It was something like the rapping I heard that night. This made me confident it was my son. I didn't take a light with me when I went first to the hall. I did not hear a noise as of a latch-key fitting into the lock. There was a little brass bolt on the hall door which could not be opened by the latch-key, and this could be held by a catch. Sometimes the door was locked as well as bolted. I remember after I let Dr. Robitaille in, I bolted the brass bolt, and then went back to the dining-room, but do not know whether the door was also locked. The door from the dining-room into the hall was just beside the hall door, so that when the hall door was opened it closed up the door leading into the dining-room. When I opened the door the first time I saw no one at the door, and no one entered. I closed the door, and then looked up stairs to see if anyone had passed, but saw no one. It was the first time I opened the door that I saw the flash.

The Chief Justice—I understood it was the second time.

Mr Hillyard Cameron—So did I.

Witness—The noise was the first time.

Mr Hillyard Cameron—Then we misunderstood you, and will make the correction.

Witness—I had no light the first time, but had one upon opening the door the second time; when I saw the man I immediately closed it; I did not hear my son calling me, nor on either occasion did I hear any steps as of a man running away; the couch where I was lying was in the rear of the dining-room, near the window, so that there was a distance of twenty or thirty feet from it to the hall door; there is no gateway from Sparks street near my house, nor any gateway for some distance up the street; I did not look into the street when I opened the door first, nor did I see anyone on the opposite side.

To Mr O'Reilly—The bar had been closed on the night the prisoner came in and asked for a glass of wine.

George H. Perry sworn—I am a civil engineer and surveyor. I traced the plan now produced from actual surveys. (Witness gave the distance from the Parliament House to Mrs Trotter's and other points in the city. In reply to Mr Hillyard Cameron, he said the distance from Mrs Trotter's door to the opposite corner of O'Connor and Sparks street is about 120 feet, and from the same corner to the door of the Public Works Department, about 576 feet).

Michael McCarthy sworn—I hold the position of chief messenger in the House of Commons. I paid no particular attention to the time the House adjourned the night Mr McGee was murdered. I proceeded home after the adjournment by the west side of the Parliament House square, and then along Wellington street to the corner at the Scotch Church, up which street I turned to my own house on Sparks street. I heard no noise whatever—no shot or other noise.

To Mr Hillyard Cameron—I met no person and heard no noise from the time of leaving the Parliament House till I got to my own door.

To the Chief Justice—I heard no person coming after me.

Dr. McGillivray sworn—I was called upon to visit Mrs Trotter's about half-past two on the morning of the 7th April last. I hastened there as fast as possible, and on reaching the place I found the body of Mr McGee lying on the sidewalk. It lay obliquely across the sidewalk with its head to the east. Blood flowed from the head along the sidewalk to the street. The feet were near the door, two or three feet from the door-sill. The left arm was extended at right angles with the body. On the hand was a glove, and the glove of the right hand was lying on the sidewalk very near the left hand. The body was quite warm. The blood appeared to be quite fresh. I looked to see if there was any wound. I examined the pulse and found that he was quite dead. After the coroner came I examined the body and found a wound immediately on the right of the spinal column. I made an examination of the door and found a ball in it about two inches from the jamb. It had entered the door obliquely towards the lock, a few inches above the latch-key hole. There was a latch-key in the door and another key suspending from it. The door was spattered with blood. In the hall inside I picked up portions of three artificial incisor teeth and the stump of a cigar near them. I saw spots of blood on the surbase in the hall, but cannot recollect whether there were any marks of blood on the wall inside; I made an autopsy of the body some time afterwards, assisted by Dr. Wolfe, and I entertained beyond all doubt that the cause of death was this gun-shot wound, entering at the back of the neck and coming out through the mouth; the bullet I found in the door, I gave to Dr. Van Courtland.

Dr. Van Courtland sworn—I am a coroner and also a surgeon; was called to Mrs Trotter's to view the body of Mr McGee on the morning of the 7th April; I heard the evidence of Dr. McGillivray as to the position of the body; it is correct in every particular; I noticed a wound on the right of the neck when the body was turned over; in my opinion it was a pistol shot wound which had produced death almost instantaneously; a bullet was handed to me by Dr McGillivray at the instance of the Court; I afterwards handed it to detective O'Neil, after marking it.

