sive. For what she did for me in 1864 and 1865, I paid her £270, and I received some powder and soap. I believe something was said at Marlborough street as to the gentlemen being allowed to peep at the ladies in baths. Madame Rachel said something about a gentleman seeing me in a bath. I derived little benefit from Madame Rachel's treatment; none that I know of. I never borrowed a shilling from Madame Rachel.

Various documents were put in showing that Mrs Borradaile had acknowledged indebtedness to Madame Rachel; but she asserted that she signed these under Madame Rachel's dictation not understanding them, and that she never owed Madame Rachel anything.

The witness on being re-examined by Sergeant Ballantine, said Madame Rachel said that in the eyes of the Almighty Lord Ranelagh was as good as her husband, because he had seen her a dozen times in her bath. She also said Lord Ranelagh had spread a report that he was the father of her first child.

The Court then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The first witness was James Minton, a boy of 16. He said—About January, 1867, I first saw the prisoner at her shop. I used to go there to write letters. I heard Mrs Borradaile's name mentioned, and they expected her there. Of the letters produced one is that which I copied.

Mr Joseph Haynes—I practise as a solicitor, and am acquainted with Madame Rachel. In June, 1866, she came with Mrs Borradaile and said a lady owed her £800, and that if I would sell out some stock the money would be received. Next day I met Mrs Borradaile, and the stock was sold out. The stockbroker gave Mrs Borradaile a check, and she handed it to me. I paid the amount to my bankers, and out of it £400 to Madame Rachel. Mrs Borradaile afterwards saw me on the subject of raising some money on property. I raised £1,340. Between £800 and £900 was paid to Madame Rachel, and the remainder was ultimately paid to Madame Rachel. The account produced shows a balance against Mrs Borradaile on the 15th of September, 1866, of £544. There was a negotiation to arrange the payment, and she executed a mortgage deed for that purpose. About £1,400 was raised. I paid the mortgage. £1,200 and a balance of £80 was due to me. I had paid myself £544 odd and paid the rest, £700, over to Madame Rachel, after an allowance for expenses, but not my expenses. Mrs Borradaile gave me an order to pay Madame Rachel £1,400. I paid £500 or £600, and gave an undertaking to pay the rest.

Being cross-examined, witness said—About July, 1866, Mrs Borradaile told me she was going to be married to her cousin, Capt. Edwardes, a connexion of Lord Kensington. She said her maiden name was Edwardes. I recollect Madame Rachel complaining to Mrs Borradaile about her extravagance. Madame remonstrated with her. There was a noisy scene. Madame Rachel told her she was expending her money on a paramour, and I said "Madame Rachel, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." I afterwards heard from Mrs Borradaile that an account had been made out between her and Madame Rachel, and that a balance was due to Rachel. I heard that Mr Cope, her brother-in-law, had called at my office, but I was not in town.

Re-examined by Mr Sergeant Ballantine—I once said to Madame Rachel that she would be one day called to account for the money that had been paid. She replied that she had receipts for all. I ought to say that the receipt referred to by Mrs Borradaile yesterday was not signed in my office, and I never saw it.

Lord Ranelagh—I have frequently been in Madame Rachel's shop, but I never authorized her to use my name as representing a desire on my part to marry Mrs Borradaile, nor to request the loan of £20. I never made any representation to Madame Rachel upon the subject of jewels. I never desired to pass by the name of William or Edward. I am anxious to see the letter said to bear my crest. I have no paper with my arms. I generally use paper with the direction of the street and my monogram. (Letter produced). That letter was not written by me. I have a monogram, two "R's" reversed and a coronet.

Cross examined by Mr Digby Seymour—You have been frequently at the house of Madame Rachel; may I ask what was the attraction?

Lord Ranelagh—I have been so "enamelled" by public scandal that I shall be glad to answer any questions you may put. I went from curiosity to see the person who had got a large sum of money from a lady six or seven years ago.

Mr Seymour—Then you had heard that parties—

Lord Ranelagh—You may take it that I never went to be "enamelled." [A laugh].

The Recorder—Just say what you went for.

Lord Ranelagh—From mere curiosity. Madame Rachel had received different articles to sell on commission, and I once bought two or three articles of china, and I have on a few occasions walked in and had a chat with her.

Mr Seymour—Did you ever hand your card to Mrs Borradaile?

Lord Ranelagh—Never.

Mr Seymour—Did you see Mrs Borradaile.

Lord Ranelagh—I did.

Mr Seymour—Were you ever in her company more than once?

Lord Ranelagh—Yes, I met her in the office of the family solicitor, but never to speak to at Madame Rachel's.

Mr Seymour—Is there any truth in the fact that she was twice introduced to you?

Lord Ranelagh—I have no recollection of such a thing.

Mr Seymour—When did you communicate with your solicitor?

