NINETEENTH DAY.

On Thursday the Solicitor-General continued his address to the jury. Referring to the substratum of the defendant's case—namely, that Miss Saurin had no vocation for the religious life, and that, therefore, she had properly been driven from the convent, he asked what evidence was there of that. That she was a person of firmness and character was not denied; that she desired to remain in the convent was not denied; that her life was free from all moral taint was denied. The letters that had been produced likewise made it abundantly clear that down to 1861, at all events, Miss Saurin evinced no unfitness for the life she had selected in opposition to the wishes of her parents. Why, so late as 1860, her name was inserted in the trust deed of the Hull Convent. What, then, became of the disclosures that for the first time came to light in the depositions prepared for the information of the bishop? If the charges and insinuations embodied in those depositions were well founded—if Miss Saurin had proved herself so utterly unfit for the religious life previous to 1860, why had she been appointed to a high trust in the community? In the next place the Solicitor-General complained of the disadvantage at which the plaintiff was placed in not having been cross-examined as to the very gravest charges that were now imputed against her. Next, coming to the manner in which Mrs Starr had given her evidence—to the spirit in which she had approached the matter—he asked was her evidence anything more than a mass of insinuations, was it not throughout a *suggestio falsi?* It seemed that poor Miss Saurin was the cat of the convent, everything that went wrong was placed at her account. They would see how these Christian ladies loved one another. The learned counsel then referred seriatim to certain of the most trivial imputations cast upon Miss Saurin by Mrs Starr in order to show the animus of the witness; as for example, the losing of her gloves, a misfortune to which even the Chief Justice himself was admittedly liable.—The Chief Justice here interrupting the Solicitor-General, said that the admissions and observations which he had from time to time thought it fit to interpose had been subject of bitter complaint in letters which had reached him from both sides.—The Solicitor-General said that he too had received numerous letters of a similar character, and the worst of it was the postage was not paid.—The Chief Justice said that fortunately in his case the postage was paid.—The Solicitor-General then in indignant terms denounced the discrepancy between Mrs Starr's statements to the bishop and her sworn testimony in the witness-box. He said—She told the bishop that Miss Saurin was removed from Hull to Clifford because she entertained an indescribable feeling that all was not right between her and one of the Hull priests. Mind, she entirely acquitted the priest of everything, but she said he was deceived as to Miss Saurin's real character, and that he wrongly regarded her as a saint of the community. The "same forwardness," she added, was observable in respect of one of the priests at Clifford, but steps were taken there in time to prevent its manifestations. Well, here was an anabominable insinuation, and yet, in the witness-box, Mrs Starr did not hesitate to disavow the clear inference which was to be drawn from it. Talk of Miss Saurin's exaggerations, what had she ever said or written so outrageous as that?—The Solicitor-General concluded his address to the jury, and the Lord Chief Justice said he should defer his summing up till the next morning.

KINGSTON OBSERVATORY.

N. F. Dupuis, A.M., Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13, 1869.

DAY.	BAROMETER CORRECTED FOR 32°		THERMOMETER.		MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.
	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 PM		
Sunday..	.....	.....	.....	....	23.0	-2.0
Monday..	.....	.....	21.5	25.5	26.0	19.5
Tuesday.	.....	.....	24.0	32.5	32.5	21.0
W'dnesdy	.....	.....	19.5	22.5	24.0	18.0
Thursday	.....	.....	8.0	25.0	26.5	5.5
Friday ..	.....	.....	14.0	22.0	23.0	11.0
Saturday.	.....	.....	19.0	26.0	26.5	17.5

JOB PRINTING.

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Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

2:10 a.m.	1:30 p.m. / 1:50 "	Mixed train 3:15 a.m. " " 6:20 "

GOING WEST.

450 p.m. 510 "	5:40 a.m.	Mixed train 10:00 a.m. " " 7:00 "

[This is by Montreal time, from which deduct 12½ minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. It is also requested that correspondents will only write on one side of the sheet of paper. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—An extra of the *Canada Gazette* contains a proclamation calling the Parliament of Canada together for despatch of business on the 15th April.