Robt. McFarlane sworn—I am a member of the House of Commons; I remember the night of the 6th of April last; the House was debating that night the question of the recall of Dr. Tupper from England. I knew Mr Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who was a member of the House of Commons representing Montreal west. He addressed the House that night on that question. I recollect the particular passage in his speech in which he spoke about "striking under the belt." The debate was on the motion of Dr. Parker for the recall of Dr. Tupper. Mr McGee was speaking of Tupper being in England, and of the unmanly and unfair attack which was being made upon him when he was not present to defend himself; he said "it was unfair to strike under the belt." He appeared to be in excellent spirits that night, and addressed the House with a good deal of fire and eloquence. I think it was about eleven o'clock when he addressed the House, and he must have spoken nearly two hours. I think it was about five or eight minutes after two when the House adjourned, and a quarter after when Mr McGee and I left. I saw Sir John A. Macdonald in the wardrobe and also Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Mr Galt. The two latter went out on the east side of our chamber while Mr McGee and I went down the west side past the post office and out through the main entrance. Mr McGee leaned on my arm and we went together to the corner of Sparks and Metcalfe streets. We parted there and I went to my lodgings across Sapper's bridge, in lower town. At the corner of Sparks street I stopped to allow Mr McGee to pass in front of me, and just then I saw some persons behind us. I noticed one of them was John Buckley, but do not remember seeing Patrick. I heard some conversation when I crossed over to the Ontario Bank, where Sir George E. Cartier and Mr Galt were just at the time Mr McGee was at Hunton's corner, on Sparks street. When Mr McGee left me, Buckley and the others who were following immediately after entered into conversation with him. Mr Galt and Sir G. E. Cartier were then at the corner, at Isaac's hardware store, opposite the Ontario Bank. I looked back, thinking Mr Galt was going my way, and then I heard Buckley's voice speaking at Hunton's corner. Something was said about morning. Near the Sapper's bridge I overtook Mr Lapum, member of the House of Commons, and we went together across the bridge. I noticed no person else on the street at that time. I saw Mr McGee next morning about a quarter to eight at Mrs Trotter's, he was then dead.

Cross-examined by Mr Cameron—I heard nothing of the shot; when I was about at the Russell House I heard a noise; on leaving the Parliament House I saw no one about the door; there was no carriage there; I met a carriage at Sapper's bridge which I think was Buckley's coming back after leaving Sir John A. Macdonald at home; we were about the last to leave the Parliament House, and I saw no person walking across the grounds either on the east or the west side. Mr Galt and Sir George E. Cartier went down the middle walk in front of us, and crossed Medcalfe street at Notman's gallery and went down the east side of Metcalfe street, while we went down the west side; there might have been others in the neighbourhood, but I did not see them; I saw Sir John A. Macdonald in the wardrobe putting on his coat; after that Mr McGee insisted on my going to the restaurant to get a cigar, and I went but I do not think we were three minutes; we did not sit down or stop to talk.

Dr. McGillivray re-called—In my opinion the wound that produced death was caused by a pistol ball.

John Rogers sworn—I recollect the morning of the 7th April. I was then sub-foreman working in the *Times* office. I heard a pistol shot that night, and soon after young Trotter came into the office and I said there was a man lying shot at his mother's door. I went down stairs and across the street and found Mr McGee apparently dead. When we got to the *Times* office door the inmates of Mrs Trotter's were out, one of them holding a light; they were around the body when we got there. Some of the hands went for a Coroner and I went to summon Dr. McGillivray.

Jean Baptiste Lacroix sworn, said—I live in Ottawa on Grey Nun street in the lower town; on Monday night I went to the Chaudiere, and came back about half past one that night; I came from the upper town to the lower town, taking the street along in front of the Parliament buildings; when near the buildings I took the street at right angles. (Witness here requested an interpreter, but the defence objected. After some further questions, it became evident that witness did not understand English well enough to answer intelligently, and Mr G. H. Macaulay, private secretary to Mr Speaker Cockburn, was sworn as interpreter.) I left Wellington street by the left side of Cross street, going down; there was a fence at that corner, and houses near the fence, about a quarter of an acre fence. Before coming to the House I saw a man with a hat on his head; he was going up the street towards the Chaudiere; he appeared to be going to the door opposite the telegraph post; when I saw him first the man was from 12 to 15 yards from the door; saw another person from 17 to 18 yards from the person I first saw; both the men I saw were on the same side of the street, and both on the side opposite to me; both were going in the same direction; I saw a man who had light pants, dark coat and cap, following the man I first saw with the hat; they might have been from four to seven feet apart; the man in the rear left the sidewalk, went into the street, and came behind the man on the sidewalk; the first man appeared to me to be trying to open the door at which he stood, when the shot was fired; the second man held out his hand and fired when behind the first man; I was confused and gave a jump; the first man fell down head first on the sidewalk (here the witness fell down to show how it occurred); the second man returned by about the same course he took in coming and struck against the smaller of two posts there on the same side of the street; he exclaimed "Jesus!" he then went on the sidewalk and went a little further into a gate or archway; I was at this time standing in the doorway of a brick house nearly opposite Trotter's, and nearer the Sapper's bridge than Chaudiere falls direction; I was standing close to a brick house, and when I saw this I started and went home, being too much frightened to cross over before the man wheeled and struck the post and went into an archway; he was only 7 or 8 yards from me; I could see his face distinctly; do not know whether he saw me or not, but think he did not; saw him subsequently in the office of the gaol; he was dressed with white pants, black vest, black coat, and dark cap. That is the man that fired the shot; he is the prisoner, and I recognise him now. I did not say anything about what I saw that night, for I did not know if the man was dead or not; next morning I spent a short time working about my house, and then went to Lafleur's, on the Flats, near a small bridge that crossed the creek; I then went to work a day at Harris's, where they were sawing lumber, below the Chaudiere bridge; also worked at the rapids, nine miles from the bridge; an officer came and brought me here after I was taken before the magistrate; the first time I went to the Dachaine rapids I was brought before the magistrate, five or six days after the murder. When brought before the magistrate, as I was twice, I did not expect to receive anything for it; I never, that I recollect, saw the man that fired the shot until I saw him that night, and from that time until I saw him in gaol, I did not see him anywhere; the last time I allude to as seeing him, I identified him; the first time I identified the prisoner in gaol, the Sheriff and between thirteen and fifteen persons were present.