Lord Ranelagh—When Mrs Borradaile made a claim against me. It had come to my knowledge that my name had been mentioned in connection with Mrs Borradaile. I never, after being at my solicitor's office, received any letters from her. The first letter was on the 27th November, 1867. I received eight or ten altogether.

Mr Sergeant Ballantine—Do you remember any occasion when Madame Rachel and another lady were present?

Lord Ranelagh—I remember when Miss Rachel and Mrs Borradaile were present, and I rather think that was the occasion when I was introduced to Mrs Borradaile. Madame Valeria is a sister of Mr Fechter, the actor.

Mr Sergeant Ballantine—The only intercourse you have had with Madame Rachel was your occasionally calling at her shop?

Lord Ranelagh—That was all—I have never seen either her or her daughters elsewhere.

Mr A. Cope—I am brother-in-law of Mrs Borradaile. I called upon her on the 1st of December, 1866. The following Monday, I and Mrs Borradaile went to Madame Rachel's. Madame Rachel shook hands with Mrs Borradaile, and extended her hand to me, but I declined. (A laugh.) Madame Rachel said, "Do you wish a private interview?" I said, "My object in coming to town is to know forwhat you have received such large sums of money from Mrs Borradaile." Madame Rachel said "Call again at 2 o'clock." We called, and my wife accompanied us. I immediately commenced by inquiring of Madame Rachel on what account she had received those sums, and whether there was any truth in the introduction to Lord Ranelagh. She denied that she had received the money. I then made the remark that we had better leave and put the affair into the hands of a solicitor. There was nothing said by Madame Rachel about my sister owing to her money.

Cross-examined by Mr Seymour—I had not then received the letter produced from Madame Rachel. I called upon Mrs Borradaile and inquired if she had really written this letter, and she said she had, and I then asked her how she could be so foolish.

Mrs Borradaile was then recalled. She said—I have said that the letter in which I enclosed the card was written in the presence of Madame Rachel, and I think she told me that she had posted it. It was addressed to Madame Rachel, and went, as I supposed, through the post. It was written at the dictation of Madame Rachel. A number of envelopes were produced addressed to Capt. William Edwards, in my handwriting. They were to be left in the care of Mrs Lilley.

The witness was then asked to inspect other letters written by her. The first letter was one to Madame Rachel, in which she stated that she had been instructed to sell the reversion of her property. The second letter commenced with the usual words, "My own dear William," and the writer declared that his name had never been mentioned to any person. The letter concluded with "My dearest love, Mary Tucker Borradaile." The third expressed surprise at the visit of Mr Cope, who asked how she had become acquainted with "dear William." The letter was in reference to some jewels which she had sent to Madame Rachel's daughter, and it stated that "dear William" was the only man she loved. The next letter, addressed to Lord Ranelagh, began, "My own dear Tom," and it alluded to her belief that Mr Harrison would advise him in reference to a matter then at issue; that he knew he loved her, and that he must remember that he was not the only man who did so. It was very unkind of him to tell all to Mr Smith, and he had forgotten probably that he had seen her in her bath in Davies street, but that if he had seen Mrs Hicks she would have told him a different story about that. The writer also accused "dear Tom" of not being a woman's friend, but a general lover; she thought he was more frightened than hurt, and added, "I will only say you are a naughty old donkey." (Laughter.) Another letter complained of the letters having been shown to Mr Smith. "Blessed are the peacemakers." You know I have not been unkind to you, donkey; but you are always exacting, and never satisfied. I have found my umbrella. (A laugh.) Mr Smith said I had asked for an ugly gentleman, but I told him he was a good looking man, and that put him on good terms with himself. It is a wonder he did not walk upstairs and see what kept me so long with the Land Conservators, as he calls it. One thing you will be glad to hear is that William says he is sure of winning all my money back next season if the horse wins. A marquis has lost in one day more than my poor William ever had to lose. I have the consolation of knowing that he loves me dearly. If you have not taken the cough mixture, take it, and put a little flannel on your chest. (A laugh.) You are always angry when I tell you you are not getting younger. You have had no wife to take care of you, but this time you have, &c.

This letter was written at the dictation of the prisoner. "Dear Tom" was "Dear William," of course. I never was introduced to any other man but Lord Ranelagh.

By Mr Sergeant Ballantine—Madame Rachel said that Lord Ranelagh had a cough and a sore throat. I often asked why I should write such foolish letters, and Madame Rachel always said that it was the only way in which I should get on.

Mr Digby Seymour for the defence contended that Mrs Borradaile's statements were utterly false and improbable, and intimated that the true situation of the whole theory was that there was a real William, not Lord Ranelagh, with whom she had been living a vicious life, and by whom the letters which she now professed to think came from Lord Ranelagh were really written. He showed that the correspondence was utterly unaccountable if Mrs Borradaile had really supposed that her correspondent was Lord Ranelagh, and alleged that it had been proved by other evidence, and not denied by Mrs Borradaile, that Madame Rachel had reproached her for extravagance in giving money and property to a paramour.