The London *Times* has become facetious over the simple fact that the authorities of Newfoundland have transmitted to the Commissioners of the Treasury in England the sum of fourpence, due to British authors under the copyright law. The ridiculous smallness of the sum is enough to provoke amusement; but the sport which is being made of the incident will not be amiss if it should turn the attention of English authors to the great fact that loss and injury is worked upon themselves by a law which, while it prevents the reprinting of the works of British authors in Canada, does not prevent the introduction into these colonies of American reprints of the same works, upon which the copyright duty is not always collected, and which, when it is collected, amounts, as in the case of Newfoundland, under notice, to a very inadequate sum. Let British authors and London publishers consider the project which has been mooted to apply to the Dominion of Canada—that of reprinting the works in Canada under a guarantee from the Canadian printer, American reprints at the same time being rigidly excluded. The scheme in its operation would benefit both British authors and Canadian industry, while colonial readers would be cheaply supplied with a healthy literature, free from interpolation or abgidgement.

Mederic Lanctot, who has gained notoriety in Montreal in several capacities—for example, as Rouge journalist, questionable quarry speculator, and disinterested president of the Workingmen's Grand Association—has turned up in a new sphere. It was reported that he had gone west and turned Protestant missionary among the French Canadians; but this story is in part incorrect at least, as we have just received direct from the publisher, Mederic Lanctot himself, the first copy of a new journal issued at Burlington, Vermont. *L'Idee Nouvelle* is published both in French and English by this exile, with a double purpose, one of being "*un journal pratique des langues Française et Anglaise,*" and the other to preach the "unity of North America," in other words, to promote annexation.

It is very satisfactory to observe the continued augmentation of the sum deposited in the Post Office Savings Banks. The latest account that for February, showed that the sum on deposit has increased upwards of forty-seven thousand dollars. The withdrawals in the same time amounted to twenty thousand dollars. The deposits are steadily increasing, giving token at once of confidence in this new institution and of the prosperity of the class for whose advantage the Post Office Savings Banks are intended.

The new American Postmaster General under President Grant has issued directions to postmasters that henceforth all franking stamps must be disregarded. The actual signature of the person entitled to exercise the privilege is required, and mail matter franked in any other manner must be held for postage. This will put an end to the abuses of the franking privilege which have recently been exposed by the American press.

There is an overwhelming rush for office at Washington. An illustration is afforded in the statement that there are already on file at the State Department one hundred and fifty-four applications for the consulate at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Foreign missions are all the rage, being specially coveted, it would appear, by army officers and others whom the recent expressions let fall by President Grant have encouraged in the expectation of public office. A general officer thinks he has a claim for a first-class foreign mission; a colonel thinks he is entitled to a second or third-class mission, while the lower grades put in their claims for anything they can get. The office-hunting spectacle will continue probably for a month or more.

The new Secretary of State in President Grant's Cabinet, Hon. Hamilton Fish, is highly spoken of by the American press. The New York *World* says he returns to public life with a character which disarms criticism and extorts the respectful homage of those who differ from him in politics. Governor Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, does not meet with the same approval, but is accepted by the Republican party as fully the equal of Mr Stewart. There is a difference of ten years in the ages of the two new secretaries, Mr Fish being 61, and Mr Boutwell 51. Gen. Rawlins, the new Secretary of War, is only 28 years of age.

ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The literary entertainment, advertised by this Association last week, was given on Friday evening in the Hall of St. Andrew's Young Men's Christian Association. The previous entertainment, given a few weeks ago by the same society, seems to have been appreciated by the public; for when the proceedings on Friday evening were opened, every seat in the Hall was occupied, and a considerable number of persons were obliged to remain standing. The entertainment was begun by a few remarks from the President, Professor Murray, who then proceeded to read "The Jackdaw of Rheins," one of the most amusing of the Ingoldsby Legends. This was followed by an anonymous piece of poetry, "Why should the Spirit of Mortal be proud?" Mr Joseph S. Eakin, B.A., who read the poem with considerable effect, mentioned that it had been a favourite with the late President Lincoln. Mr J. Frank Fraser then read "Bothwell Bridge," one of the Lays of the Covenanters; and he was succeeded by Mr E. D. McLaren, who recited Mrs Hemans' Spanish Warrior. A humourous piece was next given by Mr H. A. Calvin, who read Hood's Tale of Trumpet. Mr D. McTavish then delivered Lord Chatham's speech on the American War; and the proceedings were closed by two amusing pieces, the "Rats or the Pied Piper of Hamlin," recited by Mr Robert J. Craig, and "A Cheap Dinner," read by Mr Robert Crawford. The people of Kingston are indebted to the members of this Association for affording them such a pleasant and profitable way of spending an evening; and we trust that, if the Association should continue their entertainments, they will receive as hearty encouragement as was given them on Friday evening.

