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1:45 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. / " " 6:15 "

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

The Hon. George Coles, Prime Minister of Prince Edward Island, has resigned. He is succeeded by the Hon. Mr Hensley.

Lord Mayo's appointment as Governor General of India has proved eminently distasteful to the English residents of that colony. The journals boldly proclaim that Lord Mayo is absolutely incapable of fulfilling the duties of his new position. Should he go out to India it is clear he can only count upon an indifferent welcome. Canada it is said has made a good escape in not having Lord Mayo thrust upon her. Disliked in Ireland, distrusted in India, and without reputation other than among a small political circle in England, Lord Mayo will have his administration of Indian affairs narrowly watched and perhaps harshly judged. Surrounded by such opposing elements he will have great difficulty in carrying on his government. Perhaps this outcry may lead to a reconsideration of his appointment, in which case the Governor Generalship of Canada would likely be offered him in compensation.

The Quebec Board of Trade have addressed a petition to the Governor General and Executive Council, that will command the support not only of shipbuilders throughout Canada, but vessel owners and all interested in the prosperity of our commercial marine. It is a request that in the re-arangement of the Reciprocity Treaty between the British Provinces and the United States, provision will be made to secure the right "that the vessels built or owned in the Dominion of Canada shall have the right of registration in the United States, and free access to the coasting and lake trade, as is now enjoyed by the vessels of that nation in all the ports of the British Empire." So far the Americans have been exceedingly jealous of their coasting trade, and have "protected" it by the most stringent prohibitions. The trade of foreign vessels in American ports also has been hampered by rigorous restrictions, and altogether American policy, as applied to shipping, has been a very selfish one. All appeals, so far, have been rejected, and are likely to be rejected so long as the Americans can count upon a continuance of the free navigation policy of the British. It will be a good opportunity to lay down the case of our shipping interests when the Reciprocity Treaty comes up; and it is to be hoped that an earnest effort will be made to secure the reciprocal privileges demanded by the Quebec Board of Trade. These interests have a devoted champion in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; and from the assurances he has already given, we feel sure that the prayer of the petition will find a ready acceptance at his hands. Such a petition should be sent from every Board of Trade and from the community in every shipping port of Canada.