Sergeant Ballantyne replied, and the Recorder having summed up in a manner which showed he felt that there were great doubts about the case, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The prospects of peace or war in Europe are still actively canvassed. The general view is that peace is at least secured as a temporary policy. The assurances of the Emperor and his subordinate generals have support in the view that the internal condition of France is one which will require all the attention of government to manage. The fact that several elections have gone against the government shows that Buonapartism is not so popular as it would like to be. On the contrary, the strength of the opposition to the Emperor's rule is a great fact, and is accepted as of immense political importance. The Prussian Government would appear to be of opinion that it is in no danger of attack, and that its army is fully prepared. It has just ordered the discontinuance of recruiting for the Prussian army, a proceeding which is naturally looked upon as a favourable sign for the continuance of peace. If France would only in like manner put a stop to her armaments, the public mind would be satisfied, and repose much more faith in the pacific intentions of the Emperor than the Parisians have done in his protestations made at Troyes and elsewhere.

The following letter by the Bishop of St. Boniface gives a deplorable confirmation of the accounts of the distress in the Red River settlement, consequent upon the plague of grasshoppers or locusts which has befallen that party of the country:—

Bishop's Court, St. Boniface,
August 11, 1868.

Editor Nor'-Wester:

Sir,—In reply to your request of this morning I have to certify, that in your issue of the 4th inst, the following statement is not exaggerated, "that within the whole colony not one bushel of any kind of grain will be harvested." "And that the potato crop will be very meagre also."

Yes, everything is destroyed by the grasshoppers—neither grain nor vegetables of any kind are to be found in our gardens or fields. Moreover the "Buffalo Hunters," instead of furnishing their large share of provisions and leather, arrived starving from their usual hunting grounds. Many, during their long excursion through the plains, were reduced to eat their yoke of oxen, or even their horses, and they are now in our midst without a morsel of food. Their friends, the farmers, Scotch, English, or French, having no harvest, are unable to assist them; so we have the dreadful prospect of thousands being reduced to famine. Many, and many times, the Red River settlement has been visited by different calamities, and we have often witnessed a great deal of suffering; but the "Old Settlers" all agree to consider the combined plagues of this year as the worst yet experienced as far as food is concerned. The stock of various provisions is, I may say, completely exhausted in every quarter, and with the best will, it is impossible to meet the wants of the population. No seed of any description for most of the farmers next year, and there is none to be got in the country.

I am really happy to learn that you intend to call upon our friends of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for assistance. The knowledge of the liberal disposition of the inhabitants of both Provinces had at first prompted me to take some steps in that way, but, being well aware of the many calls on the charity of the Canadians—having experienced it so often myself in favour of the flock entrusted to my care, I felt so reluctant to take any personal action of the kind that, after long and anxious thought, I had resolved to exhaust all my resources, and then to suffer with my people rather than ask for relief from abroad.

In the meantime, I cannot refrain from expressing my entire approval of your charitable determination.

I remain, sir,
Your humble servant,
† ALEX. BISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

It behooves the people of Canada to set about some organization for the relief of this distress among a class of colonists whom we expect soon to number among the population of the Dominion, and who are even now of our own people. To aid the labours of the agent or agents of the settlement who will soon make an appeal to the charity of Canadians, local committees should be formed, and aid collected in the same manner that was resorted to recently to relieve the distress of the fishermen of Nova Scotia. It is now undeniable that a great calamity has fallen upon a people who have passed through many trials and braved many dangers in founding a settlement in the wilderness, and the event should call forth tangible expressions of sympathy from their more fortunate kindred.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM GANANOQUE.

Gananoque, September 8.—The Lacrosse match played here to-day between the Pittsburg and Gananoque clubs was won by the latter in three straight games.

DESTITUTE IMMIGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir—I observe in your paper, under this heading, that there are three families of emigrants, sent out by the East London Relief and Emigration Committee, now in our city in destitute circumstances. I thought there was a St. George's Society in our city whose obligations compelled it to assist poor and destitute Englishmen coming to this country. Where is the Society? and what it is doing? Had so many families arrived here from Scotland in like circumstances, the St. Andrew's Society would have soon flown to their aid. Have we not a paid Emigration agent whose duty it is to supervise and provide for newly arrived immigrants and provide them with work? Are there no wealthy Englishmen in our city whom God has blessed in their substance, able and willing to relieve their poor, friendless countrymen and women, in this their destitute condition? The whole thing is a farce reflecting sadly on our public and social condition.

Yours, &c,
L.

Kingston, Sept. 6, 1868.

COUNTY COURT.

This Tuesday morning, at noon, the September sittings of the County Court and Quarter Sessions commenced.

