has the power to do so, but I don't think a bishop would enforce the reception against the wish of the community. The bishop of his own authority cannot expel. The proper remedy here was to have appealed to the archbishop, and from him to the Pope. The administration of an oath under the commission being illegal in England, there should have been a solemn declaration. The bishop had no power under the circumstances to expel. This was an unjust expulsion.—The Lord Chief Justice: If he had no power to expel, the expulsion would be a dead letter.—Witness: I think the decision of the bishop null and of no effect. Taking the children's food habitually would not warrant her dismissal, unless it was of such a grievous character as to cause scandal.—The Lord Chief Justice: Do you not consider it theft?—Witness: Yes; but not a serious theft. There is no case for expulsion except when grievous sin has been committed affecting the community, such, for instance, as the taking 18s might be a grievous sin.—The Lord Chief Justice: Does the grievousness of the sin depend on the amount?—Witness: Then you bring in a serious case. Take a needle from a tailor, and keep him idle for a fortnight, you then commit a grievous sin (laughter). You must connect the act with the circumstances.—Mr Collins was then called, and proved that he and his wife, with Mrs O'Owne, went on the tower in question, and remained there about twenty minutes.—Mrs Kennedy was recalled, and, in reply to the Lord Chief Justice, said the convent at Hull was taken in the name of eight sisters, Miss Saurin one; but she has no right of property in it. It is held upon honour and without trust. Every sister, before profession, makes a will and disposes of her property and what she might hereafter become possessed of.—Mrs Starr was recalled: She only refused plaintiff leave once. It is usual every year to put water on the paper on the floor to soak it and get it off. A knife has never been used for that purpose.—This closed the defendants' case.—In answer to questions from the Lord Chief Justice, the Solicitor General said he had five or six witnesses to call for the plaintiff on points of contradiction.—Miss Saurin recalled, and examined by the Solicitor General: I never spoke unkindly or harshly of the sisters at Bigot-street. They always behaved most kindly towards me. I never told my family what duties I had to perform there. There might have been sixteen sisters in Bagot-street. I never received a letter from my brother containing reflections on the superior. I never read my Carmelite sister's letters to the sisters. I did not cut the ham. I was not found with my mouth full and my face smothered with grease. I first heard of it in this court. I was never found eating raspberries or strawberries and cream. Mrs Grimstone's servant occasionally brought a few for Mrs Starr, but I never had any. I never saw cream in the house. I did not murmur at my first reproof in 1861. I did not request Mrs M'Owne to send to Father Arnold the extraordinary confession of the convent. He came about once a quarter. This was his regular time of coming to the convent. It was a considerable time after that I wrote to my uncle, and not the same night as sworn to by the defence. The letter having been found I wrote another in pencil, and gave it to one of the children to post. I never admitted to Mrs M'Owne the writing of this letter before going to Hull. I avoided confessing to her that I had written the letter. She asked me if I had sent it by a little girl, and I said no. I had not done so then. I never took a child's dinner or cake in my life. I never took a particle of their food. I did not neglect Sister Mary Catherine. I did not take the medal nor the sleeves from her dead body. The first time I heard of it was in this court.—The further hearing of the case was again adjourned.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Miss Saurin's evidence in contradiction was resumed. She said: I never took anything from any of the sisters or hid any articles of dress under my bed. I never spoke to Mrs Collingwood or any other person in the convent about courtship or young men. I did not speak in a familiar manner to Father Motler when screwing down the desks. I did not take the tools out of his hands. The Lord Chief Justice: Now, attend to me, and answer me according to the truth, not avoiding the question. Listen to this letter from your brother:—"I saw my poor darling this morning, and interrogated her under the secrecy of my priestly character, when she revealed a mystery that exceeded all the horrors ever heard of. Her story is equal to anything I read in the Lives of the Saints, and the horrors of which she has been made the victim surpass anything that has entered the minds of the most fanatical enemies of the convents. Under one operation, which was repeated four times, I hesitated for a moment (she said), when Christ, as it were, appeared to me, bound and stripped at the pillar. I raised my eyes to heaven, and the Reverend Mother said, 'See how her eyes turn.' I thought my body was falling to pieces, and I cried aloud, 'Yes, my Lord, I will.'" Plaintiff: It refers to my stripping on the 31st May, when Mrs Starr obliged me to take off my clothes to my tunic. The Lord Chief Justice: Do you mean to say that that is what he writes about when it surpasses all the horrors of which he has heard or read, or of anything that could enter into the minds of the most fanatical enemies of the convent? Plaintiff: I believe it to be so. I never heard of this letter before. The Lord Chief Justice: What did you tell your brother about the vision—that you saw Christ bound and stripped at the pillar? Did you tell him that? Plaintiff: No. What I suppose is this——. The Lord Chief Justice: Don't be in a hurry, and attend to the question. Did you tell your brother you "saw Christ bound and stripped to a pillar, that you raised your eyes to heaven, that you thought your body was falling to pieces, and that you cried aloud, 'Yes my Lord; I will, I will make the sacrifice?'" Plaintiff: No. The Lord Chief Justice: Then it is an invention? Plaintiff: I mean——. The Lord Chief Justice: Did you, or did you not? Plaintiff: I said that I was so dreadfully shocked when I was asked to do so. I remembered what our Lord suffered at the pillar, and I may have said that. The Lord Chief Justice: Did you say it? Plaintiff: I believe I did. The Lord Chief Justice: But nothing about the vision? Plaintiff: Nothing of the kind. I don't mean to say I told him no more. I told him more. The Lord Chief Justice: You told him more. Plaintiff: Yes. The Lord Chief Justice: Then why not tell us? Plaintiff: At least I explained to him what I had been obliged to submit to. The Lord Chief Justice: What did you tell him that surpassed all the horrors, and revealed a mystery, and so on? Plaintiff: I believe that I mean the stripping and taking off all my clothes. Mary Margaret Swale, aged 14, was called: I live at Darlington. My parents live near Clifford. I was in the habit of going to school there, and taking my brother there. We never lost our dinners nor any portion of them. Cross-examined: I have not much recollection what our dinners were. Elizabeth Copeland, 16 years of age: I went with my nephew to the convent-school. I never saw Miss Saurin take any cake from him. She was very kind and very good to the children. A little child, 10 years of age, called Amos, was next called. Her diminutive size caused a burst of laughter throughout the court. The Solicitor General: Certain children were named, and we have sent for them. The witness was placed on the bench near the Lord Chief Justice. She said: Sister Mary Scholastica was always very kind to me. She never took my dinners. I should have recollected if she had. Elizabeth Wilson, a still smaller child, but of the same age, said: Sister Scholastica was kind to me. She never beat me. I never knew her to beat any one. I never lost my dinners. When naughty the nuns slapped us on the arms with a stick. That happened once or twice. Mr Mellish: Which school were you in? Witness: Sister Mary Agnes'; I was not in the infant school (laughter). Mr Mellish: Who slapped you on the arm with a stick? Witness: Sister Mary Agnes (renewed laughter). I was never in the plaintiff's school. In answer to questions suggested by the jury, witness stated satisfactorily the nature of an oath. Mary Margaret Clarke deposed: I am about 10 years of age. Sister Scholastica was very kind to us; she never put me on a stool and said, "Now roar, you big beauty." I was never put on a stool. Bridget Conolly deposed: I was pupil teacher at Hull. Sister Scholastica taught there at that time. She never told me to alter the clock. I have put the clock forward on my own account. I never told Mrs Kennedy that plaintiff had directed me to put on the clock. By Mr Mellish: I was blamed for doing it in Mrs Fitzgerald's time. That was before the sisters came to Hull. Julia O'Brien: I reside at Hull, and am the wife of a small tradesman there. My son, when a little child, was sent to Prince-st. school. I only heard on one occasion from the servant that his dinner was taken. I never heard any complaint in connection with sister Scholastica. I never sent my servant to the convent to make any complaint against any one. [Mrs Milligan stated that the servant complained every day that sister Scholastica had taken his dinner, and that her mistress had threatened in consequence to take him away from the school.] Cross-examined: If the servant heard anything of the complaints she did not tell me of it. She said on the occasion referred to that the child had not had his dinner, and he said that Sister Mary Bernard had given him some bread and cheese in the morning, put the remainder on the mantelpiece, and afterwards it was gone. I said I would take him away until he could take care of himself, because he had fallen and injured himself; but I did not do so. I spoke to Sister Mary Bernard about it. Jane Coulan, ten and a half years of age: I was at Prince-street school, and also at the convent school. I was under Sister Scholastica at both places. She never beat me. She was always very kind. I never saw her beat any of the children. Ann Daley: I am a widow. My girl who attended the school is now in a reformatory. I never heard any complaints that her dinner was taken from her. This was the whole of the rebutting evidence.