LECTURES AT THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—The Rev. W. R. Caird lectured on Monday and Tuesday evenings in the Catholic Apostolic Church, Queen street, upon the subject of the sixth or last working day of the Christian dispensation, the present condition and duties of the Christian church, the second coming of Christ, and the great and final work of God on earth. The reverend gentleman based his remarks upon the 8th verse of the 2nd epistle of Peter, and dwelt eloquently upon the deficiency of spiritual knowledge among the various Christian denominations, the fatal error of supposing that the church in her present condition was destined to convert the world and the latter-day tribulations of the church. The lectures were well attended, and the attention of the audience was chained throughout their delivery by the unusual interest of the subject, the novelty, to most hearers, of the views presented, and the eloquent and glowing language of the speaker. The third and concluding lecture will be given this evening at 7 o'clock. Mr Caird will probably be remembered by a few of the older citizens of Kingston as having been here over thirty years ago, when he held nightly discourse to crowded audiences in what was then known as the Rear street chapel, but now long since disappeared as well as the name of the street itself.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday.—There was sufficient business before the court this morning to keep the magistrate fully employed until 12 o'clock, and the nature of the calendar was sufficiently varied to suit the tastes of the large audience assembled in the gallery. An old acquaintance, Mary Fagan, first answered the call of the bench, appearing with her accustomed insinuating smile on the old charge of vagrancy. A few days since she received $0 cents from the magistrate to pay her expenses to Cape Vincent, where she was exceedingly anxious to proceed, but had, each time she made an effort to depart, invariably been too late for the boat. Last night she was surprised by the police, well guarded by the presence of two stalwart artillerymen, who with heartless indifference left her to her fate when the policeman claimed her. As she still had the money given her by the magistrate carefully tied in a corner of her handkerchief, a policeman was deputed to see her safely on board the ferry boat. Edward Gallagher, a full-necked young man, with a development of large animal propensities, was charged with a brutal assault upon one Sidney Holland. It appeared that the defendant had been driving a cab for one of the licensed cabmen, and when at the lower depot yesterday morning he endeavoured to secure the complainant as fare to the city, but failed, that person preferring the vehicle of another, a regular cabman, who now appeared as witness in the case. Witness said that after leaving the railway station with Holland, he was overtaken by the defendant, and a man named Roach, who drove furiously after him and obliged him to pull up his horse to the side of the road and stop, to avoid a collision. Roach and defendant then jumped from the box of their cab, and opening witness' cab door pulled out the complainant and beat him in a brutal manner, cutting his face and head badly, forced him into their cab, and ended by obliging him to pay 50 cents as fare, which was an overcharge of one half. The bench considered the case almost aggravated one of assault, and accordingly fined the defendant $10 and costs, to be paid forthwith, or gaol for one month. The pugnacious youth's face visibly lengthened at this unlooked for decision, his demeanour became quite lamb-like, and he begged piteously to be allowed time to pay the fine. The court, however, was not to be moved, and the attendant official remorselessly lugged off the now frightened craven to the cells beneath the court room. James F. Macdonald, a tramp, was charged with larceny. He was yet labouring from the effects of whiskey, which had reduced him to that peculiar maudlin state when tears flow copiously and the whole person becomes soft and oily. A dirty white pocket handkerchief was frequently used during the trial by the prisoner, with great ostentatious grief. The complainant in the case was a soldier of the Royal Canadian Rifles, Highacity by name, who was sawing wood in the Tete du Pont barrack yard yesterday morning, he said, preparatory to cooking the morning meal, when the prisoner came up to him and told his "pauperized tale," which so touched the gallant soldier's heart, that he hastened off to procure a feed for the tramp, leaving him in company with the saw-horse and saw in the meantime. When complainant returned with a supply of cold meat and bread for the mendicant, to his astonishment that individual was gone, and his old and trusty saw was nowhere to be seen. Witness thereupon said to a comrade that the prisoner had gone and "tuck the saw wid him," and requested his friend to run after him and secure him or the saw at least. Witness hoped the court would be lenient with the prisoner as he, witness, believed the whiskey had "got into the very brains of him." The prisoner said he would not deny taking the saw, but he picked it up to indemnify himself for a quarter dollar which he had given to another soldier to procure whiskey at the canteen, and who did not return with money or liquor. The case being clearly established, the bench sent the prisoner to gaol for two weeks, which will give him ample time to weep off the effects of his late debauch. Catherine Jacques, a thin spare specimen of humanity, with sore eyes and a face rendered perfectly ghastly from the presence of black eyes and bruises, complained that on Monday evening last she had been assaulted by Mrs Mary Thompson, in whose house she had been living for a short time. She said that at the time specified she had given the prisoner a small sum of money to procure some whiskey, which she did and gave a weak glass of sling to the complainant, keeping the lion's share of the grog to herself. Afterwards the prisoner insisted upon complainant's making a further advance of cash for convivial purposes, and upon refusal "hit her a slash" in the eye with her right fist, following it on the nose in true Tom Crib style with her left, seized her by the throat and tearing from her neck her purse secured there by a small cord, and ended by pulling off complainant's jacket and tearing it in twain. The defendant upon entering the court dropped a low reverential curtsey and cast an innocent and martyr like glance at the bench; she repeatedly during the recital of the complainant's wrongs cast up her eyes and hands in mute appeal to heaven, and evidently asked her chance of acquittal upon this and a simple denial. Her husband was present, and asked complainant why she did not call him to her assistance as stated, and received for answer that it would have been of no avail, as the "grey mare was the better horse." The prisoner was fined $5 and $2 50 costs, with a choice of 14 days in gaol, and no time allowed to pay it. The prisoner look very blank when removed to the cells by the attendant policeman. Pat Doyle, one of the wharf nuisances, came to make a complaint against the police, and had the satisfaction of retiring with the distinct understanding that if caught prowling on the wharves again he would get a month's lodging in the hotel Corbett. This being the last case the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Sandford Fleming has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, and has advertised for tenders on the construction of the road between Rivière du Loup, Trois Pistoles, Rathurst and Truro, in sections, according to plans to be deposited at several points in the Provinces.

Two gentlemen have just been despatched to London to make search in the Record Office for Spain's title-deeds to the Philippine Islands. Has, then, any Power contested the Spanish right to these colonial possessions? It is probable that the Philippine Islands may one day throw off the yoke which is so hateful to them; but they have not as yet given any expression to their desire for independence.

Since the close of the war sumac has gotten to be a very important article of commerce, and large quantities of it are gathered in the counties of Eastern Virginia and sent to this city, Alexandria, and Fredericksburg for sale. The green leaves and twigs of the present year's growth are the parts of the plant gathered. These are dried and packed in bags, and sell readily in either of the markets named for from $1.75 to $2 per hundred pounds. We are told that in Spottsylvania county last year the sumac brought more money than the entire grain crop. In Orange county a woman and a little boy made $600 last year. It grows spontaneously, and the crop of next year is improved by breaking off the growth of the present year. It is used in tanning leather, and as a dyestuff. Large quantities of it are exported to Europe, after having been finely ground and packed in barrels. Many persons in that part of the State that was devastated by the war, derive almost their entire support by gathering and preparing for the market this article.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

48th Lennox and Addington Battalion of Infantry. No. 1 Company, Tamworth. To be Lieutenant (temporary), Ensign James A. Close, M. S., vice Munro, left the limits.