G. L. Mowat, Esq., presided in absence of the County Judge, prevented by indisposition from attending, and Robert Sellars, Esq., J.P., occupied a seat upon the bench.

The following gentlemen composed the grand jury: Joseph Moore, Foreman; John Cameron, W. R. Lynn, Henry Chambers, W. Bond, John Campbell, R. Spooner, jr., Lemuel Kish, Henry Reese, J. Johnstone, Noble Scott, D. Corrigan and Joseph Welsh.

His Honour briefly addressed the grand jury, explaining the reason of his occupying the bench, and informing them that the lightness of the criminal cases on the calendar would enable them to get through their duties after a short detention.

Mr B. M. Britton informed the court that judgment in the case of the Queen vs. Donaldson, laid over from the last court, for nuisance, would be given by the chairman to-morrow morning.

Robert Anglin vs. John L. Smith—An undefended promissory note case for $162.30, principal and interest. Verdict for plaintiff. Mr Macarow for plaintiff. In this case an attachment had been laid upon the defendant's goods, and Mr B. M. Britton moved an arrest of execution on the ground that the defendant was not an absconding debtor. Objections were also raised to the validity of the note on the ground that the stamps upon it had not been properly obliterated.

Merchant's Bank vs. Ralph Jones, et. al.—An undefended case to recover the amount of a bill of exchange for $280.47, principal and interest. Verdict for plaintiff. Mr B. M. Britton for the plaintiff.

Robert Lowrey appellant, vs. Dennis Branigan respondent.—An appeal from the decision of M. P. Guess, Esq., J. P., in favour of respondent for the amount of $1 damages, and $5.10 costs, for trespass upon the land of the respondent, and cutting hay and felling trees thereon. Mr B. M. Britton for the appellant; Mr J. McIntyre for the respondent. Conviction quashed without costs.

Walter P. Sliter, charged with larceny, and sent for trial from the police court, was discharged from custody, no evidence appearing against him.

J. Gordon appellant, vs. J. Harpell respondent, trespass.—An appeal from the decision of G. W. Guess, J. P., for the amount of $2, and $13 40 costs. Conviction quashed by the court upon its merits with costs. Mr J. McIntyre for appellant; Mr R. V. Price for respondent.

The court adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE 48TH BATTALION.—An inspection of this Battalion now in camp at the Crystal Palace will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, by Lieut.-Colonel Jarvis, D.A.G.

The following are the names of the members of the 14th Battalion, Princess Wales Own, selected to represent the Battalion at Laprairie, commencing on the 13th instant, at the Grand Rifle Match:—Sergeant Wm. Bailie; Privates—M. Strachan, John Bailie, F. Werner, Thos. Essford, and — Hora.

The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles will play in the Park to-morrow evening, commencing at 4 o'clock. The following is the programme:—

Overture—Le Postillon de Lonjumeau...Adam
Quadrille—Fesh.....Faust
Selection—Huguenots.....Meyerbeer
Valse—Morgan Blatter.....Strauss
Agnus Dei (Mozart).....Godfrey
Galop—Fire of Youth.....Herrman
God Save the Queen.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PRESCOTT, AND RITUALISM.—A petition, extensively signed, has been forwarded to the Provincial Synod, from St. John's Church, Prescott, of which the Rev. Dr. Boswell is incumbent, praying such action to be taken as will suppress innovations in the ceremonies or practices of the church, and for the adoption of a canon which shall define and establish a universal mode of conducting the church services, and thereby ensure to the members thereof a continuance of that pure scriptural form of worship which has ever been observed by the church (prior to the said innovations) since the reformation.

Crimson umbrellas are used in Berlin by courageous innovators.

The Barrie *Examiner* says it is understood the offer of a seat in the Dominion Cabinet to the member for South Simcoe, T. R. Ferguson, will be accepted.

Until further orders, officers commanding corps or battalions in the 2nd Militia Brigade District will forward all official correspondence with headquarters directly through Lieut. Col. Jarvis, A. A. G, Kingston.

THE BISHOP OF RUPERT'S LAND AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

A meeting was held on Monday evening in St. George's Hall for the purpose of hearing an address from the Bishop of Rupert's Land. The Dean of Ontario presided, and after the opening prayer by the Rev. Mr Wilson, introduced the Bishop to the assembly.