Mr Mellish in addressing the jury said: I may now I think, gentlemen, congratulate you that we at length see the end at no distant period of this very long case. The great question you have to try is not so much the character of the plaintiff, though incidentally it may to a considerable extent be involved, but the great question you have to try is the characters of Mrs Starr and Mrs Kennedy. The charge against them is that they, from wrong and malicious motives, conspired together by cruel actions and false representations to the bishop, to procure the dismissal of the plaintiff from the convent. Here are a number of ladies, and they are so by birth and education, who have given up their time and lives to the purposes of charity, to visit the sick, and educate the poor, and I am entitled to say, after this lengthened inquiry, that with the exception of the matters related by Miss Saurin, not one thing has come out against their characters in any way whatever. So far as we know, if we put aside Miss Saurin's statements, these ladies pass their lives in strict conformity to the rules and professions they have made. The only scandal that has been brought against them is Mrs M'Owne's going up to the tower in company with Mr and Mrs Collins, and do you think that if Mrs Starr and Mrs Kennedy had really acted cruelly towards a single nun, novice, postulant, or child who attended the convent schools during the ten years Miss Saurin was there, do not you think the nun who noted the going up in the tower would have noted the fact? I am entitled therefore, to say, that there is not one word of imputation against Mrs Starr or Mrs Kennedy. Their characters after this investigation are untouched, and can any one really suppose that they would unite together against an individual sister, who, according to her own account, was liked by the sisters for a number of years and had given no offence—to wickedly and by false charges, and by cruelties, to get one of the sisters as good as themselves expelled from the convent? One thing I think you will agree with me is clear and plain—that the plaintiff had not one partizan in the convent of any kind, and that the sisters' distaste towards the plaintiff, and their wish to have her removed from the convent, arose from a genuine feeling of their own, and that it was not inculcated upon them by Mrs Starr or Mrs Kennedy. We have all now learnt so much about conventual life that we cannot think the ordinary instances of opening letters and having penance to perform, not to eat between meals and the restrictions on speaking, are anything more than the ordinary incident of conventual life. You may think them foolish or absurd, but you must all see that these ladies really believe that strict obedience to rules in these matters does really lead to a holy life. Is it possible to account in any way for the state of feeling that existed in the convent, except that the plaintiff's conduct itself explained it? The learned gentleman went through the important matters of the case, and with reference to the concealed letters he said—It is not a question whether it is right or wrong to break the natural affections which exist between parent and child, but what is the view these ladies take of it, but if you grant the hypothesis that living in a convent is a life most pleasing to God, as they believe, it follows that checking exuberant affection towards relations may be part of what they have to undergo. The quantity of pockets found upon the plaintiff would lead to the belief that she was given to habits of petty pilfering. She had a temper the superior could not control, and fewer penances were imposed upon her than upon the other sisters. Her story throughout was an exaggeration. Mrs Starr's letter to the bishop, tendering her resignation, stated at that period that the whole spirit of the community was changed. Was it so? She further says, "We are not like the same happy community." Were they? Can you doubt the genuineness of this letter? And if so, what could have been the cause except in Miss Saurin herself? Can you doubt that the plaintiff has a spirit unsuitable to her vocation? and if so, what a monstrous injustice it would be to visit the consequence on the defendants.