No. 7 Company, Odessa. To be Lieutenant (temporary), Ensign George A. Aylesworth, M. S., vice Rockwell, left the limits.

THE STRANDING OF THE OTTAWA.

The "Ottawa" sailed from Quebec on the morning of the 4th inst., for Glasgow, and went ashore at Flower Ledge, at the western entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle, at 10 o'clock in the evening of the 16th. The passengers were transferred to the S.S. "Austrian," homeward bound, on the 7th. The greater portion of the cargo was transferred to schooners, and a small portion jettisoned. The "Ottawa" got off on the 10th, and proceeded to Blanc Sablanc Bay, where she re-shipped her cargo, and resumed her voyage on the 12th, apparently uninjured.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL.

Last night the hours were busily employed in the Crystal Palace in urging on the preparations for the opening to-day, by which time order will have, to some extent, been evolved from chaos. The animals to the agricultural exhibition began to arrive yesterday. Some of them were very fine, and more than fourteen hundred entries have been made; of these, not less than a hundred and fifty by Mr Cochrane, of Compton, the great breeder and importer of stock. Many of these have been brought from England at a vast expense, and include, we believe, the heifer lately bought at a cost of one thousand guineas.

Indeed the present week has had no parallel in Montreal. The clergy to the Anglican Synod and the riflemen from all parts of the Dominion; agriculturists, inventors, manufacturers, indeed, representatives from the whole world of the Dominion, and the parts beyond—are here or will be. Hotel-keepers and others will reap a rich harvest. The pickpockets are promising themselves one, and are here in large numbers. To-morrow the exhibitions will be at their zenith, and in the meantime we shall give such accounts of the same as shall, in some degree, be a guide thereto for those who pay them a visit, and a substitute for such as, from distance, feebleness, or pre-occupation, may not be able to see for themselves.

His Honour the Governor of the Province, Sir N. Belleau, will open the Exhibition to-day, hold a levee to-morrow, and return to Quebec on Thursday.—*Witness.*

REMARKABLE CAVE IN CONNECTICUT.

A remarkable cave has recently been discovered on the farm of Frederick Miles, Salisbury. The entrance consists of a narrow winding passage about three feet wide, two feet high, and fifteen feet in length, descending into a chamber fifteen feet high, hung with beautiful stalactites. Passing through this chamber, there is a wide but low apartment about twenty feet in length, terminating in a large room where large stalagmites warn one to tread carefully, while above the stalactites sparkle and reflect the light of the candles. Passing through another gallery is a room where a large stalactite reaches from the roof to the floor, and forms one vast pillar, resembling a sheet of water frozen.

About four feet from the floor this pillar spreads out in all directions like an inverted tunnel or a cone, and as one continues looking at it, it appears to be flowing like water. Passing along through a number of galleries and large rooms, too many and varied to particularize, the visitor comes to a room which baffles description. The roof of this room is shaped like a dome, but in the centre of the dome a large circular opening extends to a room above, while the sides of this opening are literally covered with stalactites which descend several feet below the aperture, and assume an endless variety of shapes—some tapering to a point like icicles, while others are carved in the most exquisite manner possible.

The Southampton office of the Merchants' Bank of Canada will be closed and the Walkerton office opened on the 16th inst.

To give an idea of the rise of real estate in this city, we note the fact that three lots of land, purchased three years ago for $540, were sold within the last few days for $1,800. W. M. Allan negotiated the purchase.—*Halifax Express.*

Every year 20,000 children born in Paris are sent into the bachlieue and the departments to be nursed. It is shown by statistics that of these only 5,000 return. Out of 100 children reared by the parents, 17 die in the first year, whilst the mortality amongst children handed over to the care of nurses is from 34 to 90, according to the department.

The question whether a minor, or, in legal phraseology, an "infant," can be a bankrupt, was lately argued before Commissioner Winslow, and on Tuesday judgment was delivered in the affirmative. His Honour held that there was nothing in the Act to prevent an infant from availing himself of the law of bankruptcy if he considered such a course would be to his advantage.

Singular as it may seem, there are more hotels in Saratoga than either Boston or Philadelphia. People throughout the country generally have an idea that there are but four or five hotels in Saratoga. In point of fact there are thirty-seven. Even these are insufficient for a floating population of from fifteen to twenty thousand, and the Union, when boiling over, has a reserve of seventy-two cottages for the accommodation of its guests.