Cross-examined by Mr J. H. Cameron—I had been in town seven to ten days since I came from Rigiwa, about 35 leagues off; I am a married man; my wife is here; came with me here; I had been in Ottawa before, being occasionally in Ottawa and neighbourhood working for the past 16 years; have been in Ottawa or neighbourhood every year during these 16 years; know Ottawa well, but do not know the names of the streets; I left my brother-in-law's on the afternoon of the day of the murder; left alone and went straight to the Chaudiere to get a house; did not succeed that night; I was with several people; do not know their names; I know one of the men I was with that afternoon; do not know his name; cannot tell any of their names; until half-past one o'clock that morning I was asking for work and looking for a house; cannot tell a single name of those I asked for a house on that occasion; I recollect asking Baldy and also Eddy that day; took my dinner in the afternoon; cannot recollect the time I took supper; up to the time I left Chaudiere Flats do not recollect their names; I did not see any clock or watch in the last house I was in before leaving the village; as I passed my uncle's door I asked him the time, and he said it was on to half-past one a.m.; after I left my uncle and until I got to the Parliament Buildings I saw no one on the street; I saw some men on the hill in front of the Parliament Buildings apparently standing still; that was at the west wing, and opposite that I turned down the street; did not stop at the corner of that street and Spark street; cannot say what time elapsed before I saw the men on the opposite side of the street; the man in front had a black beaver hat; the one in rear had a black fur cap; I did not stop walking before I saw the first man, but when I heard the shot fired I stopped and hid myself in the doorway; I did not stop till the shot was fired; I was a little past the man when the shot was fired; up to that time I had not noticed the faces of either men; never noticed the face of the man shot; the doorway into which I went was closed; I put my back close to the door and looked to the opposite side of the street; I was about fifteen yards farther towards the Sappers' bridge than they were; when the man fired the shot he turned round and walked off very fast, without running; he turned on the side path about ten feet nearer the Sappers' bridge than I was; never had an opportunity before that of seeing his face; I had none that night; I was still in the doorway until the man disappeared in the archway, and I remained from three to five minutes standing in the porchway; was too much frightened to go and see the man who had fallen; after he was shot the man fell on the sidewalk, with his head towards the door; from where I stood I could see quite plainly the door the persons were trying to get in; did not see the door opened while I stayed opposite; it might have been opened; I had my feet on the first step of the door; when I was going home I met a man in St Parent street; met no carriage and horses that I recollect; do not know Russell's hotel; saw nobody when I got home except those in the house; said nothing to them that night or next morning; I think it was on the following Wednesday I spoke of the murder first; did not hear a reward spoken of that day; cannot state the time I first heard it; heard some say it was a large, and some say a small reward; I didn't know which it was; I spoke with Lapierre of the late Mr McGee, and that a reward was offered; the conversation occurred on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday, I can't positively state which; think it was Wednesday; Lapierre told me of the death first; do not recollect Lapierre saying anything to me of the reward. (Mr J. H. Cameron repeated the last question, and witness said he had no recollection of Lapierre saying anything about the reward at all.) Lapierre told me about the murder; I told him I had heard a pistol shot when I was in Upper Town. I merely told Lapierre that I had heard the shot fired. We then separated. Did not see Lapierre again until I was first brought before a magistrate. After speaking with Lapierre, I told nobody about the matter till Pinard came to me. Did not tell Paul Leveque and a man named Barnaby in the gaol that I did not see the shot fired, but merely heard it. I may have said it and I may not. Did not tell any one I saw the shot fired until I showed Pinard the place. I told Lapierre I heard the shots fired and was very much frightened. I may have told Pinard I saw the shot fired. It was in a house in the flats, rented from Lafleur, that the last conversation alluded to occurred. Pinard asked me to show him the place where the murder was committed. When I was taken to the gaol first, they took me upstairs into the corridor where prisoner was. I saw him in his cell; prisoner was in his shirt sleeves; there were the prisoner and other persons who accompanied him; there was nobody but one person in the cell and he had no coat on; did not say that I could not recognize him, but that it was difficult to recognize him in his state. I asked to dress him in the same clothes as on the night of the murder. I said that it was difficult to recognize a man without all his clothes on; I recognized the face of the man; I always asked to see him in the same clothes and in the shape that he was on that evening; I can't say who drew my attention to the man; it might have been the governor of the gaol or the Sheriff; it was an elderly man; I did not know at the time who it was, but I have found out since it was the governor of the gaol. He took me in gaol and asked me to look outside the cells and see if the man was there. I went out and said it was difficult to recognize the man without his clothes on; about mid-day I was shown the man dressed; he had on the same clothes as on the night I saw him; it was not because of his having on the clothes that I had already recognized him; I had already recognized him by his walk and appearance; I did not acknowledge that I did not recognize him when he had his coat off because I did not like to admit to anything about it; the cause and the effect I experienced both on the night of the murder and in the gaol.