The further hearing of the case was again adjourned.

Both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath have passed the ministerial budget. It shows a deficiency of three million florins in the revenue to meet the estimated expenditures.

ARSON AT OTTAWA.—A more unblushing attempt to destroy property and defraud the Insurance Companies than was made in this city on Thursday night we have seldom seen. The premises in question were wooden ones, situated on Clarence street, owned by Mr Lowry, and the lower portion occupied as a grocery store by G. Nicholson. In January last an insurance was effected on the stock in the store to the amount of $1,500, and if the company would have taken the risk a policy for $2,000 was sought for. No suspicion of any intended foul play was entertained until after the fire on Thursday night, when facts came to light which the most charitably inclined could not close their eyes to. In carrying out the supposed stock, the tea-chests were found to be suspiciously light, and an examination showed that they were empty, or worse, that each contained a small box of tea about a quarter of a pound in weight, so fastened to one side of the chest that if bored for a sample it would appear full. The shelves of the store and windows, which were apparently well stocked with a choice selection of wines, sauces, tinned fruits, oysters, sardines, &c., were found to contain nothing almost but empty cans and bottles, and a careful and liberal estimate of the whole stock and furniture of the store placed the total value at considerably less than $50. Fine shavings, carefully mixed with matches and chips of pine wood, had been distributed in various parts of the shop, under the counter and in the tea-chests, and set fire to in four different places. The investigation this afternoon can hardly fail to bring out the fact as to who was the perpetrator of the scandalous deed.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

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The Daily News.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

