelligence has been received of the total loss of the ship Maritona, on her way from Liverpool for Boston. She had a crew of twenty-one and fifteen passengers. Twenty seven were lost, including the captain.

Markham Council.

The Markham Council met at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday, December 14, 1861. The Reeve in the chair.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Fenwick presented a petition from Alexander Lee and others, praying for aid for Ann Eby.

Mr. Fenwick moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the petition of Thomas Dennison and others lay on the table.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that no action be taken by this Council on the petition of Amos Wright, Esq., M.P.P. and others, praying this Council to pass a By-law to enable the Trustees of Union School Section No. 3, Markham and Vaughan, to borrow money as the 46th sec. of Vic. 22, chap. 64 rendering it unnecessary to do so.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh introduced a By-law to break up Union School Section A. Markham and York, and to add the Markham portion of said Section to Union School Section No. 1 Markham and Vaughan, which was passed by the Council.

Mr. Marsh introduced a By-law to fix the places for holding the Municipal Elections for the township of Markham in the year 1862, and to appoint Returning Officers for the same—which was passed by the Council.

Mr. Barker introduced a By-law to alter School Section No. 14, by taking therefrom a portion of lots 7 and 8, in the 8th con. east of the river Rouge, and adding said portions to School Section No. 18.

On motion, said By-law was read a first time.

Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the Council go into committee on the second reading of the By-law to alter School Section No. 14.—Carried.

Mr. Bowman in the chair. The committee rose and reported the By-law as read a second time.—Report received.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the By-law to alter School Section No. 14 be read a third time at the next meeting of the Council.

Yeas.—Messrs. Bowman, Barker and Marsh.

NAYS.—Mr. Fenwick.

Mr. Fenwick moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that the sum of \$25 be granted by this Council for the relief of Ann Eby; and that Alex. Lee and John Koch be appointed to expend the same.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, that the sum of \$5 be granted by this Council for the purpose of furnishing clothing for Jas. Welman, an indigent person now supported by this Municipality—the said sum to be expended by John Donor, Esq., for the benefit of the said James Welman.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the sum of \$1 per week be paid out of the funds of this Municipality to Mrs. Warren for the support of the friendless child left in her charge by this corporation, commencing on the 5th day of October last; and during the pleasure of this Council the said sum payable to the order of the Councillor Ward No. 2.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the Clerk is hereby instructed to get 30 copies of the By-law appointing places for holding the Municipal Elections for the year 1862, in the township of Markham, printed, and transmit 6 copies to each Returning Officer in the several wards as due notice to the ratepayers of the same.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the sum of \$63 be granted as a special appropriation for the purpose of paying for the erection of a bridge on the side-line between lots 15 and 16, in the 3rd concession of this township, the said sum to be payable to the order of the Councillor of Ward No. 2.—Carried.

Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, that the sum of \$50 be paid to the Treasurer of School Section No. 10, of the township of Markham, being in full of School Tax collected by the Collector of this Municipality for 1858.—Carried.

Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the resignation of Wm. Eakin, as one of the sureties for the Township Treasurer, be accepted as soon as other bonds are properly executed.—Mr. Jacob Pingle, senr., being the surety offered and hereby accepted.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

The Prairie Farmer estimates that 2,500 barrels of sorghum or Chinese sugar cane syrup have been made in La Salle County, Illinois, this year, or enough to supply every family in the County with sweets for twelve months to come, saving the farmers \$35,000 in this one item.

THE SPANISH ARMY.—The effective of the Spanish army is 271,000 infantry, 23,000 cavalry, and 14,000 artillery.

THE HOGAN MURDER.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

(From the Globe.)