Q—Have you said that if Whalen was hung you would receive a large sum of money?

A—No, certainly not. He continued: I have been three times to the gaol to see the prisoners, and have been there ever since, and have never told anything to that effect to any person.

Re-examined by Mr O'Reilly.

Q—When did you see the man at Chaudiere last, of whom you got your house which you lately moved into?

A—I saw the man on Monday, and he promised to let me move in as soon as possible.

Q—When did you move into the house?

A—On Saturday, he said he would let me have the house; if not, I should have another.

Q—What is his name?

A—Lafleur.

Q—Did you see him on Monday?

A—Yes, I did. Lafleur told me that if I could not have that house I could have another on Monday. I was engaged in looking for a house. The Chaudiere mills were not in full work. I did not tell Lapierre about the murder, because the man keeps a tavern, was busy and was moving about. In addition, I was not obliged to tell Lapierre anything. I did tell him that I had been frightened in the Upper Town, and had heard a shot; I did not go to any magistrate's to inquire anything about the murder; the officer Pinard came and brought me to the police office; I did not go anywhere to see about it, and did not take any trouble about it; I left word at the house if I was wanted, where I was to be found; I made no statement of the things; I had arranged to work for my livelihood, and I troubled myself nothing more about it; previous to seeing him in gaol, I remembered perfectly well the clothes the murderer wore; the officer put me in the corridor, and asked me to see if I could recognize the man; why I asked the clothes to be put on was just to be satisfied in my conscience that it was him; nobody ever promised any money or reward for any evidence touching this matter; when I came down with Pinard I showed him the place where the thing happened, and showed him also how it all took place. I showed him the post Whalen ran against, and I showed him how Whalen came up, and how the thing was done. I do not know this Brown. The prisoners in the gaol used to ask me questions, and bothered me so I used to go away and leave them.

Sir Geo. E. Cartier was next sworn, and said—I remember the adjournment of the House on the 6th of April or the morning of the 7th of April. It was between one and two o'clock in the morning. I saw Mr McGee when going out of the House. He had his over-coat on and was smoking a cigar. I was walking in the wardrobe passage. Mr McGee asked me if I was not coming out. I said, no, I am waiting for Mr Galt. When Mr Galt came we went out to go home. We went down Metcalfe street. I lost sight of Mr McGee, as there were four or five persons in front of me going down the road. I left Mr McGee in the corridor. I went out by the front entrance and walked straight to Metcalfe street; having reached Metcalfe street, we stopped walking so quickly, as persons were ahead of us. We went that way as far as Sparks street, where I crossed to the opposite side of Sparks street and stopped a moment or two in conversation. I then went home; I walked home quickly. On the way going home I went on the opposite side of Metcalfe street, and heard no shot fired. I passed Buckley's stables to reach my lodgings in Maria street.

By Mr J. H. Cameron—I lost sight of Mr McGeen in the corridor; I do not remember how the parties in front of me separated.

The court then adjourned till Tuesday at nine o'clock.