Representatives of the Provincial governments have again met the Dominion authorities at Ottawa to discuss matters connected with immigration. As a result of the conference held last week, it is understood that the necessity for diffusing information in Europe was fully recognized. To give this information the desired stamp of official authority, it has been agreed that a pamphlet shall be issued by the government of Canada, to be printed at the joint expense of the central and local governments, and to be circulated at the agencies of the Dominion in Europe. The descriptive and statistical matter of the pamphlet is to be contributed by the administrations of the respective provinces. All the accounts will appear together, so that the European reader and intending emigrant can of his own judgment form a choice as to the selection of his future home in the Dominion. So far as it goes this action is in the right direction; but to be of value for the present year's emigration, it ought to have been taken last autumn. The pamphlet should have been at once prepared and circulated in time to have had its effect upon the spring emigration, which now, by reason of the advance of the season, it is impossible to affect. At present it is hopeless to expect anything more from a pamphlet than to influence the weaker tide of emigration in the latter part of the year. Still it was desirable that the authorities should, even late in the day, have come to a resolve of this kind. The working-classes in England are thirsting for information on Canada, but authoritative information has been withheld from them. The charges of apathy which have been made against our government in relation to the encouragement of immigration, in the English journals, and proved in the voluntary correspondence that has appeared, show too plainly the error of indifference that has been committed. Those charges, so humiliating in their substantiation, have, doubtless, spurred the action that is now well begun; and we hope that the ground for complaint will be speedily removed by the roused attention of the government to the subject.

The latest election intelligence from Nova Scotia is more favourable to the return of Mr Howe. His course is said to be steadily improving, and his return is now considered certain. It would appear, indeed, that not only the contest in the constituency of Hants, but the politics of the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, have passed through a stage in which the prospect is now more hopeful for the cause of the Union. If the reports current be correct, some very frank declarations may be expected to be made by Nova Scotian members in the approaching session of the Parliament of Canada.

THE ASSIZES.—The sessions of the Spring Assizes commence to-morrow afternoon.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the City Council will take place this evening in the council chamber.

POLICE COURT, Monday.—The only case before the court this morning was an inebriate of the softer sex, Eliza Stringey by name. She just took a mild stimulant for the good of her health and "was so overcome," but promised, if allowed to go free, to avoid the fatal snare in future. She was taken at her word.

THE WEATHER.—The thaw of Sunday morning was succeeded by a keen cold wind from the westward and northward, which, however, gradually subsided during the night. This morning the weather is mild and spring-like, which last feature was brightened by the well known and welcome notes of the little phœbe bird. The gradual thaw of to-day, if it continues, will be the more welcome that it will preclude any possibility of flooding by excess of water before the drains become sufficiently open to take it off.

FIRE AT GARDEN ISLAND.—About five o'clock on Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in a house on Garden Island, tenanted by Mr Johnson. There was a high wind prevailing at the time, and the prospect of the fire spreading to the adjoining houses was alarmingly imminent, in which case the damage to the property of Messrs Calvin and Breck would have been very great. The employees of Messrs Calvin and Breck, however, turned out in full force, and such was the ardour with which they worked, and the cool system and perfect order observed by them, that the fire was promptly extinguished, having been confined to the one dwelling, the upper portion of which, however, was consumed, and the entire building completely gutted. Had the fire not been, by these prompt exertions, thus subdued, at least a dozen families would have been rendered houseless.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—We call attention to the auction sale by Mr Linton of the household furniture and other effects of Capt. Moore at Barriefield. The sale will take place at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE QUEBEC TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST.

Quebec, March 12.—The inquest on the body of the late Ensign Whittaker, of the 53rd regiment, was resumed at the Court House at 10 o'clock this morning before Coroner Panet. The hall of the Court of the Quarter Sessions, in which the inquest was held, was crowded to its utmost capacity with spectators, including many prominent citizens and officers of the garrison. The accused, John Henry Chaloner, was brought from gaol in a covered sleigh. He is a lad of diminutive stature, but of a very manly build and appearance. His features are dark and would indicate that he is older than he is, eighteen. He presented an extraordinary equanimity during the proceedings, and his youth and self-possession gained him much sympathy at first sight.

Mr Hearn, advocate, was present as counsel for the prisoner, Mr O'Neill Stuart, Q. C., was in attendance at the request of the friends of the deceased.

Mr Bourassa, one of the jury, having found his name omitted from the newspaper list of jurors, thought himself exempt from further attendance, and this morning had to be sent for by the coroner.

The jurors' names having been called over, the following testimony was adduced.