POLICE COURT, Tuesday.—There was no business before the court this morning.

SPRING RADISHES.—The first spring salad appeared in the market this morning in the shape of several bunches of fine spring turnip radishes. They were grown by Mr S. N. Watts of Portsmouth.

The new agricultural and family journal *Hearth and Home* has now reached its thirteenth number, and continues to improve both in interest and appearance. Mrs Beecher Stowe continues to contribute editoral articles, and much attention is paid to horticultural subjects. Published by Pettengill, Bates & Co., New York.

Mr Wm. Rastall, of Kincardine, chairman of the Harbour Commitee in the County Council of Bruce, is at Ottawa, and has had interviews with the members of the Cabinet on the question of the harbour improvements of Kincardine and other ports of Lake Huron.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 16.—The firm of C. Dorwin & Co., brokers and bankers, has suspended. The extent of their liabilities is not yet ascertained. Dorwin disappeared on Saturday, taking, it is said, $8,000 in cash with him. He has left his son-in-law, who was his partner, to fight it out with the creditors.

The wholesale boot and shoe firm of Smyth and Edmanson, McGill street, has also suspended. The liabilities are stated at $108,000.

A public meeting is to be held here on the 30th to consider the copyright question and the expediency of petitioning Parliament to place Canadian publishers on the same footing as those in the United States.

Both the Western and Eastern sections of the Grand Trunk are clear again and the mails are assuming more regularity.

J. H. Evans, hardware merchant, St. Paul street whose health has been impaired for for some years by paralysis, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday night.

THE ASSIZES.

The sessions of the spring circuit of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, commenced this morning at noon in the Court House, before Mr Justice Morrison. George B. L. Fellows, Esq., Q.C., was appointed counsel for the Crown.

The following are the names of the Grand Jurors: Isaac Simpson, foreman; Isaac D. Powley, James O'Brien, John Wilmot, George Brown, Joseph Dillon, George Davidson, Henry Percival, John Babcock, Thomas Robinson, Calvin Shibley, Joseph Northmore, William Boyce, and William Asselstyne.

His Lordship, in his address to the Grand Jury, remarked that he was sorry to inform them that the docket of the Court was unusually large, and upon the calendar there were no less than fifteen persons charged with crimes, some of which were of a very serious nature. There were one case of murder, one of rape, one of perjury, four of fraud, two for passing counterfeit coin, one of sheepstealing, and one or two cases of robbery or larceny. His Lordship was not aware of the particular circumstances of the case of murder, but understood it was in some way connected with a tavern brawl, the particulars of which would be laid before them. The character of the crime necessary to constitute murder, and the difference between murder and manslaughter, was clearly pointed out by his Lordship, who then proceeded to call the jurors' attention to the crime of rape, which, he stated, still constituted a capital offence, and the punishment of death was still attached to it, although this extreme penalty was now never carried into effect, but the sentence commuted to a longer or shorter period in the Penitentiary. He understood that the person accused in the present case was a young medical man, and the complainant was a patient of the accused, but the particulars of the case he had not been made acquainted with. The offence of rape was the having carnal connection with a woman against her will, and the fact of its being against her will must be fully established to constitute the crime. A medical man might persuade a young and inexperienced girl that a carnal connection with him was necessary to the treatment of some disease which he might assert she was labouring under; but the indecent assault thus committed would not constitute rape. In such cases it was left with the grand jury to frame a bill suitable to the nature of the case. In all cases of rape the woman herself constituted the principal, and frequently the sole evidence, and the character of the witness was therefore a matter of great importance. Should the character of the accuser be infamous, or that, for instance, of a street walker, of course it would be received with many grave doubts or rejected altogether. In every case unless the evidence were absolutely conclusive, and the fact beyond all doubt, it was better to ignore the matter altogether than to suffer the disgusting details usually connected with them to come up in public court. The cases of robbery and larceny were not of a nature to detain them with special comment. In the case of perjury the jurors must satisfy themselves that the false swearing was wilfully done. Two respectable persons whose characters were above reproach would frequently swear directly opposite to each other, but still no perjury be committed. And it sometimes happened that a person feeling aggrieved at the evidence of a witness against him in some law suit might, from motives of spite or revenge, get the witness indicted for perjury; but in all cases it must be distinctly shown that the person thus charged swore directly opposite to that which he knew to be the truth. In the cases of passing counterfeit money, if the money passed was foreign coin, an American half dollar for instance, it would be necessary to procure a witness acquainted beyond doubt with the coin—an officer from the mint of the country of the suspected coin sufficient to establish certainty of the coin. With British coin on account of our familiar acquaintance with it, it would only be necessary for them to satisfy themselves of the base character of the coin.