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The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

There could be little doubt but that the violent and seditious language used by Attorney General Wilkins in the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia would attract the attention of the authorities superior to Mr Wilkins. The Lieutenant Governor, it appears, at once put himself in communication with the Attorney General, and inquired whether the disloyal sentiments attributed to him in the published reports of his speech were correct. The Attorney General, in reply to Governor Doyle, protests that he is incapable of entertaining sentiments of disloyalty, and that his speech, as published by the official reporter, will be found entirely free from disaffection. Mr Wilkins still persists in his letter, however, that if the restoration of Nova Scotia to her former status as a separate colony be refused, then the political system of any other civilized country would be preferable to the constitution provided by Confederation.

By this it will be seen that Mr Wilkins' case is little, if at all, mended. His fanatical opposition to Confederation carries him beyond all bounds, and must serve to disgust the people of Nova Scotia with their Attorney General. We believe he does not carry a majority of the people of Nova Scotia with him in his efforts to obtain repeal, and we are confident that his present course in the main will be disapproved. Impartial accounts state that there is really much apathy among the people of Nova Scotia as to the question of repeal. The agitation is confined to a few excitable and notoriety-seeking men like the Attorney General and the members of the legislature elected at a time of great popular prejudice. The General Government, no doubt, will proceed very slowly and cautiously, and will wait to see the course and effect of another session of the Dominion Parliament before it resorts to any material interference. Attorney General Wilkins, however, is certainly acting in a manner to provoke such interference, and he could only have himself to blame should the Governor resort to a dissolution of the House. Probably this course will not be necessary if Mr Wilkins only moderates his temper; but it would be fully justifiable for the Governor to take the sense of the people on the question should Mr Wilkins continue to exaggerate and preach treason in the manner that he has done. There are legitimate means by which the Governor could rid himself of so objectionable an adviser.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH.—About one o'clock on Wednesday morning a vacant house belonging to Patrick Quinn in this village was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was wholely consumed, as well as the dwelling house belonging to Richard Howard, and occupied by himself and his son-in-law, George McCaulay with their families. The wind was blowing very fiercely at the time, which caused the fire to spread so rapidly that the inmates of Mr Howard's house had barely time to save themselves and children before the house was enveloped in flames. The neighbours seeing no chance of saving those buildings, set themselves to work with a good will to save the houses east and west, also belonging to Mr Howard. In this they were well assisted by the rain, which at this time fell in torrents, but the heat from the burning mass was so great that a rough-cast dwelling on the east side was on fire several times and only saved through a good deal of exertion. The origin of the fire is very mysterious, the more so, the last tenants having left the day previous; the fire also commenced in a part of the house vacant for some time. The building is insured for $1,200, which is said to be above the value. The house destroyed belonging to Mr Howard was insured for $500. So certain are the neighbours that this fire was the work of an incendiary, that they have decided to demand a Coroner's investigation into the matter.

"Patent Medicine" Helmbold has just paid $70,000 for two hotels at Long Branch.

A line of six steamships will commence running between Savannah and Liverpool in November.

The Italian Government is increasing the numbers of its military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

The New York *Times* states that some of the leading publishers have lost on every book published within a year.

Northern capitalists have bought seventeen hundred acres of land near Wilmington, N. C., for grape cultivation.

Regimental paymasters are about to be done away with in the British army. Captains of Companies will receive the funds from a district paymaster—a new official.

United States marine returns give 15,942 sailing vessels, 2,942 steamers; tonnage, 310,926,691; unrigged vessels, 4,751.

A letter from the Home Office to the Mayor of Birmingham states that the writs for the general election will be issued "in all probability early in November."

Parish flower-shows are now widely diffused in London. The annual flower show of the Society for Promoting Window Gardening was held at Dead's Yard, close to Westminster Abbey.

Coal of the best quality sells at New Brunswick mines for a dollar and sixty cents a ton, loaded upon vessels. Inferior quality brings only fifty cents.

A great many store cattle, says the Sherbrooke *Gazette*, principally north of this town, have been taken across the line to supply the demand among the farmers of New England.

In the Zoological Gardens, London, the animals suffered extremely this season from heat; the Siberian bears particularly. Immense blocks of ice were placed in their dens for them to lick.

Mr Percy Matthew Dove, manager and actuary of the Royal Insurance Company from its foundation, died on Monday the 24th ult. He lived to see the office attain an annual revenue exceeding £800,000.

"Trodden Down" is the name of the latest Irish Drama. A Fenian is the hero, and during the play he escapes from prison seventeen times, slaughters about fifty "soupers" in red flannel, and, of course, secures "liberty" for Ireland.

The Illinois State geologist happened to stray into an Indiana city with his bag of stone-breaking tools, and was promptly lugged off to the station-house by the police as a burglar.