John Clifford Lemesurier, aged 16, the first witness called, having been sworn said—I remember the day of the occurrence—last Wednesday week; I was at the skating rink; it was between half past five and six o'clock; I had left my place to go there about a quarter past four; I was in and out of the rink; I saw the prisoner Chaloner there about five minutes before the occurrence; he told me to wait outside there and see what he was going to do with Whittaker; I asked what he was going to do; the occurrence happened between half past five and six, and about five minutes before that I first said to him, "No wonder the ladies won't drive with Mr Whittaker." Chaloner said that he was "a damned son of a bitch." I asked him what he called him that for. He said "Mr Whittaker would see when he came out." I asked him what he was going to do to him. He said "wait you there and you'll see. Tell me when you see him coming." I think the prisoner had seen Mr Whittaker in the dressing room before this. About half a minute elapsed when I said to the prisoner "Here he comes," meaning Whittaker. I saw through the window into the gentlemen's dressing room that the deceased was coming out of the room; the door two paces outside the dressing-room was closed; Whittaker opened the door and went about two paces outside the dressing-room door when Chaloner, who was standing opposite me, fired; Chaloner was leaning against the side of the opposite door to where I stood, and Whitaker was passing between us; the prisoner was just beside the door of the boys' dressing room, but I cannot say whether he was in the dressing-room or not; he was about two paces from the deceased; the two dressing room doors are close alongside and at right angles to each other; when the deceased heard the report of the first shot he turned round and put out his hands as if to rush on the prisoner; Chaloner stepped back inside of the boys' room, which is one slip lower than the landing or floor of the passage; he then fired a second shot at the deceased, who immediately fell.

Coroner—When he fired, what did you think?

Witness—I did not think anything at all; somebody rushed up; I did not see any blood upon the head or face of the deceased.

Coroner—Had you any conversation with Chaloner before this?

Witness—No, we had been talking together early in the afternoon, upon different matters and things; I did not notice anything peculiar in his manner; he did not speak of his intentions, nor utter threats against the deceased.

Coroner—It was with a pistol he fired?

Witness—I did not examine the weapon; it was a pistol or a revolver of a new kind that he fired at the deceased: I just saw it at a distance.

The Coroner having sent for the weapon, asked if any of the jury had any questions to put to the witness.

They answered, none.

Cross-examined by Prisoner—Question: What led you to say to the prisoner, that "It was not surprising that the ladies would not drive with him" (the deceased)?

Witness—Because I knew that he was a wild case.

Coroner—Whom did you mean to allude to?

Witness—The deceased.

This closed the testimony of the first witness.

The weapon was here brought into court and shown to the witness by the coroner, who cautioned him that it was still loaded in two barrels.

Witness (re-examined) said it was something like the pistol here shown me that was in the prisoner's possession, and which the prisoner fired at the deceased.

Morton Lawrence Porter, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Royal Artillery, sworn—On Wednesday I was present in the gentlemen's dressing room at the skating rink, in company with the deceased; it was about twenty minutes to six o'clock; there were several others in the room at the time, including Mr Lemesurier, Dr. Hedley and Ensign Mein, of the 53rd regt.; Whittaker took off his skates and he and I prepared to go to the Stadacona club; on reaching the door of the dressing-room I left the room first; Whittaker was next to me at about a yard and a half distant from me, and behind him were Dr. Hedley, Mr Lemesurier and Ensign Mein; on leaving the door of the gentlemen's dressing-room it is necessary to pass in front of the door of the boys' dressing room, which lies in a direction at right angles to it; I had passed the boys' door in the direction of the ice of the rink when I heard a loud explosion; I thought an accident had occurred to the roof and I turned round towards Mr Whittaker intending to say "we had better run for it"; just as I turned my head I heard a second report of a pistol proceeding from the door of the boys' dressing-room; I did not see the flash of the pistol, but I saw smoke from it, and I saw young Chaloner with his pistol still pointed in the direction of Whittaker, who fell back apparently dead; the pistol now shown was an exact duplicate of, if not the same as the one with which Chaloner fired; the expression on the face of Chaloner was one of intense hate; he muttered something between his teeth which to the best of my belief was "you know what that's for;" I rushed at him from in front and Dr. Hedley from behind, and took him by the neck; he made not the slightest resistance, but rather advanced towards; he handed us the pistol, which I should swear was the same as that here produced, and which Dr. Hedley received, at the same time saying "I have done all that I wanted;" I left the rink to fetch the police, in order to give Chaloner in charge, knowing that Whittaker was in medical hands at the time.

Coroner—Before leaving, did you perceive any wounds upon the deceased?

Witness—I thought he was dead, and did not look for any injuries; I returned to the rink in company with two policemen, and I found Chaloner and a number of others in the gentleman's dressing-room; I identified him, and gave him in charge; he was quite free and easy in his manner, except for a few seconds, when the police came in, when he gave a sort of semi-hysterical laugh; I then went into the room of the keeper of the rink and found Whittaker on a sofa, with a severe wound in the left side of his temple; he was shortly after removed to the citadel; I never saw him afterwards.

Coroner—Did you see Chaloner before that in the afternoon?

Witness—I did not know him by sight; I might have seen him among the other boys there.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—

Question—When the prisoner said, "You know what that's for," to whom did he address himself, and what did you (witness) understand by those expressions?