His lordship informed the jurors that the business of the court would be brought to their consideration as speedily as possible, and those jurors from the country would not be detained any longer than possible in Kingston, and he should be happy to discharge them at the termination of their labours.

The court, after calling the names of the petit jurors, proceeded with the case of

Clune vs. Cherevefils.—An action to recover the amount of $406,15, being a balance claimed to be due upon an amount of $450 lent by the plaintiff, the Rev. Mr Clune, of Smith's Falls, to Mr Cherevefils, a merchant of the same place, about a year ago. Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C. for plaintiff: Mr Fraser, of Brockville, for the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff for $400. The court being about to adjourn, his lordship sent for the jury in this case, and upon inquiry found that the whole of the jury were agreed upon a verdict for the plaintiff for $400, and as the difference from that claimed was only $6, the plaintiff agreed to accept that amount.

Fairman vs. Griffin.—An action of ejectment; undefended. Verdict accordingly. Mr Agnew for plaintiff.

O'Reilly vs. McDonell.—An action brought by Mr James O'Reilly, Q.C., against the Warden of the Penitentiary to recover the value of services rendered by plaintiff. Verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the award of Mr R. T. M. Walkem.

Skinner vs. Beaupre.—An action of ejectment brought by Henry Skinner against Peter Beaupre. Verdict for the plaintiff, subject to be set aside on motion for irregular notice of trial. Mr Britton for plaintiff; Mr Madie for defendant.

The court adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to morrow morning.

A conspicuous leader of fashion in New York five years ago was a hair dresser on Sixth avenue.

Queen Victoria intends, it is said, to build a very large asylum for poor widows near Coburg.

A new dramatic idea in Paris is a lecture, critical and explanatory, preceding the performance of a tragedy.

Chicago now feels itself complete. A fashionable gentleman's club has been formed there and occupies one of the finest "palaces" on Michigan avenue.

The exportation of cattle from Canada to the States has now attained to a greater extent than at any other time since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

The rapid increase in the annual clip of wool in California, now forty-two fold what it was thirteen years ago, shows that sheep farming is a very profitable business to all concerned.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held on Monday evening in the Council Chamber. The Mayor presided, and the following members were present: Aldermen Allen, Brophy, Chown, H. Cunningham, J. Cunningham, Davidson, Dillon, Drennan, Gibson, Gildersleeve, Kinghorn, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, Robinson, Shaw, and Tomkins.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the clerk.

Alderman Allen said that before the adoption of the minutes of the last Council he wished a reconsideration of the financial report which was adopted at the last meeting; he contended that there was a mistake at the last meeting whereby the minutes were made incorrect. He therefore moved, seconded by Alderman A. Livingston, that the report of the finance committee be reconsidered.

Alderman Gildersleeve said that the question was, were the minutes now read right or not. It was merely a question of fact. A motion for the reconsideration of the finance report could be afterwards brought up.

The Mayor explained that the mistake occurred through a misunderstanding on his part, which induced him to declare the motion of the grant carried. He thought at the time that the vote stood 9 and 8, instead of a tie. He should not himself have voted for the grant.

After some discussion, Alderman Chown moved, seconded by ——, that from information now in possession of the Council, the distress at Red River is not so great as represented; therefore it is resolved that the grant to Red River be reconsidered.

Alderman Gildersleeve argued that the resolution was out of order.