The great poets have all found a local habitation in New York. Walter Scott makes horse shoes in Elm street; Robert Burns discounts notes in Broadway; Byron sticks to his last in West Broadway; Milton is a carpenter; and Mr Homer runs with a steamer, and helps to put out fires.

The great bridge and viaduct over the Mersey at Runcorn is now complete, and there now only remains to be completed the embankment on the Lancashire side of the river, to be formed of about 65,000 cubic yards, of which about 35,000 yards will be carried over the bridge from the Cheshire side.

A conference of ministers and lay representatives of the various societies of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian), is now holding its annual session in Salford, England. London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham and twenty-four other places in Great Britain besides Manchester are represented.

An old lady on a steamboat observed two men pumping up water to wash the deck, and the Captain being near, she accosted him as follows: "Well, Captain, got a well aboard, eh?" "Yes, ma'am, always carry one," said the polite Captain. "Well, that's clever. I always disliked this nasty river water, especially in dog days."

COUNTY COURT.

Wednesday.—The Court resumed business this morning at ten o'clock. John Rattan, Esq., J. P., occupied a seat on the bench with his Honour, G. L. Mowat, Esq.

Simpson vs. *Tracey et al*—An action to recover the amount of two promissory notes for $106:48, and $153:88 respectively, interest and costs included. Undefended. Verdict for the plaintiff. Mr R. V. Price for plaintiff.

U.C. Bank vs. *Wm. Bathurst*—An undefended action to recover $161:99, the amount of a promissory note, interest and costs included. Verdict for plaintiff. Mr R. V. Price for plaintiff.

Simpson vs. *Tracey, et al*—An undefended promissory note case for $259:80, interest and costs included. Verdict for plaintiff. Mr R. V. Price for plaintiff.

Jamieson vs. *Romeogh*—An undefended action to recover the amount of a bill of exchange for $196,44, interest and costs included. Verdict for plaintiff. Mr R. V. Price for plaintiff.

May vs *Garrett, et al*—An undefended action to recover the amount of three bills of exchange for the united amount of $268:59, including interest and costs. Verdict for plaintiff Mr R. V. Price for plaintiff.

R. C. Bank vs *Lashley*—An undefended promissory note case for $304:62, interest and costs included. Verdict for plaintiff. Mr Rogers for plaintiff.

Shultz and Sheldon, New York, vs. *Nelligan*—An undefended suit for balance of account amounting to $212:13, American currency. Verdict for plaintiff for the amount (being reduced to Canadian currency, $152:64). Mr F. Draper for plaintiff.

His Honour, the County Judge, W. G. Draper, Esq., assumed the duties of his office, and took his seat on the Bench at 12 o'clock. R. M. Rose, Esq., J.P., occupied a seat upon the Bench.

Mr R. V. Price prayed the judgment of the Court in the case of Donaldson for nuisance, a motion for a new trial at the last Court having been refused. A fine of $5 with costs or one month in gaol was imposed upon Donaldson, who was also ordered to abate the nuisance forthwith.

Thomas McConnell et al, appellants, vs. *Nathaniel Smith, respondent*—An appeal from the conviction of M. P. Guess, Esq., J P., for trespass by the appellants on the lands of respondent, and cutting hay thereon, for which the appellants were fined $2 each and costs. A right of title to the property was the gist of this case, Smith claiming having purchased the property from his brother-in-law, James Shannon, while McConnell denied that person's right to sell it, and consequently the right of Smith to the land. A suit in Chancery has been filed by McConnell upon the matter of the title. After the examination as witness of Nathaniel Smith, his Honour said that there was no need of the case going to the jury or other witnesses being called as there was clearly a dispute of title, the witness having acknowledged to having taken out a writ of ejectment against McConnell, and the trespass could not be committed by McConnell until the land was proved to be Smith's. His Honour therefore at once quashed the conviction with costs. Mr R V. Price for appellants, and Mr Macdonald for the respondent.

Thomas McConnell et al, appellants vs. *Sylvester Smith, respondent*—A precisely similar case, the decision of the bench being the same.

His Honour, Judge Draper, remarked that it was a matter of notoriety that cases of decision by Mr Guess, in which he had no business whatever to adjudicate, were repeatedly coming up for appeal, and he considered that it was a pity that that person's name was not struck off the commission of magistrates.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

Lookout Mountain, in Tennessee, is crumbling to pieces, and the surrounding inhabitants, fearful of harm, are flocking to Chattanooga for safety. A piece weighing five hundred tons was detached from the top of the mountain the other day.

A party of surveyors has discovered very extensive ruins on the banks of the Little Colorado River. They extend along the river for many miles. Some of the walls of the buildings still stand six or eight feet high. The streets can be traced for miles. The old canals can be plainly seen. The ground is strewed with curious crockery.