Witness—He looked in the direction of Whittaker, and I understood from it, or thought at the time, that it was probably connected with some lady. I have already stated I did not know who the prisoner was.

Were you not aware that the deceased had been paying his addresses to Miss Chaloner—the prisoner's sister—or that he and Miss Chaloner kept company?

Coroner—I don't think this a pertinent question. The witness has already stated that he did not know the prisoner.

The question, however, was put and answered as follows:

Witness—I know there was a great flirtation going on between them, and that some time before he had been forbidden the house.

Question—Did you know why Whittaker had been forbidden the house?

Witness—I did not know the exact fact, but I thought——

Coroner—Oh, don't mind what you thought. Mr Hearn—The witness volunteering that he had been forbidden the house, I wish to ascertain where he learnt the fact and why?

Coroner—The question is not pertinent.

Witness—I had the information from the deceased.

Question—(Read by clerk)—How did you come to know that the deceased was forbidden the house, and what reason did he assign for it?

Answer—I was "chaffing" Mr Whittaker about the flirtation with Miss Chaloner about two months ago; he said "oh, that's finished, I have been forbidden the house;" he did not assign any reason to me, but I concluded that he had not concluded to marry—that the flirtation had got far enough, and he had not "proposed."

Dr. Hunt, of the Rifle Brigade, was sworn and discharged, his testimony not being deemed important.

William Hedley, Assistant Surgeon of the 53rd Regiment, the third witness, said—I remember the 3rd of March instant. I was at the skating rink between 5 and 6 o'clock. I was in the corner of the gentlemen's dressing room when I heard a report apparently of a fire-arm coming from the direction of the door of the dressing room. I turned my eyes in that direction and saw Whittaker turning round to his right, and a boy who was presenting a pistol at him. The lad was the prisoner here in custody. The pistol here produced is the one used or one like it. I saw the prisoner fire it, and saw Whittaker fall. I then jumped off the ice and snatched the pistol from the boy's hands. He made no resistance. I took hold of the prisoner, but some one coming up and taking hold of him almost at the same time I left him and rushed over to assist Whittaker, and I handed the pistol to Major Fendar. I then raised Whittaker's head, and saw that he was wounded in the left temple. He was insensible. With assistance I got him carried to a sofa in the rink-keepers room, and he was shortly afterwards removed on a stretcher to his quarters in the Citadel.

Coroner—Did you hear any words from the prisoner at that time?

Witness—Not that I remember.

Coroner—Did you know the prisoner?

Witness—No.

Coroner—Was the deceased ever conscious from the time of the shooting till he died?

Witness—He was momentarily conscious as in some instances to say "yes" when asked if he was comfortable. He would then lapse again into unconsciousness.

Frederick Coore Mein, an Ensign in the 53rd Regiment, and the fourth witness called, said—I was skating on the rink on the 3rd of March. I heard the first report of a fire-arm between half past 5 and 6. I turned round and saw Ensign Whittaker with his head towards the door of the dressing room. He was in a forward position as if stooping to grasp something, and a second shot being fired he fell on his face. I saw the smoke of the first shot, and heard the second, which seemed to come from the door of the boys' dressing room. I saw the prisoner when Major Fendar had hold of him. The prisoner is, to the best of my belief, the lad who was in Major Fendar's hands shortly after the deed.

Dr. Larue, surgeon, being sworn, said—I made an examination of the external and internal appearance of the body of the deceased, Frederick Charles Whittaker. The only wound found on the corpse was in the left temple immediately above and in front of the lobe of the ear. Corresponding thereto was found another nearly round in the bone, and corresponding with the latter wound. On the bone was a groove of crushed cerebral matter indicating the entrance of a foreign body, spread a little therefrom to the middle of the brain a little distance this side of the end of this groove. I found a flattened ball (that now handed in), a jagged mass of flattened lead. The three membranes of the brain were inflamed, lungs congested. The right side of the head was full of blood. There was a fatty degeneration of the heart sufficiently developed, and the commencement of a similar and granular degeneration in the liver. All the other organs were healthy. The death was caused by the effects produced on the brain by the said ball.

Robert Macnab, M.D., surgeon of the 53rd regiment, said—Mr Mein called me to the rink on the 3rd instant, where I saw the deceased about six o'clock lying on a sofa. I never was there before, and do not know what they call the rooms. Dr Hedley was looking after him at the time, and deceased was then insensible and was suffering from a wound in the left temple. I attended the deceased until death, and was responsible for his care after his removal from the rink. He died at 10:30 p.m. on the 10th. The deceased never rallied from the wound. I was present at the internal examination of the body. I saw the ball here produced being extracted from the substance of the brain.