Alderman Davidson moved, seconded by ——, that inasmuch as a mistake was made in the vote of the Mayor on the Red River grant, as recorded, be it resolved that the vote of the Mayor be expunged.

The Mayor at this point put it to the Council whether it should be in order to take up the resolution of Alderman Chown.

Alderman Chown said he believed there was information before the Council showing that there was not so much suffering at Red River as was at first supposed, and he called upon the members having such information to produce it.

Alderman Allen replied at length, and insisted that the mistake in the minutes changed the whole tenor of the vote of the grant to Red River, which was only carried by the supposed vote of the Mayor. He spoke in opposition to the grant, and also to the grant to the Grammar School.

Alderman A. Livingston said that Alderman Chown wished to get information about Red River, and he (the speaker) would repeat the reasons he had before given, viz, that there was more distress among us here than with the inhabitants there. Since the last meeting he had seen a late copy of a paper from Red River, and found that flour was selling there for 10s per 100 lbs., and no mention was made of any distress. The speaker referred to the fact that one church of the city had sent from its members a large amount to Red River, and insisted that if the members present, representing as they did the various churches of the city, wished to send more, let them follow the example of that church. He objected to the voting the money of the inhabitants, especially when so much needed among our own poor.

It was then moved by Alderman Robinson, seconded by Alderman Dillon, That the grant proposed to be given to Red River be not granted as far as this Council is concerned.

Alderman Tomkins spoke at length, and declared that the grant by the Council was illegal.

Alderman Davidson asked for the proof.

Alderman Tomkins continued that the reason he opposed the grant at the last meeting was its illegality, and that fact he believed was the cause of the present debate.

It was moved by Alderman A. Livingston, seconded by Alderman Allen, That the clause in the finance committee granting $200 to the Red River be struck out of the report.

Alderman Allen wished to be informed by the Mayor, that if the resolution of Alderman Chown was in order, was his (the speaker's) for a reconsideration of the whole report, not also in order. The mayor decided that the speaker's resolution was out of order, while that of Alderman Chown's was in order.

The mayor then read the various resolutions in their rotation, and after the discussion of the subject had been further prolonged until ten minutes to ten o'clock and several members had spoken upon the subject, Alderman Chown's motion was put, and carried, and after more debate thereon Alderman A. Livingston's motion was put and was declared by the Mayor upon division to be carried. Yeas—Alderman Allen, Dillon, Drennan, A. Livingston, C. Livingston, Robinson, Shaw and Tomkins, 8. Nays—Alderman Brophy, Chown, H. Cunningham, J. Cunningham, Davidson, Gibson, Gildersleeve and Kinghorn, 8. The mayor voted yea.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from Mr Minnes for the extension of time for the collection of taxes until the first of April next was read and granted.

A communication from the City Solicitor was read, defining the present position of the suit of Frontenac vs. Kingston. The suit it stated was in the Court of Common Pleas, and not in Chancery, and that in all probability no judgment would be given until May next. Referred to the finance committee.

A notice from O'Reilly and Draper was read stating that they had been instructed to commence an action on behalf of the Montreal Transportation Company against the corporation on account of the wreck of the steamer Empress. No action was taken.

The resignation of Mr Mostyn as fence viewer was read and accepted, and on motion of Alderman Robinson, seconded by ——, Alexander Adair was substituted in his stead.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions relating to taxes were referred to the Court of Revision.

Alderman Drennan brought up the petition of the members of Chalmers Church for the remission of rent for use of city hall during their late soiree, which was granted, gas excepted.

REPORTS.

Alderman A. Livingston brought up the report of the finance committee, which recommended the payment of certain accounts, and stated the taxes collected during the last fortnight to be $2,370 80.

Respecting the petition of Mrs Ellen Jeffers, the committee had ascertained that the amount she claimed had been paid to the late Joseph Doyle in his lifetime.

With respect to the communication of Mr Durand, enclosing three accounts against the city for registry as required by the statute, and requiring payment of the same, the report stated that the comittee cannot recommend the payment of number one account for the amount of $164; this account having been sued for by Mr Durand, and on which he was defeated. As to accounts numbers two and three for $149 70 and $93 90 respectively, it recommends the payment of these.

Alderman H. Cunningham brought up the report on cabs and carters, which was read and adopted. It recommended that the petition of Coyle be not granted (for remission of licence.)