The recent visit of the Orleanist Princes to Geneva, Switzerland, caused the French government some uneasiness, so quite a small army of secret agents were despatched to watch and report every movement.

Kincardine, September 8.—Salt was struck here yesterday at the depth of 895 feet, being over a hundred feet nearer the surface than at Goderich. They drilled through thirteen feet eight inches of solid salt. From two ordinary glasses of the brine, one and a half glasses of pure white salt, the same in quantity as at Goderich, was produced. There is a good deal of excitement in town to-day, and the company are much elated with the success of their enterprise.

A French ship, the Prophete, lately arrived at Havre from Vera Cruz with a cargo of false hair only. It consists principally of Indian scalps, which, as trophies of their own gallantry and that of their ancestors, were hidden when the French went to Mexico. It is said that the hair is nearly all black, and it is exceedingly filthy and offensive to the senses, but it will be cleaned and purified and become very soft and glossy.

A very unusual occurrence is recorded in Europe this summer. This is, that the weather there has been hotter than upon this continent. At the same time the curious fact is reported that the temperature has been higher in Montreal than in New Orleans. In most parts of Europe the weather has been extremely and unusually hot, and particularly in France and England. On one day in July the glass showed a temperature of one hundred and twelve degrees on Wimbledon Common, in the vicinity of London, and it is stated to be the fact, and there is no good cause for doubting it.

ARREST OF A FRENCH GENERAL AS A FENIAN—On Wednesday morning Monsieur T. Corbet, Major-General in the French Imperial Army, and officer of the Legion of Honour, was arrested at Tivoli, near Cork, as a Fenian by the police of that district. M. Corbet had only arrived from France a few days before, on a visit to his grand-nephew, Mr Lyons, of Maryfield, and on the above morning, at a rather early hour, went to visit a lady residing at Tivoli. M. Corbet's acquaintance with the English language is not extensive, and the stupid servant who opened the door at his call, being unable to understand the idiom in which he inquired for her mistress, as well as being startled at his foreign appearance, thought he was a Fenian, and straightway caused information to be given to the police, who hurried to the spot and took M. Corbet into custody, and proceeded, notwithstanding his indignant remonstrances, to search his person. M. Corbet repeatedly requested that the lady might be called down stairs, when his real character would be at once established, but both police and servant refused to comply with the request, notwithstanding that when searched papers fully proving both his identity and rank were found upon him. After a detention in the hall of the house for upwards of an hour, the police were about to convey him to prison, when, fortunately, the lady herself appeared, and satisfied the suspicions of the police, who thereupon set their prisoner at liberty. General Corbet is highly incensed at the indignity put upon him.

THE NOVEL STYLE OF NOVEL READER.—Husband (old style question.)—"What I dipping into the third volume to see if every one is married?" Wife new style of answer)—"Oh, they were married in the first volume. I only wanted to see if it was really her husband who poisoned her."

MR BLANCHARD UNSEATED.

Halifax, September 7.—The committee appointed to try the validity of Hiram Blanchard's election to a seat in the Provincial Legislature reported this afternoon. They decided that the Sheriff acted illegally in regard to the electoral lists, and upon this ground, and upon the partly proven refusal of a presiding officer to put the bribery oath, declare the election void. Mr Blanchard made a farewell speech, calling upon the members to regard their duty as subjects of Britain, and throwing aside all lower feeling, bend their energies to the consolidation of British power on this continent. His remarks elicited considerable feeling among moderate men in the House. Outside of the House the report is regarded as gross outrage.

A NEW FORAGE CROP.

Messrs J. Carter & Co. write to the *Times* as follows:—"For the information of your readers who are inundating us with letters asking for the best method of cultivation of prairie grass, we herewith give you the result of our own experience, which we trust you will find space for. The Australian prairie grass should be sown during this month and September in drills, say 12 to 18 inches apart, as with lucerne, the land being clean at the time of sowing. The plant is a perennial, and it is very desirable that sufficient space be left between the rows to admit of periodical and thorough cleansing from weeds. It should be sown alone, in preference to a mixed crop; in fact, its particularly robust and quick growth would have the effect of choking a plant of weaker nature that might be sown with it. If the crop is required for early feed it should be cut as often as possible, or kept well fed off; indeed, the great secret of its successful cultivation for this purpose consists in not allowing the crop to ripen, as by that means the plant is very much exhausted and the active growth is for a time destroyed. Should, however, the farmer desire to grow a crop for hay it may be cut when full grown, and will be found a valuable addition to the ordinary dry feeding stuffs; but, as we have before stated, its free habit of growth in cold weather and fine qualities especially recommend it to the notice of agriculturists as adapted to supply the almost universal want now experienced."