The reverend gentleman in the opening portion of his address informed his hearers that having been on a visit to Moose Bay and other missions, he had determined before returning to his "wilderness home" to visit the Christian Church in Canada for the purpose of soliciting aid and sympathy for his diocese of Rupert's Land, and especially for the endowment of St. John's College at that place. Great interest, he said, was felt in the mission by all other denominations of Christians. The Wesleyans maintained five ministers there, the Presbyterians three, and the interests of the Roman Catholic Church were zealously cared for. This was the first time any appeal had been made in Canada in behalf of Rupert's Land, it having thus far been self-sustaining, while the other Western dioceses received their support from the east. He had, when in England, found existing great ignorance respecting the position and geographical extent of Rupert's Land and Moore Mission, and the same ignorance to a certain extent had been displayed in Canada. The diocese, he would inform them, was the largest in the world, and the extreme distances which separated the different missions occupied him a year and a half in visiting them, when called by the duties of his office to do so, and distances 300, 500, 700, and even so many as 3,000, miles had to be traversed. The northernmost Mission came almost within the range of the arctic circle, and the variation of the climate was in proportion. Looking at the climate, however, in a general sense, it was somewhat similar to Canada at Quebec. The work of the mission consisted of, first, that among the Indians, and secondly, that connected with the settlers. The speaker explained at some length the habits and mode of living of the Indians, and of their religion. He said that although they must be classed as heathens, yet it could hardly be said that they worshipped idols—there certainly were to be found among them small figures rudely carved in wood, but these were venerated by them rather as charms than objects of religious worship—he had seen such and had been informed that they were used sometimes at their feasts, but he did not consider that idolatry, properly so called, existed among them. They worshipped a great spirit, but this acknowledgment of the existence of a Supreme Being was of no great practical good. They had very imperfect ideas upon the subject, and nothing approaching the truth. Other spirits were supposed by them to exist, taking frequent positions in inanimate objects. Their greatest superstition was respecting their medicine men, whom they endowed with extraordinary and supernatural powers, considering all evils which happened them as resulting from the malevolence of some one or more of them, and to counteract which they would call in the aid of others of the same class. In fact, like all nations without a true knowledge of the Deity, they tolerated the most horrible cruelties. A missionary had been informed by Indians that they had put to death their nearest relatives, simply because they had become old and infirm, and unable to work or to follow the chase, and were considered as being a burden, and inconveniently "in the way." One strong superstition with them is the fear that delirious or insane persons will develope into cannibals, of which they have an extreme dread and abhorrence. Their present condition is miserable, while their hope of a future existence is very faint; and the speaker impressed upon his hearers the fact, that the tales of the Indians' firm belief in the happy hunting grounds existed only in romance, and had little of real fact to substantiate it. In sickness their spirits became prostrated, and hope appeared to forsake them, which he considered would in a measure account for the great mortality with which they were occasionally visited. The speaker gave a brief summary of the mission work from the time of the advent at Fort Garry of the Rev. Mr West in 1820 as chaplain to the Hudson Bay Company to the present time, and informed his audience of the great interest taken by Mr West in the welfare of the Indians, and of his having taken and educated two Indian lads, one of whom, under the name of Budd, was afterwards ordained, and became zealous for the spiritual welfare of his countrymen. The speaker next gave a description of the method of travel with dogs, and used by himself in visiting the 37 missions in the interior of the country, and the difficulties which had to be contended with, and the still greater hardship experienced in travelling across the plains. He gave an interesting account of the missions at Fairfield, Cumberland, Touchwood Hill, and other remote stations, the progress made at these places in the advancement of secular and christian knowledge of the people—their desire to be taught, and the almost universal anxiety displayed by them for christian knowledge; he described the offerings for that purpose given by them in kind, such as furs, fish, venison, &c., and in one instance he had received three plugs of tobacco which he considered a mark of great self-denial on the part of the donor. He detailed the number of communicants at each station, and considered that there were great causes for thankfulness. The Indians with whom there was experienced the greatest difficulty were those who were brought in frequent contact with fur-traders, whose introduction of ardent spirits had been one of the Indian's greatest curses, and presented a most formidable obstacle to the labours of the missionary. York Factory, Hudson Bay, the gentleman described as a most interesting mission, most of the Indians being christians, and the observance of family prayer a common practice among them. At the speaker's visit to Moose Mission and to Rupert's House, his examination of children previous to performing the ceremony of confirmation was most satisfactory, the responses of the youth leaving nothing to be desired. He considered the line of missions to Red River the least satisfactory from the fact, before alluded to, of the contact with traders and the introduction of whiskey. The set of distant missions at McKenzie, of which Fort Simpson was the farthest, were in a prosperous condition spiritually considered. Mr Macdonald, whose care it was, had been the means of bringing in from 120 to 200 communicants annually for the last three years. The speaker here remarked that a great deal had been done for the Indian, but much yet remained to be done, and the question arose, how was it to be accomplished? The intention was to take Indian lads, educate and prepare them for teachers, catechists and pastors, to be sent among their own people, a means which he considered would no doubt be successful. He gave a rapid glance at the Red River settlement, its climate, and population, and the spiritual condition of the people. The climate he said was similar to portions of Canada, the winter commencing about November; it was exceedingly healthy, although it had been occasionally visited by epidemics. The population he computed at 13,000, about 1,000 of whom were pure white, the other portion being Indians and half-breeds. The soil was rich, and although portions had been ploughed for 40 years without manure, it still remained fertile, and yielded excellent crops. The soil and advantages along the Assiniboine river had not been taken advantage of to any great extent, although of very considerable extent and resource. Granite stone, lime stone, coal and mineral wealth were to be found there, and the soil was exceedingly productive. The great disadvantages these stations laboured under was their isolation, being 500 miles distant from the nearest railway, and the consequent great expense of the transit of goods and the inconvenience of travel. However, the great influx of emigration to Minnesota would gradually extend its influence and would be felt by them sooner or later, and to that time they were confidently looking forward. The gentleman gave an account of the devastation of the crops last year by the grasshoppers, and the damage done that year he had been informed was far exceeded by that of the present season, he having left Rupert's Land in May last, when the eggs of the insect were just in the course of hatching. Last season the wheat crop, the most important of all produce with them, had been spared, while this year it was totally destroyed. The accounts in the newspapers he assured them were no exaggeration, and that the greatest distress must prevail. The great object, he said, which the church had in view was the building of St. John's College for the education of a number of young men, and the institution of ten parishes in Red River settlement. He apologised for the length he had kept them with his discourse, and remarked that he hardly knew when speaking upon the subject of his mission "how to put it to the audience," and concluded by soliciting their sympathy in behalf of St. John's College.