Present,—Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson; Mr. Justice McLean and Mr. Justice Burns.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment, stated the grounds upon which application had been based for a new trial; first upon the ground of general insufficiency of evidence, and secondly upon the rejection of evidence tendered. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who tried the case, had some doubt upon his mind as to the second objection and made a minute of it. It appeared to him (Sir J. B. Robinson) that this objection was valid, so that he would consider the case, not as to the general insufficiency of the evidence, but on the special point taken. The principal witness on behalf of the Crown was Ellen McGillich. She testified that she saw Brown and Sherrick lift the body of the murdered man on the rail, and throw it into the river. The counsel for the prisoner proposed to call one Dolan to prove that on the night of the murder Sherrick was not on the bridge, but fifty miles distant. To this evidence the Crown prosecutor objected, because proving an alibi on behalf of Sherrick would not prove that Brown did not commit the murder. Applications for new trials, grounded upon the rejection of alleged irrelevant testimony, were not so frequent as formerly, because the laws of evidence were better understood. They generally arose on account of the great latitude allowed to counsel in cross-examination. Sometimes when counsel had reason to believe that the witness under examination would not tell the whole truth, he began by asking questions, the motive of which the judge could not see, gradually drawing nearer to the point at issue. The judge might not choose to intercept counsel, for if he were called upon to explain his motive in asking irrelevant questions, such explanations might place the witness upon his guard, and defeat the end in view. But it did not follow, if the witness gave answers irrelevant to the point at issue, that evidence could be taken to contradict such replies. It could not be expected that either party to a suit could be prepared to rebut all the irrelevant testimony given. Neither could the time of the Court be wasted in trying a number of collateral issues. This, however, was not the position of matters in the present case. The prisoner was, undoubtedly, entitled to all the witnesses he could bring to prove that the murder could not have been committed in the manner the witness McGillich said it was, and it was material that all the circumstances connected with the murder should be inquired into in order to determine whether confidence could be placed in the principal witness. Let the case be looked at in this way: Ellen McGillich stated that Jane Ward struck the deceased with a stone, which may have rendered him incapable of defending himself, and she also swore that after that had been done some men came around deceased, and did something to him, which one (Ellen McGillich) took to be tying his feet, to throw him into the river, and then she said Brown and Sherrick lifted him over the rail. If it had been in the power of the defendant Brown to prove that Jane Ward and John Sherrick were both dead at the time of the murder, that would hardly have appeared to be irrelevant to the matter under trial. If the evidence proved as clearly that Sherrick was at a distance from the Don Bridge at the time of the murder, the effect would be the same. Again, if Sherrick and Brown had both been tried at the same time, Dolan's evidence would have been received. Then if an alibi had been clearly proved on behalf of Sherrick the jury would have acquitted him, and they would probably also have acquitted Brown. The judge would probably have told the jury that as what Ellen McGillich had said respecting Sherrick was untrue, it was for them to decide what amount of credibility was to be attached to her evidence about Brown. Suppose it had been sworn by McGillich that before Mr. Hogan had been thrown into the water one of the parties had taken a gold watch from a pocket of the deceased, and that the witness had so described this watch that there was possibility of mistaking it for another. Suppose then evidence had been tendered to prove that Mr. Hogan had left this very watch at his house before going out on the night in question. It is true that the murder might have been committed without the watch being in the possession of deceased, but it was none the less true that the murder might have been committed without the watch being in the possession of deceased, but it was none the less true that such evidence would have affected the credibility of the witness to so great an extent that the jury might have found it necessary to acquit the prisoner. This being the view he (the Chief Justice) took of the case he thought a new trial should, in the interest of justice, be granted.

Mr. Justice Burns and Mr. Justice McLean concurred.

In Lyons 40,000 persons are without work because the usual orders from America have not arrived this season; and for the same reason, thousands of workmen in Southern Germany are unemployed. The enormous prices of articles of nourishment in Germany, France, and Ireland decide even those who left the United States on account of the war to return. Many of them will doubtless come to Canada. In Thuringen a farmer's wife was so tortured by hunger, that she drowned herself and two children. A man writes from the Harz (Brunswick):—"How many tears are shed here for daily bread, I cannot describe; they are countless like the stars, and yet the winter has not begun."

Barrymore happening to come late to the theatre, and having to dress to a part was driven to the last moment, when to heighten his perplexity, the key of his drawer