The London *Jewish Chronicle* is surprised to see that no Jew "appears on the list of managers of the National Life Boat Institution," and calls upon the Jews of England to give a life boat to their country, "for the sake of your country that owes so much to her sailors; for the sake of your faith, which teaches you the value of human life."

A mammoth camp-meeting of coloured people is in progress at Media, Delaware county, Penn. Over ten thousand people are said to be in attendance. The general feeling about such institutions may be gathered from the cheerful congratulations of the Philadelphia papers on the fact that up to this time there have been no riotous disturbances, and policemen do not seem to be needed to preserve order.

The '*Nor' Wester*' says:—Salt has been produced in this territory fully equalling any manufactured abroad. A specimen has been laid on our table by Mr Thomas Spence, which by its whiteness and its absence of foreign flavour, comes up to the standard of the best commercial salt. Mr Spence,s works are situated at the Springs on Lake Winnepegoosis, some 250 miles from this place.

The New York *Times*, commenting on the threatened appeal of the irritated Nova Scotians to the Government of the United States for assistance, and to their hints at annexation as a cure for their political complaints, very curtly remarks: "We don't think the quarrel is one that it is worth while to go to war about—certainly it is not worth while for *us* to go to war about it. We appreciate the compliment they pay us in constantly threatening to appeal to the United States for assistance against the English Government; but we have just got through with a tremendous war on our own account, and must ask them to settle up their own difficulties for the present."

MARRIED.

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

FRESH ARRIVALS.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. McRAE & CO.

Half Chests Choice Gunpowder Tea
Half Chests Choice Young Hyson Tea
Half Chests Choice Souchong
Half Chests Choice Congou
Half Chests Twankay
Half Chests Fine Japan
Hhds. Cuba Sugar
Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar
Cases Brown Sugar, cheap
Bbls. Dry Crushed
Bbls. Granulated Sugar
Bbls. Ground Sugar
Bbls. Yellow Refined, all numbers
Bbls. Amber Syrup
Bbls. Golden Syrup
Cases Prime Smoked Salmon
Cases Fresh Lobsters, 1lb and 2lb tins
Cases Pickled Lobsters
Cases Sardines, fresh, ¼ and ½ tins
Cases Prime Cone Oysters, in tins
Cases Marmalade, Crosse and Blackwell's
Cases Marmalade, "Dundee"
Cases Bernard's Old Tom Gin
Cases Booth's Old Tom Gin
Cases Green Gin, De Kuyper and Son
Cases Red Gin, De Kuyper and Son
Cases Ginger Wine, "Bernard's"
Cases Ginger Wine, "Thompson's"
Cases Ginger Brandy
Cases Orange Bitters
Cases John Bull Bitters
Cases Italian Bitters
Qr. Casks Old Scotch Malt Whiskey
Bbls Morton's Family Proof and Common Whiskey
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Brandy, Hennessey
Hhds. and Qr Casks Brandy, Otard, Dupuy and Co.
Hhds. and Qr. Casks Brandy, "Julius Robins"
Cases Brandy, Hennessey
Cases Brandy, Otard, Dupuy and Co.
Cases Brandy, "Julius Robins"
Qr. Casks Sherry "Pemartin"
Qr. Casks Sherry, "Cozens"
Qr. Casks Sherry, Duff Gordon
Qr. Casks Marsala Wine
Qr. Casks Sauterne Wine
Cases Claret, Burton and Guestier
Cases Claret, St. Estephe
Cases Claret, St. Julien
Qr. Casks Old Port, Grahams
Qr. Casks do. Sandemans
Qr. Casks do. Masdu
Qr. Casks Burgundy, Crown Brand
Bags Prime Walnuts
Bags Prime Filberts
Bags Prime Brazil Nuts
Bags Soft Shell Almonds
Cases Jordan Almonds
Boxes Fresh Biscuits, McKinnon's
Boxes Fresh Biscuits, Wills, Toronto
Tins Edinburgh Biscuits, "Mackies"
Cases Florence Olive Oil in Flasks
Cases Salad Oil, Burton and Guestier
Bbls. Mixed Pickles, Crosse and Blackwells
Bbls. Onions, Crosse and Blackwells
Bbls. Chow Chow, do.
Bbls. Gherkins, do.

W. R. McRae & Co.

GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS,

Brock & Princess Streets

The Daily News

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, September 8.—Telegrams have been received here, announcing the complete success of the expedition of the Germans who went to Asia to make observations on the recent total eclipse of the sun. They chose the best possible place for their instruments, namely, Aden in Arabia, and were supplied with photographic instruments and other scientific apparatus. The dispatches mention that six photographic views of the eclipse were obtained, four of which were per