The Dean of Ontario tendered the speaker the thanks of the audience, and after the singing of a hymn by the assembly, the Bishop of Rupert's Land pronounced the benediction, and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was well attended, but not nearly as many were present as the interest of the subject might be expected to have called together. The address was attentively listened to by all present from its beginning to its close, and every one appeared deeply interested in the account given by the speaker of his large and distant but important diocese.

THE TRIAL OF WHALEN.

Ottawa, September 7.—All night it has been raining heavily, and the rain continued to fall till nearly nine o'clock. The morning is dull and gloomy, with a close oppressive feeling in the air. Round the court—beyond the witnesses, jurors, and professional men, but few are present. The doors are carefully guarded by a *posse* of the city police, and only those admitted at first who have business connection with the proceedings; the seats at the opening are therefore comparatively empty, and the officers of the court are packing in the spectators as they arrive, so as to make as much room as possible.

The Mayor, Col. Grey, and other strangers, have already taken their seats below the bench. There is a subdued bustle and movement inside of the court, but outside there is a dead silence—not a breath of air stirring to disturb the loaded atmosphere.

Col. Coffin and Mrs Coffin entered, followed immediately after by Mr O'Reilly. At twenty minutes past nine, Mr J. H. Cameron, Mr M. C. Cameron, and Mr Kenneth McKenzie, accompanied by Mr O'Farrel, came in, and all the seats at the advocates' table are filled, and the table itself begins to be covered with documents in the case. Preceded by Sheriff Powell, and the Chief-Justice makes his appearance, and after a short delay takes his seat.

The usual formalities are observed, and the names of the petit jurors called over.

The Crown Prosecutor requested the Clerk of the Court to call over the names of the witnesses against Patrick James Whalen who was quietly brought into court before it was done.

Whalen looks as pale as death as he is brought in, and has his handcuffs removed. He is dressed in a black frock-coat with light waistcoat and neck-cloth, a black beaver hat being on his head when he came into court. The same nervous motions are noticeable as on the day of the arraignment. The silence was again broken by the Clerk of the Court calling out "Patrick James Whalen," to which he answered in a loud voice, "Here sir," and stepped forward with what can be only called a strut.

On the Crown Prosecutor being about to challenge a juror,

Mr Cameron opposed this course, and insisted that the full jury must be called and put in the box before a challenge can be made.

Mr O'Reilly objected to this course.

Mr Cameron's point was sustained, and the twelve jurors were directed to be called. Alexander Hughson, being presented with the book, was challenged by the defence; Alexander Potter, by the Crown; Boucher, challenged for the prisoner; Richard Smith, Crown; Robert Smith, Crown; Thomas Mason, Crown; Lowrey Alexander, by prisoner; Robert Little, prisoner; Robert Fontaine, Crown; Hugh Hughson, by prisoner; William Pardy sworn; Robt. Hood, prisoner; Thomas Wetherby sworn; Wm. Morgan sworn; Patrick Mears, by Crown; John Cosgrove, by Crown; Wm. Rowell, by prisoner; Robert M. Brown, sworn; John Eccles, sworn; Patrick Daily, Jr., by Crown; John Wilson, Jr., sworn; W. Hodgins, by prisoner; Matthew Heron, sworn; Wm. Wilson, by prisoner; John Weatherby, by Crown; Albert Clothier, by prisoner; David Herkin, by Crown; Wm. Arthurs, by prisoner; Charles Burne, by Crown; Patrick Mannion by Crown; Jonathan Sparks, challenged for cause, by prisoner.