A trial for murder of an exceptionally shocking character has just taken place at the assize court of Limoges, in France. A woman named Badinaud strangled her husband, a shoemaker, and then deliberately cut up the body into little pieces, and scattered them day by day about the lanes in the neighbourhood. The pieces were picked up by various persons but could not be identified. At last a hand was discovered, and the peculiar marks upon it, caused by the occupation the deceased had followed, led to the detection of the crime. The woman was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Advices from Jamaica report renewed disaffection amongst the negroes at St. Thomas-in-the-East and Portland. The opinion expressed by the new district Judge, that the Planters were thieves and robbed the labourers, is stated to have excited the negroes, and they had again become defiant towards the planters. On the one hand there is a tendency to ignore the equitable rights of an inferior race, and on the other an assumption of rights which have no legal existence, and nothing but a judicious policy, at once firm and conciliatory, can prevent such contentions from passing into open rebellion.

A newly announced remedy to prevent cattle from jumping fences is to "clip off the eye lashes of the under lid with a pair of scissors, and the ability or disposition to jump is as effectually destroyed as Samson's power was by the loss of his locks. The animal will not attempt a fence again until the eyelashes are grown." This fact has been promulgated by that distinguished breeder of cattle, Mr Samuel Thorne, of Dutchess county, N.Y., who states that he tested it upon a very breachy pair of oxen, with entire success. He considers a knowledge of the fact of great value to himself, and hopes it will prove so to others.

The Rev. F. O. Morris, a Yorkshire clergyman, well known for the deep interest he has long taken in the protection of birds against reckless destruction, has recently called a tension to the wanton slaughter of sea birds along the North-Eastern coast, to satisfy the demands of a thoughtless fashion. For some time past it has been the rage to surround the hats which ladies wear with the wings, and even bodies, of various species of sea birds, and, to gratify this fancy, there has been a whole sale slaughter of the kittiwakes, scouts, perns, and other birds frequenting the cliffs of Yorkshire and Scotland. If this goes on, it will not be many years before these poor sea birds will become mere solitary wanderers from cliff to cliff, instead of crowding, as they did a few years ago, the ledges of the rocks and the fringes of the ocean, in numberless swarms.

THE TRIAL OF WHALEN.

Ottawa, Monday, Sept. 14.—Nearly an hour before the opening of the court, the seats were pretty nearly all filled up. The admissions were all by ticket, and the arrangements were made as well as they possibly could be under the circumstances. The hall was, however, inconveniently crowded all day.

At 8.15 his Lordship Judge Richards took his seat, and the names of the petty jurors were called over, and the prisoner was then brought in, after a painful interval of expectation, looking very pale, with black circles under his eyes, and a peculiarly haggard look on his face. He appeared now to realize the awful position in which he was placed. After some formal business of the Court,

Mr J. H. Cameron rose, and after a few preliminary observations, in which he spoke of the amount of prejudice raised against the prisoner, for whose condemnation a universal shout had gone up, reflected severely on the conduct of the press in raising prejudices, and in entering on the details of the assassination before the facts were brought out in evidence. He proceeded to defend the conduct of himself and other counsel in undertaking the defence of the prisoner at the bar, who was charged with committing so foul a crime, showing that they were not at liberty to refuse, but were bound to defend a man accused even of a crime so abhorrent to human feelings, against whom heavy prejudices existed, as well as one on whose behalf popular favour had been excited. He paid a high tribute to Mr O'Reilly, the Crown Prosecutor, declaring that it was manifestly unjust to deprive him of the position of prosecutor in this case after the able manner in which he had conducted the preliminary investigation. He said the evidence might be divided into three parts: 1st, circumstantial; 2nd, direct; 3rd, admissions. He entered on an elaborate argument to show the danger of attaching undue weight to the first, fortifying his position by numerous examples, and having set aside the present circumstantial evidence as unworthy of credit, he proceeded to take up the direct evidence of Turner as to threats, showing the improbability, not to say impossibility, of the supposed conversation overheard in the glass-pantry between Doyle and Whalen being concealed by Turner, if he had really heard it; but he believed it was concocted after the evidence of John McGee had been heard, who gave evidence at the examination after him, and then for the first time stated the circumstances of Whalen coming to him and receiving the letter to the Chief of Police. Wade's evidence was altogether unworthy of belief, and he therefore set it aside in the meantime. He took up the evidence of Lacroix to show how highly improbable it was, the contradictions it involved, the fact of his seeing no one, and no one seeing him at the very time members were leaving the House, and when the messenger (McCarthy) must have been in Wellington Street—at the very time he would have been there, had his story been true. He traced him down to Lapierre's, showing no one had seen him going there, and he had seen no one on the road, although Labelle, Robert, the two police, and another witness were in the street at the time, the latter of whom said he had seen a man like him, but would not swear it was he. He contended that the chamber of the pistol had been most probably emptied when the girl got shot. He maintained that the prisoner's statement, that he went straight home, had not been disproved. He has not denied seeing Mr John McGee; and the visit to Mr McGee's house, with other statements, should be received in his favour instead of against him. As to the admissions, they must be received with great caution. He referred to the conversation overheard by Cullen and Hess, and to the evidence given by Turner, and it was clear to see how these could be distorted. But were this system of spying never attempted in the case of a man who was a popular favourite for a moment, why then should it be allowed in the present case? All admissions were looked upon with great disfavour in the Courts, and must be received with great caution. Mitchell's evidence was clear; why did the Crown not produce Doyle to rebut it? He then appealed to the jury. The prisoner's life or death was in their hands. Justice is not vengeance. The crime must be brought home to the criminal. I have tried to do my duty, and, although horrified at the crime, every man is entitled to a fair defence. It is for this reason that I have appeared, to see fair play. The prisoner has declared his innocence; that is between him and his God. It is between you and your God to determine the verdict of guilty or not guilty.