Alderman Gibson brought up the report on printing, recommending the tender of Dr. Barker for the city printing, be accepted, it being the lowest. The report was received and adopted.

On motion the Council adjourned at ten minutes to eleven o'clock.

The New Brunswick Legislature continue to debate on the address, and seem to have no confidence in the local Cabinet.

The opera balls in Paris, this season, were more licentious and wild than ever before. At least one-third of the men attending the balls are said to be policemen in disguise.

Law and order are at last triumphant in Quebec; and that city has reason to be thankful for the safety which a vigorous administration of justice will ensure her. The immunity which crimps, rowdies, and ruffians of all kinds have far too long enjoyed in the ancient capital, seems now to be at an end, it is hoped, never to be restored.

THE QUEBEC TRAGEDY.

THE INQUEST.—SECOND DAY.

Quebec, March 13.—The adjourned Coroner's inquest in Whittaker's case was continued this morning at the Court-house. As on the previous day, the room was crowded. Several members of the Legislature and leading citizens were present. The prisoner was present, guarded by two detectives. His counsel, Mr Hearn, and his father were present. G. O'Kill Stuart, Q. C., appeared for the next of kin to deceased.

The Jurors having been called, and having answered to their names,

Wm. Doyle, clerk at Thos. Andrews' hardware store, sworn—A pistol was produced and shown to witness, who identified it. On the 1st of March last I sold this pistol to the prisoner, Chaloner. Seeing that he was handling the pistol awkwardly, I showed him how to load it. I also sold him, at the same time, a box of ball cartridges, adapted for the pistol. I identify the pistol produced as the one I sold to prisoner on that day.

The Coroner—addressing the prisoner—I am informed you wish to make a statement to the Coroner and Jury. I must inform you that you are not called upon to make any statement, but if you wish to make one you may do so.

Prisoner—Will I be allowed to enter upon my defence now?

Coroner—If you have any statement to make I must caution you that you may, by your statement, prejudice your case; your statement will be entirely voluntary on your part.

Prisoner—Since I have been denied—

Coroner—Stop a moment; if there are any witnesses you wish to call who may throw any light upon the case, I am bound to allow them to be examined; but you are not called upon now to make your defence.

Prisoner—On suggestion of his Counsel—I have witnesses to be examined provided you take the whole of their statements.

Coroner—If you tell me who the witnesses are I will send for them; and, if they can prove anything, of course, I am ready to take their statements.

Prisoner—My father is in Court, and I would like to examine.

Mr Hearn said he would commence his defence by calling Col. Harenc, of the 53rd Regiment.

Col. Harenc not being present, he was sent for.

Archibald Richard Harenc, Lieut.-Col. 53rd Regiment, sworn—I know nothing, personally, of the actual shooting. I was not present.

Prisoner handed to the Coroner the following questions to be put to witness:—

Were you not acquainted with the late Ensign Whittaker? 2nd. Were you acquainted with his handwriting and signature? 3rd. Please look at the letter now exhibited and state in whose handwriting it is. 4th. Please look at this other letter, and state who wrote it, and can you identify the Mr Chaloner to whom it is addressed?

The Coroner decided that these questions were not pertinent to the case, and should not go to the jury. He could only receive questions relating to the actual shooting.

The prisoner then submitted the following questions, which were allowed to be asked:—

Question—Was not deceased an officer of your regiment?

Witness—Yes.

Question—Had you any interview with deceased previous to his death, respecting prisoner or any member of his family; if so, relate what occurred.

Witness—I had an interview with prisoner's father on the Saturday previous to Mr Whittaker's death.

Coroner interrupting. Then your evidence cannot relate to actual shooting, and therefore we cannot receive it.

Witness—The interview had nothing at all to do with the shooting directly inasmuch as the shooting had not occurred.

The Prisoner then read in a loud, clear, bold voice, the following statement (placed in his hands by his counsel) to the Coroner: "The question which my counsel has handed you at my request will throw light upon the subject; the handwriting of the deceased and the handwriting of the witness in the box I desire to prove; when my trial may come on the regiment may not be here, and I have not the means of securing their attendance, and I shall thus be deprived of important testimony. Those letters, I again assert, should go to the jury."

The Coroner said he could not receive that statement.