Mr O'Reilly said the prisoner must first exhaust peremptory challenges.

Mr J. H. Cameron said he could challenge either before or after the peremptory challenge was exhausted. He had cause, and would be prepared to show it.

His Lordship desired Mr Cameron to put his objection in writing.

Ottawa, September 7.—During the afternoon's proceedings, Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier entered the court and took seats on the bench. Hon. W. McDougall, Mr Cartier, Mr Burton, M.P., and other notabilities appeared in the throng. At the very outset of the day's proceedings it was apparent that the prisoner's counsel would make a strong fight for him, and throughout the day their vigilance and talent never slept for a moment. They made the most of every point; witnesses were thoroughly sifted, and every effort made to put the prisoner's case on the best footing. In this respect, indeed, he might well preserve the calm, quiet bearing he wore at the outset, and until the evidence for the day closed. On the other hand, it was evident from the challenging of the jury by the Crown officer, as well as his subsequent conduct of the case, that he was determined to do what he could to secure a full, fair, and impartial trial for the prisoner. Mr O'Reilly's opening address was clear, forcible, and dignified. His statement of the case was given in a manner worthy the cause which he was conducting. It was a very eloquent clever speech, as your readers may see from its perusal. It lasted over half an hour. As to the prisoner's bearing then and subsequently I have a word to say. I heard some persons remarking that his look evidenced guilt. Many times he started, and was evidently disconcerted; but I cannot see how he could have borne himself differently. Anyone placed in his position must be more or less nervous, and how one could show less agitation than he evinced I cannot see, and I am rather the more anxious to say so, because other views may go abroad. There was not much of interest in the examination of witnesses this afternoon until Lacrois was called. His evidence hardly came up to the public expectation. The defence points to the following facts as showing that Lacroix did not see the shot fired. Those facts, admitted by Lacroix, are, that he swears McGee wore a black beaver hat instead of the well known white hat; that McGee fell in running on the sidewalk, his head toward the house and his feet toward the sidewalk, while the contrary was the case; that he merely told Lapierre that he heard a shot, and nothing more; that he also told Leveque and Barnabe in gaol that he had merely heard the shot fired; that he did not see Mrs Trotter's door open at all, and he met nobody on the street at all—although the streets must have had a number of passengers returning from the House at the time. The defence intends to call a number of witnesses to prove him unworthy of belief. The Crown relies but little on the evidence of Lacroix, but whispers are mysteriously made that to-morrow's evidence will make Whalen wince. I have been led to believe that to-morrow the Crown will produce, besides Cullen and Hess, a man, who on a pretended charge of having tampered with the sentry, was placed in a cell near Whalen, and is said to have overheard important avowals. The defence in general terms asserts its ability to utterly destroy the evidence of Cullen, Hess, and Wade, as to those supposed admissions. The Crown likewise alleges that it will prove there was a conspiracy to assassinate McGee, and that Whalen was selected as the instrument to carry it out, coming to Ottawa for the purpose. Thus while the Crown counsel appears to feel fully satisfied that evidence will be produced to convict Whalen, the Counsel for the defence expect to break it down, and are equally confident that Whalen will be acquitted. Buckley and Doyle are to be called up as witnesses for the Crown to-morrow. There are said to be seven Orangemen on the jury. Mr O'Reilly justifies his challenging of Roman Catholic jurors on the ground, as he alleges, of a well-known sympathy on the part of many Roman Catholics in this neighbourhood with Whalen. The refusal of Chief Justice Richards to allow a peremptory challenge of jurors for cause, is thought by many lawyers here—among others, by Mr O'Farrell of Quebec—will furnish ample ground for an appeal for a new trial in the event of its being found necessary to do so by a verdict against the prisoner. The excitement here has very much subsided. It is thought the trial will not close until Thursday.

Mr Stewart Campbell arrived to-day. He authorizes me to say that the report that he had been insulted at a public meeting in Nova Scotia is entirely unfounded.

The preparation by the militia authorities for a Fenian raid are very complete. Such an event is considered not improbable even yet.

It is reported to-day that Lord Monck in going to leave for England in October. If the Imperial Cabinet have not by that time selected his successor, Sir Charles Wyndham, commander of the forces in Canada, will, I understand, be appointed administrator of the Government of the Dominion until Lord Monck's successor is named.

Mr C. J. Brydges arrived to-day. Among others now at the capital are the Hon. C. Dunkin, Col. Gray, Dr. Tupper, Messrs F. Barton, S. Fleming and Livery.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ottawa, September 8.

The first witness examined was Constable Jordan of the city police, who proved to having seen the witness Lacroix on his way home at the time of the murder.