Mr O'Reilly, after expressing gratification at the opinion expressed of his conduct by Mr Cameron, said he was glad to hear his learned friend say that the prisoner had fair play. The address just delivered was one of the ablest they could listen to, but the jury must not be carried away by the eloquence of the learned counsel. It was said there was prejudice manifested, but that did not exist on the part of the Crown. A dastardly deed had been committed, and his efforts had been directed to ascertain its pepetrator. Mr O'Reilly then, in contradiction to the statement that the Crown case was weak, proceeded to recapitulate the evidence; but they must trust to evidence, not to what either he or his learned friend might say, and whatever prejudice might exist must not influence their minds. He then made a recapitulation of the evidence. The prisoner is first met with at Quebec as Sullivan. In Montreal he is known as Whalen, and sometimes as Smith. During the election there, quite an excitement existed in the month of September. The prisoner was then a partizan. He took an active part in opposition to Mr McGee. It is true that rough language was used on occasions of the kind, but God forbid that threats against life should be used like what the prisoner has been shown to have made use of. He spoke of McGee as a traitor, and carried a pistol—an uncommon thing for a man in his position of life. He said he would shoot McGee like a rat, while he held the pistol in his hand. The evidence of Inglis and Faulkner was reviewed to show that these threats had been made; and as to Turner, the only complaint made against him was that he did not give full information at first. The idea of murdering McGee seems to have been his thoughts by day, and his dreams by night. The various times he had been at McGee's house showed this. Was prisoner a representative of the foul and detestable organization known as Fenianism, that he went up enraged after McGee had denounced it. The threat he was heard to make at various times was dwelt upon. Wade's evidence proved the conversation in Duggan's, in which Whalen took part; it let the country know that there is evidence of a conspiracy—evidence of which was in the hands of the Crown Prosecutor, more than they were aware of. The evidence accumulated at Montreal, leaving no doubt of the threats having been employed. The prisoner's conduct on the night after he received the letter from McGee laid him open to the gravest suspicion, and the Crown believes that the diabolical attempt was then made; and Turner's evidence, as to the conversation between Whalen and Doyle, confirmed this. Bringing the prisoner to Ottawa, the learned counsel reviewed his proceedings there as brought out in the evidence; his visits to the House of Commons; his restlessness on the night of the murder; and his leaving first that night—the last that was seen of him. But was that the last seen of him before the death of the victim? Did Mr McGee not see his assassin, or at least his shadow, before the fatal shot was fired? The night was bright and beautiful, but there was a foul plot on that night which called aloud for vengeance. Almighty God saw him, and the vengeance of heaven pursued him. A poor, ignorant, timid Frenchman saw him at his work, fresh from his bloody deed. If he invented the story he told in the witness-box, then he is not ignorant nor unlearned, but a man of fine genius, thus to unravel what before was obscure and entangled. His conduct in running off was natural to a timid man,—a stranger felt alone—the only witness of so foul a deed; the whole story was fully confirmed. As to the confessions of the prisoner, they would have to believe that Cullen perjured himself. When Counsel heard that Mitchel was brought up to contradict it, he at once consented to wait till that witness came, having every confidence in the honesty of Cullen, who is a credit to the business he follows, and enjoys public credit and respect. Prisoner expects his name to go down to posterity; yes, as the cowardly midnight assassin, as the foul murderer of a man whose loss this country will feel for a long time to come. Suppose the jury did not believe Cullen and Hess's evidence. Little's evidence was that of a man whom all knew and respected, and what he had said was as strong as any that Cullen and Hess had testified to. The Counsel for the defence had asked, Why did the Crown not call Doyle? But why did the prisoner not call him if he could be of use to his cause? He concluded by recalling to them the words of their oath, and might God help them to observe their obligations.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—By an early hour the doors of the court house were besieged by crowds, pushing, jostling, jamming, driving, gesticulating, entreating, demanding, and scolding for admission. The narrow and inconvenient stairway outside the court house was packed with expectant spectators of the last scene of this act of tragedy, and the ill-contrived entrance could scarcely give them admission.