The Prisoner submitted the following questions:

Question—Did you not say a few moments ago that you also had an interview with prisoner's father previous to your interview with the deceased.

The Coroner overruled this question.

The Prisoner then read the following statement prepared by his Counsel:—"Since I have been denied the same rights and privileges as were accorded to Behin, the French Giant; to Mr Ross, on St. Foy Road, and to those accused in the Montreal steamboat case, to enter upon my defence and to produce important testimony, I have nothing now to say but that I am not guilty. If I were allowed to enter upon my defence I would prove that I am not guilty."

Coroner—You are not now asked whether you are or are not guilty. I can have nothing to do with that statement.

Arthur Brooking, Ensign of 53rd Regiment, was then called, and testified that he knew nothing except from hearsay of the actual shooting.

The Prisoner submitted the following question to this witness:

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

The Coroner overruled the question.

Mr Hearn said the same question had been put to the witness, Porter, yesterday.

The Coroner said Porter was a material witness, while the present witness knew nothing personally of the actual shooting.

The Prisoner submitted the following question:—

Question—Have you read the evidence of Lieut. Porter at this investigation? Had you any conversation with deceased relating to prisoner and the Miss Chaloner spoken of by him in his deposition? If so, please relate the same.

The Coroner over ruled this question.

This closed the evidence.

The Coroner then addressed the jury as follows:—

The whole of the facts are now before you, and it is your duty to judge of the case from the evidence before you and from nothing else. You must, therefore, lay aside any sympathy which you may have for the deceased or for the prisoner, that it may not bias your minds and influence your verdict. Therefore, you must limit your knowledge of this sad case to the facts which have been proved to you under oath. Of the cause of death and the person killing there can be no doubt in your minds. It is my duty to tell you, gentlemen, that no provocation, however grievous, renders homicide justifiable or even excusable. The least that it can amount to, in contemplating the law, is manslaughter. As an example, I will say, if a husband fire at another in the act of adultery with his wife and in the transport of passion kill him, it will be manslaughter; but if the killing be deliberate, it will be murder. It is a well known fact, that sometimes when pleas of this kind are offered in mitigation or excuse before a petit jury, sympathy or other emotions get the upper hand of law, and hence it is that a person on his trial before a petit jury will sometimes be acquitted, although the law is cited against him. I tell you this, gentlemen, in order that if cases of the above kind have come to your knowledge, you may not be led astray from the obligations of the solemn oath you have taken to judge of this case from the evidence taken before you. You must bear in mind that this investigation is a preliminary one, and the prisoner has not here been called upon to make his defence. If a verdict is found against him, he must plead to it before a petit jury, and at his trial he will have the full benefit of the assistance of an able counsel, and the full latitude of a defence insured to him by English law. You have in the evidence in this case direct evidence establishing the deliberate lying in wait and killing; and, in my opinion, a moment of serious reflection will convince you all that by the oath which you have taken, and this strong evidence laid before you, only one course is left open to you, and that is to find that John Henry Chaloner, the prisoner, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, took the life of the deceased, F. C. Whittaker.

The Jury then retired at 11:45. The Coroner waited till one o'clock, and the Jury not having returned, he declared an adjournment till 2:30.

At two o'clock the Jury returned with the following verdict:—That Frederick Charles Whittaker came to his death, on the 10th March, inst., from a pistol shot wound on the left temple from the hands of John Henry Chaloner.

The Jury was then discharged.

THE HASTINGS MINING REGION.

It is a much more difficult task now-a-days to "scare up" items under this heading than it was a year ago—and than it may be a few months hence. Eldorado, which twelve months since was the centre of active operations—at least in the way of mill machinery—now presents a forlorn appearance; and the Gilbert and Turley mill, the first to be erected, is now being torn down, preparatory to its removal to the Township of Marmora, which at present seems to find most favour in the eyes of gold mining speculators.

Work is again temporarily suspended at the Richardson Mine—the manager, we understand, awaiting the reply of the company to his proposition as to the mode in which the property should be developed—namely, by sinking a new shaft near the mill, to cross-cut the lode at a depth of 200 feet from its outcrop. This would decide the value of the whole of the hill, and if it answered expectations, would give a chance of taking out four times as much quartz as from the present shaft. If it pays, as is generally understood to be the case, to work in the small—we might say—one-horse way, in which it has been done of late, it seems only reasonable to expect that the true policy is to carry on operations on a larger and bolder scale. It, however, wants a little more Yankee dash and enterprise and spirit of speculation to do things in that style than may as yet be found in Canada. We have heard, indeed, that some men of the right kind to venture a few thousand dollars on such a speculation would do it there if they could come to terms with the company, but fear the report to be too good to be true.