The prisoner Buckley testified to having seen Whalen in the House that night, but his evidence was very shaky, and looked upon as unreliable.

The witness Roy proved Whalen to have been in the gallery with a pistol in his pocket, and to having made a note of the prisoner's conduct on the night in question.

The next witness, Mr Storr, also proved the prisoner to have been in the gallery on the night of the murder, and when Mr McGee made the remark about Dr. Tupper being attacked in his absence, the prisoner raised his head in a threatening manner. He also proved his having been repeatedly about the House, and frequently at the entrance to the Lobby, where Buckley stood as a messenger. He was seen at the back of the Senate Gallery just before the House closed, and during the evening he was seen in the company of three other men, whose appearance and actions witness did not like, and he complained to the doorkeeper that such suspicious looking characters should not be allowed to enter the house. Taken altogether Mr Storr's evidence will go far towards establishing the prisoner's guilt.

Constable Pouard testified to the correctness of the movements of Lacroix as sworn to by himself (Lacroix) immediately after the murder, and as to his being too frightened to come forward and give information to the authorities of what he had seen.

The trial will probably last until Thursday evening, as only about half the witnesses for the Crown have yet been examined.

The manufacture of Liebig's "extractum carnis," or extract of meat, is extensively carried on at Montevideo. The shipments during the last year, mostly to Europe, reached about 100 tons. The British navy uses a good deal.

In the Belle river tragedy, the coroner's jury have returned a verdict charging Moses Robarsh with the murder of the Van Orden family and the subsequent incendiarism, and also Charles S. Chisholm with being the instigator of the horrid crime.

ABDUCTION.—A singular act of spite was perpetrated in the city a few days since, the victim being Mr Aaron Sayman, the well-known proprietor of the Hamilton Museum and Hoop-skirt and Umbrella Hospital, located in the portable villa on wheels, at the corner of King and Catharine streets. Recently Mr Sayman, who was a widower, determined to bring light and gladness into his lonely household by the introduction of a new connubial partner. The happy union had only been consummated, when a second woman, who had kept an eye on Mr Sayman's estate, appeared on the scene, and made much ado, professing to feel the despair of slighted affections. The damage, however, was beyond repair, and the afflicted one could obtain no reparation which the law would justify. Vengeance found a lodging in her breast, and she resolved upon a course which would bring equal sorrow upon the object of her affections. Awaiting a favourable opportunity, when Mr Sayman was absent for a promenade with his chosen bride, the disappointed woman entered the "sleeping car" and abducted the first-born of her victim, a bright lad of eleven years of age. Mr Sayman has made great efforts to recover the lad, and succeeded in tracing him to Caledonia, where he was taken into a waggon, and it is supposed that the woman continued from there to the United States. We are further informed that the lad was plied with liquor before being taken from his father's residence. Mr Sayman is greatly distressed by the occurrence.—*Hamilton Times.*

DEATH OF COLONEL PLAYFAIR.—It is our painful duty, this week, to announce the death of one of the most aged and respected citizens of this county—Colonel A. W. Playfair. This took place very suddenly at his residence at Playfairville, on Tuesday last, when the sad event was little expected. He was born in the year 1790, in England, of Scottish ancestry, and came to this country at or before the breaking out of the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, and has lived in this section most of the time since. At the time of his death he was 78 years of age—a veteran in years as well as in war.—*Perth Courier.*

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Cape Vincent, on the 14th April, 1868, by Nathan S. Whiting, Rector of St. John's Church, Andrew Agnew, to Eliza Jane Lindsay, both of Kingston.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, on Tuesday, 8th inst., by the Rev. Father Gauthier, Joseph Ryan, Esq., to Mary Helena Collins, niece of Mrs Macnamin, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 7th inst., William Muckleston Loucks, aged three years and nine months, eldest son of the Rev. E. Loucks, Rector of Williamsburg.

REMOVAL.

AS we intend Removing early next month to that spacious and elegant shop at present occupied by George Offord & Co., known as "Marble Block," we beg to advise that during the remainder of this month we will sell our entire stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods at unprecedentedly low prices.

A call respectfully solicited. Note the place.

JOHNSTON & KING,

Corner Princess and Montreal-sts.

August 14.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT GREENFIELD'S

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT GREENFIELD'S

New Fall and Winter Goods

AT GREENFIELD'S

A PRICE LIST of the above Goods will appear shortly, which will show to our Customers and the public in general that

GREENFIELD'S

LIVERPOOL HOUSE

is the place to buy the

CHEAPEST GOODS

in the City.

JAS. GREENFIELD.

September 8.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT THE

OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

R. WADDELL & Co.

are now receiving and opening out their

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Kingston, August 21, 1868.

LARGE ARRIVALS

OF

NEW AUTUMN GOODS

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Waddell

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 19th August.

The Daily News

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, Sept. 7.—Mr Murphy,