The day, cool and clear, is in striking contrast with the close, uncomfortable, and unwholesome weather that had previously prevailed.

Sharp at nine his Lordship took his seat. The prisoner was brought in.

The names of the ordinary jurors were called over, and intense expectation visible. As the last name was heard, there was a silence almost painful, broken here and there by sudden whispering, carried on by fits and starts, but quickly subsiding, to be again resumed in low tones.

The prisoner, who had the same haggard look as yesterday, kept glancing around restlessly, turning his eyes almost constantly towards the door of the jury room, from whence soon were to issue the twelve men on whose appearance his fate would be known and, as the tension seemed to have relaxed and buzzing conversation going on, the announcement of the entrance of the jury restored the death stillness, the prisoner eyeing them quietly as they came in.

The clerk's voice was heard as he called over the names.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The foreman says, "We have: Guilty."

A stir and bustle was felt, and the prisoner gave a slight start, but soon resumed calmness.

His Lordship asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him.

Whalen started forward, and in a loud, distinct voice, said, "I have been tried, and found guilty of the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Now standing on the brink of the grave, I swear as I hope to appear before God, that I never did the deed. I have been accused of Fenianism. Never was a Fenian, either at home or abroad. Never be onged to an organized body here or in Ireland. Never belonged to the Hibernian Society, although accused of it. It is asked why I was marshal of the St. Patrick's Society on the last St. Patrick's Day; the answer is easy; I was asked if I could ride, and I said I could, and so was elected. I am a Roman Catholic, but none the worse for that in my opinion. I was in Quebec three months during the last raid. I was working for Mr Lavallier. I went to the Citadel, knowing my employment would not be long where I was, and got employment in the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade. I went into the canteen, and while a man named O'Brien was in conversation with some of those present. He offered soldiers $20 to join the Fenians. I was sitting at a table, but was arrested, brought before Mr McGuire, and discharged. I gave my name as Sullivan, my mother's, as I did not wish my own to get in print, to give publicity. I went again to the P. C. O. Brigade, shortly after I joined the volunteer cavalry, and for good behaviour was promoted sergeant in the troop; in the cavalry I retained the name I had given on examination, but the name I bear now I bore in Quebec; I left there and came to Montreal, where I remained 12 or 18 months. I did assist at the election between Devlin and McGee, but only that I was asked to become scrutineer. I did not know what a scrutineer was, as I never nothing about the elections, but I did go and put down some names and waited till dinner and came away; that ended my election. I came with some Englishmen to Barbrook for shooting, but I did not like the place and came to Ottawa, leaving them behind; I found that I could not earn a good living and make money, so I took a house at the market, intending to settle. I had written several letters to my wife, telling her I intended to be down by Christmas, and on Christmas eve I left the shop at one o'clock; the train went out at 1:30, and I reached Montreal between 12 and 1 o'clock on Christmas morning. The first house I went into was, I think, Mrs Scanlan's. I remained three or four days in Montreal. I was at a house, but not at a dance, as has been so often said, with another man, who is now in Montreal, and knows well I tell what is true. I heard a conversation between some people who were sitting at the other side of a board from us, and through the board heard a conversation that McGee's house was to be burned down that night. I noticed this to a friend, and we agreed to go up. He never left McGee's while I was in with McGee. John McGee was not present at the conversation between his brother and me. I never said that my name was Smith. My friend gave his name as Smith at the door. He was waiting for me when we went down, and we went down the street together. It is charged that I did not deliver the letter direct, but I knew that I had been watched, and my life threatened, and was forced to use caution. I returned here to work, never thinking of McGee. For several nights after work I went to the House. I had got three or four, perhaps five tickets from Buckley, and went on the 6th April between 10 and 11, for the first time that