The Coroner ordered Dr Maraden to be called as the next witness. The doctor not being in attendance, the Coroner told the jury that there were several medical gentlemen who had been present at the *post mortem* examination, but he did not think their testimony necessary. If the jury desired it their evidence would be taken.

Mr Freeman, juror, said he would like to hear what Dr Russell had to say.

Dr Robert Kenny Russell, physician and surgeon, was then sworn, and said—I was present during the internal examination of the body of the deceased.

Coroner—Please state the facts as they occurred while you were there.

Witness—A gunshot wound was discovered in the lower part of the left temple, penetrating through the bone. When the head was opened and the brain examined, a groove through the substance of the brain, extending in a horizontal direction across the left hemisphere of the brain, was found above that portion of the brain which is called the left ventricle. This groove was traced for a short distance into the substance of the right hemisphere, at the termination of which a bullet was found. I am of opinion that the wound in the brain was caused by the bullet, and was the cause of death.

The Coroner asked if there were any other witnesses who desired to be examined in this case.

Mr Hearn said if the testimony was closed the prisoner had a statement to make.

The prisoner then handed a paper to the Coroner; and after some conversation between the Coroner and the different counsel and the foreman, the Coroner adjourned the inquest till ten o'clock to-morrow, when another witness, now absent, will give his testimony.

The funeral of Whittaker is not publicly noticed. I believe he will be interred at two o'clock to-morrow.

A good deal of evidence is to be brought up at the trial that will tend to damage the character of Whittaker and other officers of the garrison apart from the present case.

Whittaker's conduct in London, Ont., was only known to the parents of the prisoner early in January last. It was then publicly stated that a young lady in London, whom Whittaker seduced, had run away from her parents and was staying at Russell's Hotel. Whittaker was then ordered from visiting Chaloner's. Whittaker and others visited the quarters of the young lady at Russell's Hotel, but after three days' residence in the hotel, she was ordered to leave. She accordingly did so. Finally the poor creature, broken hearted, fled to one of the dens of prostitution of the city known as the "Manchester House," where the "Gilchen" work occurred. She was taken home a fortnight afterwards by her father and brother. A demand was made at the citadel gate by the brother to see Whittaker personally, but he was not to be found.

Quebec, March 13.—The jury have just entered court and delivered their verdict. It is—"That Frederick Charles Whittaker died on the 10th inst. from a pistol shot wound inflicted by H. J. Chaloner."

The verdict is tantamount to acquittal. Chaloner will be bailed or discharged to-day. Should the court discharge him he will be arrested by the officers and then bailed to take his trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

THE FUNERAL.

Quebec, March 13.—Lieut. Whittaker was buried with military honours this afternoon. The streets through which the funeral cortege passed from the Citadel were thickly lined with spectators, whose looks betokened the indifference which, apart from the solemnity of the occasion, they felt for the unfortunate deceased.

The body was borne upon a gun-carriage, covered with the Union Jack, drawn by four horses, with drivers of the Royal Artillery. Six subalterns of the 53rd acted as pall bearers, and the bands of the deceased's regiment and the Royal Artillery were present. The officers of the 53rd followed immediately after the corpse with officers of the Rifle Brigade, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, and staff, with the Commandant, and citizens, about 30 in number, including a few prominent merchants; the Doctors of the deceased, Mr Coker, (Lloyd's inspector here,) and Mr Bellingham, member for Argenteuill.

Like all military funerals, it presented a most affecting spectacle, rendered more so by the recollection of the untimely death of the deceased, and as the mournful procession wound its way to the last resting place of the remains (Mount Hermon Cemetery.) the sight was truly impressive. The notes of the Dead March played by the attendant bands and the measured tread of the mourners added to the impressiveness of the occasion.

Application will be made on Monday to admit Chaloner to bail. The refusal of the jury to render anything else than an open verdict is regarded here satisfactorily as a proof that the sympathy of the public is with the prisoner.

Miss Chaloner is reported to be dangerously ill with brain fever.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 15.—Mr Weir has had another fifty thousand dollars in silver ready for exportation since the middle of last week, but it could not be forwarded on account of the interruption of travel between here and New York. It is expected $150,000 will be sent forward this week. The discount is now—buying 3, selling 2½ to 2¾.

The civillians beat the military at the curling match by thirteen shots.

A shooting match took place between the 60th Rifles and the Garrison artillery, the latter winning by one point.

A furious snow storm prevailed for about half an hour on Sunday afternoon, the weather afterwards and to-day being fine and mild.

Yesterday in Cote street church Rev. Prof. McVicar preached a funeral sermon on the deate of the late Mr Redpath, who was for many years an honoured member and senior elder of that congregation.

The roads are getting cleared again, and a good many back mails are arriving.

Harper did the mile race on Saturday in 6 minutes 12 seconds.