night. I had occasion several times to come down stairs. Dr. Sweetland can testify to the cause, he has been attending for the complaint; I went round the porch; I was not more than three or four minutes out each time. I sat upstairs all the evening, and during all the time I swear I did not hear McGee speak. When the House was over I went down and stood with my back to the door, as Buckley says. I thought he was coming out, but had again occasion of nature to go off. I saw Sir John's carriage. Passed on. I went down the sidewalk, as I always did, for I never used the centre walk. The clothes I wore that night were black trowsers, the black coat I now wear, and cap. There are no outside pockets, but I have a pistol pocket, which I had put in it. When I came out I went straight down to Russell House to see Doyle, whom I had seen the evening before, and told I was going to leave Egleson's. He said I should not, I would soon be taking up a place of my own and had better wait. I went down to speak to him again about it; that, I swear, was all I went about. I was at Mrs McKenzie's twice; the first time I went with Doyle, and it is true I waited till 2 in the morning. I was two nights at Mrs Trotter's. I swear I did not know Mr McGee boarded there or where he lived. Boyce took me there. The morning of the night I was arrested, I got up at 7 a.m., put on light trowsers, got to work and worked till 12 o'clock. I had no breakfast when I left as it was not ready. I often before have done something when my breakfast was not ready. When I wanted to go to work I went and had dinner and returned to the shop, when I found that Egleson had been arrested. I put on my coat and went to the Town Hall, but was not admitted. I then went to Mrs Quinn's, but waited a few minutes, and went next to Trotter's, and from that to my own shop. At night I went to the Society, with my revolver in my pocket, ramrod, and box of cartridges. In the society I sat down, not thinking of Mr McGee's murder, or who had done it. O'Neill then came in and arrested me. He asked me what time I had left the house, and I told him as near as I could. He did not tell me the charge against me for two hours, when he said the son of Mrs Trotter saw me shoot McGee. I knew in my heart and soul better than anybody I had not done the deed. It was said in examination I was seen in the yard, and the mark corresponding to my left boot was in the snow; that has not been brought forward in the evidence nor the charge of running round the corner of the Queen's Printer. When I was in the cell, Lacroix was brought up and I was deliberately pointed out to him. He said, "mais pas," no, he did not. Two hours after I was dressed in the clothes which I was charged with having worn, brought down and placed in the middle of eight or nine respectable men of Ottawa. I charge the sheriff with having deliberately pointed me out to Lacroix then, and having called us, All right, face to face, he asked Lacroix to point me out in the back; then, his deposition was taken down, which I was not allowed to see. I knew in my heart and soul that man did not see me, but I know what has been working against me. The prejudices of men in opulence whom I would have scorned to treat as they treated me, because I was a Roman Catholic. I have been taunted with it by gentlemen on the bench. (Prisoner referred to the Sheriff). I am no Fenian. I would shed the last drop of my blood for that noble woman whose likeness is up there above me. I served her for nine years, four of these in India, and when I am accused of this crime my blood boils within me. I had no spite against that man (Mr McGee). I respected him as an able man, but we, Roman Catholics, are always looked upon as traitors, why but because of feelings that should not exist in any country—the spirit of party—of which we are made the victims, and for which I have now to suffer; and this spirit exists in this country more than in any other. If I was on that jury I think I should certainly come to the same verdict as they have done, and I exonerate them from all blame; but if they knew how that evidence was manufactured, they would take a different view of the case to what they have. To be accused of Fenianism, that is enough here, the same as in England and Ireland. In England any man may speak, but the poor starved ragged Irishman, if he does open his mouth, he may be hanged, drawn, or quartered, or shut up in prison, or—

His Lordship, interrupting him, said, as well as could be understood, that references to what was taking place elsewhere could not be allowed. The prisoner must confine himself to remarks bearing on his own case.

Prisoner—Well, my lord, I speak from my heart out, for I have suffered from party feeling.

His Lordship—You have been treated with every forbearance, and more latitude has been allowed than you could justly claim. You have had a fair trial, even by your own confession, a verdict has been rendered by twelve of your countrymen, and the law always presumes such verdict to be right. Whatever presumptions in law there may have been of your innocence before, now we must assume you to be guilty. With regard to many of the observations you have made as to the prejudices against you as a Roman Catholic, as the motive of country for proceedings against you, I may be permitted to say, as having been born in this country, that no such prejudices exist as you have referred to—that every man is equal here in the eye of the law—and neither in a court of justice nor in the country is any man unjustly treated or deprived of any of his rights on account of religion. Your countrymen in this country have precisely the same rights and privileges and opportunities as any other, and to this the murdered man described, of whom you spoke yourself, paid a just tribute in eloquent terms, and testified that they were as well treated under the laws of this country as it was possible for men to be. So far from your co-religionists being oppressed, they are on equal terms with every other here and across the river (referring to Lower Canada). Your religion has not only equal rights, but stands superior to the others, being established and having powers above those of any church on this continent; no men have higher privileges than they have possessed and now possess in civil, political and religious freedom. The evidence for the crown leaves no doubt that you did use strong language against McGee. It has been shown that you carried deadly weapons. That you paid frequent visits to the neighbourhood of the lodgings of Mr McGee, hovering about the Parliament buildings, is beyond a doubt; and when to all this is added other testimony, no jury could disbelieve in your guilt. And I can only warn you of the dreadful position in which you are placed by your natural impetuosity and violence of temper. If they have driven you to this dreadful course, consider while there is yet time. The verdict leaves you only one alternative. If this sentence be ratified, as no doubt can exist that it will be, by public opinion, that, without possibility of reversal, while life is left to consider seriously what lies before you, and prepare to meet your God. It is now my solemn duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law—that on the 10th December next, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., you be taken from your place of detention to the place of execution, and then and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

His Lordship during the delivery of the sentence was deeply moved.

Prisoner said excitedly, "Well, my Lord, that sentence does not make me guilty, I feel that I am innocent in my heart and soul."

As he stood with an angry and excited flush on his face, there was a strange, wild expression in his eye, that seemed as if he was fast losing the restraint he had hitherto laid upon himself.

He was then quickly manacled, and withdrawn by the policeman who had him in charge, and as he turned to leave the court, the flush in his face died out, and he seemed almost to be covered by an ashy paleness, replacing the former flush.

Application for a new trial in the case of Whalen will be made to the Judges at Toronto in November. The ground on which it will be based is that the Judge refused to allow challenge of jurors "for cause" before the peremptory challenges were exhausted.

Banana trees in Florida are bending to the earth with fruit.

The United States Treasurer continues to receive remittances of conscience money.

The Boston Board of Aldermen have authorized the erection of 20 public drinking fountains in that city.

One of Mr Gladstone's sons is to take holy orders at Christmas and become a curate in Lambeth.

An omnibus, drawn by steam power, and containing 35 persons, was recently successfully tried in the neighbourhood of Paris.

Mr Watkin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is now Sir Edward William Watkin, having just been knighted by Her Majesty.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says: "Chief Rabbi Isidor, of Paris, had the honour of being invited to a seat at the (Emperor Napoleon's) table; and as this happened to be on a Saturday, the Rabbi walked to the palace."

Thousands of girls are now employed in the hop fields of Wisconsin, and so great is the demand for this species of labour that hop growers are willing to pay the fares both ways, and handsome wages.

Ladies will be unable, says a highly delighted milliner, to make their own bonnets this winter, the fashion being odd and impossible for an amateur to imitate. "Revenge is sweet."

Mr Alexander, the Illinois "Cattle King," has lost over 500 head of cattle by the Texas distemper, and in Champaign county the loss exceeds 5,500 head.

Ralph Waldo Emerson always jots down any thought or fancy that comes to him at any time, even rising from his bed at night to do so. On one occasion he got up at two in the morning, when his wife asked, "Are you ill, husband?" "No, my dear, only an idea."—*Ledger.*

BIRTH.

On September 16th, the wife of F. S. Rees, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Wolfe Island, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick, John East, to Lydia Orr, both of Kingston.

JOHNSTON & KING

HAVE REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by George Offord & Co., and now opening a complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

September 9.

REMEMBER

FERGUSON BROS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

The FALL and WINTER GOODS comprise the most extensive and best part Stock will be offered at prices which must ensure speedy sales.

☞ Great BARGAINS will be given in the Departments.

Open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays 9 p.m.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

FERGUSON BROS.

PRINCESS STREET.

September 14.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT THE

OLD GLASGOW WAREHOUSE

FALL IMPORTATION

Kingston, August 31, 1868.

LARGE ARRIVAL

OF

NEW AUTUMN GOODS

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Wadd

PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th August, 1868.

The Daily News

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

☞ SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, Sept. 15.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson had his first interview with the Queen, at Windsor Castle, the day after her return from the Continent. Mr Johnson was introduced to Her Majesty by Lord Stanley, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States. The Queen and the Prince left yesterday on a special train for Scotland.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The Emperor, on his way to Biarritz, turned aside to visit the camp at Lavemezin; he will remain at the camp to-day, where a grand review will be held to-morrow. He is expected to arrive at Biarritz.

Cork, Sept. 15.—The city government of Cork have offered a reward of one hundred pounds for the arrest of the incendiaries who caused the recent fires in the city and vicinity.

Brussels, Sept. 15.—The International Congress of Workingmen brought their session to a close yes