At the Blayney pound (South Australia) 180 horses were sold at 1d. per head. Surely the minimum price was then reached. On some runs of the adjoining colony wild horses have become such a nuisance that devices for trapping them at their favourite watering places have been resorted to. When secured, the branded ones are returned to their owners or impounded; the unbranded ones are shot and skinned, the skins selling at 4s each, and the hair at 1s 6d per lb. in Sydney. One squatter is mentioned who has, with two of his neighbours, thus shot over 1,500 horses within the last twelve months.—*Melbourne Argus*, Jan. 4.

Very Fine Virginia Tobaccos.

Boxes Smoking NOSEGAY.
Boxes " MORNING GLORY.
Boxes " JEMMIE FULLER.
Boxes " PERFECT BEAUTY.
Boxes " MAGGY MITCHELL.
For sale by W. R. McRAE & Co.

CHAMPAGNE! CHAMPAGNE!

VICTORIA CHAMPAGNE, in baskets.
Prince of France " in cases.
The above delicious Wines are very fine in quality and highly recommended by the nobility of Britain and France.
For sale by W. R. McRAE & Co.

Vegetables in Cans.

SWEET CORN in Cans.
STRING BEANS "
TOMATOES "
W. R. McRAE & Co.

FRUITS! FRUITS!

For Tarts and Pies.

Black Currants.
Red Currants.
Gooseberry.
Strawberry.
Damsons.
Cherries.
Plums.
Greengages, &c.
March 9. W. R. McRAE & Co.

Sweet Oranges.

SMALL LOT of SWEET ORANGES for sale.
March 5. W. R. McRAE & Co.

FOR SALE.

25 Hhds Bright Grocery SUGAR.
100 Bbls Refined Yellow SUGAR.
50 Bbls Crushed SUGAR.
25 Bbls SYRUP.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

ALE! ALE! ALE!

WELL UP.

200 dozen Labatt's East India Pale Ale.
200 " Mild Ale.
100 " Scotch Ale, Edinburgh.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

IRISH PORTER! IRISH PORTER!

Guinness' IRISH PORTER, quarts and pints.
Blood's " " "
W. R. McRAE & Co.

OLD RYE WHISKEY!

A few Barrels OLD RYE, very fine, five years old.
W. R. McRAE & Co.

The Daily News

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15.

SEE LAST PAGE.

TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

...on, March 13.—The news to-day is ... Mr Miall (Liberal) has been elect... ...ber of the House of Commons from ...d, in place of Mr Ripley.

...d, March 14.—In the Constituent ...last week Minister Sagosta asked ...er to raise 25,000 recruits, which, ...were necessary to complete the ar... ...fter a long debate the majority of ...es voted in favour of granting the ...to the Ministry, but resolutions were ...declaring that in the future military ...tions should be discontinued.

...onstration was made to-day by the ...of this city against conscriptions.

...insurrectionary attempt is re... ...Andalusia: no particulars have ...ceived.

...March 14.—A motion has been ...the North German Parliament that ...ents of war, marine, foreign affairs ...merce, with a Minister at the head ...be established for the Confeders...

...stown, March 14.—The steamships ...and Colorado, from New York, ...rived.

...nderry, March 14.—The steamship ...merican, from Portland, has arriv... ...ville.

...mpton, March 15.—The steamer ...rom New York, has arrived.

...ANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

...March 15, p.m.—Bonds firmer at ...25¾.

...ool, March 15, p.m.—Breadstuffs ...2 Red western wheat 8s 9d.

...York Press Despatches.

...k, March 14.—Official despatches ...battle to have taken place at Maya... ...nd-quarters of the rebel forces in ...Department. The government ac... ...tes that a column of 5,000 regulars, ...d by heavy artillery, had carried ...tions of Mayari and captured ..., which was defended by 2,000 ... No rebel version of the affair ...yet received.

...York, March 15.—The steamship ...m London, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL.

Kingston, March 15.

...ARKET.—FOLGER BROS., bankers, report ...rket as follows:—American currency ...t 75½ bills, 77 silver; selling at 76½ ...Silver buying at 3, selling at 2½ ...d in N.Y. 131½. Sterling Exchange 9. ...ll. Grain—Wheat steady; rye firm; ...barley, small transactions at 1,12 to ...ass Seed—Timothy, 2,50; clover, 8,00. ...ll. Lard buoyant.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

...al Telegram to the Daily News.)

...l, March 17.—Flour—Superior Extra ...; Extra, 0,00 to 0,00; Fancy, 0,00 ...Welland Canal Super, 0,00 to 0,00; ...1 Canada wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super ...orn wheat, 0,00 to 0,00; Super No. 2 ...heat, 4,20 to 4,30; bag flour 0,00 to ...heat—Canada Fall, 0