The machinery of the mill at Bannockburn was in running order and at work for a short time a few days ago, but, so far as we have heard, no real business has been done there.—*Madoc Mercury.*

A young man named Robert Fleming has been sent to the Insane Asylum from San Francisco. His insanity takes the form of distressful anxiety concerning the attempts of the women of San Francisco to capture him.

A gentleman who recently visited Lanesboro, Minnesota, says there was not a single house in the place last July. Now a $35,000 hotel is being built, the public school numbers ninety-five scholars, and the lowest figure for a business lot is $1,000.

DIED.

In Kingston, on the 16th instant, James McMurtry, aged 16.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Kingston Hospital, on Wednesday, at 2 p.m., to Waterloo Cemetery.

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
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.
SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, March 15.—In the House of Commons last night the bill introduced by Solicitor-General to repeal certain tests and other certain statutes affecting the Constitutions of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was debated at length, and after strong opposition was read a second time.

Paris, March 16.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from New York, has arrived.

Liverpool, March 16.—The steamship Moravian arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, March 16, p.m.—Bonds 83¾; Erie 20¾.

Liverpool, March 16, p.m.—Pork 98s 6d; Lard 46s; Red wheat unchanged; Flour Peas 41s.

New York Press Despatches.

Little Rock (Ark.), March 15.—The House to-day passed the Senate joint resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Memphis, March 15.—Great complaints are made by planters on account of the scarcity of labour. The planters are offering 5 per cent higher rates than last year, and are unwilling to make contracts.

New York, March 16.—The steamships Russia from Glasgow, and Henry Chauncey from Aspinwall, have arrived.

Advices received here state that Colonel Hinton of Pennsylvania had arrived at Key West (Fla.) from the camp of the Cuban Junta with an address from the Su-Junta, signed by General Cespedes, for recognition and giving numerous details therefor.

New Orleans, March 15.—The steamer from St. Louis to New Orleans, was burned on fire on Sunday evening opposite Rockport. In half an hour she was entirely consumed with a large and valuable cargo. No lives lost.

Chester, March 15.—The skating match for a diamond medal, and the championship of America, between Frank and Callie Curtiss, was won by the latter by six points.

The *Tribune's* Atlanta (Ga.) special says: Friday night, while Dr. Darden was murdered in Warren County, a colored man named Martin was forcibly taken from school at Spring Place, Murray County, and hanged by the Ku Klux Klan.

New York, March 16.—The steamer Chauncey brings Panama dates to the 6th inst. $35,292 dollars treasure.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(Special Telegram to the Daily News.)

Montreal, March 16.—Gold in New York at 12 131½.

Ashes—receipts 1,300 bbls. Market quiet, but notably unchanged: little business to report. Grain—wheat sold at 2,25. Grain—wheat sold other grains nominal. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged rates. Ashes unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

(Special telegram to the Daily News.)

New York, March 16.—Flour dull; receipts 7,000 bbls; sales 4,460 bbls at 5,20 @ 5,25 for superfine state and western; 5,90 @ 6,00 for common to choice extra state; 5,85 @ 6,00 for common to choice extra western; 7,00 @ 7,20 for round hoop Ohio. Rye flour dull; sales 1,500 bbls at 5,00 @ 7,00. Wheat is dull and quiet; receipts 11,002 bush; sales 20,000 bush at 1,50 for No. 1 spring; 1,65 for No. 2 Michigan; 1,85 for white Michigan. Rye nominal; sales 300 bush western at 1,39. Corn receipts 5,600 bush; sales 33,000 bush at 89 @ 90c for new mixed western, 92c for extreme. Barley quiet. Oats dull; receipts 300 bush; sales 18,000 bush at 73½c. Barley in store. Pork market firmer and sales of 700 bbls at 31,12 @ 31,50 for new; 30,75 @ 31,00 for old do. Beef quiet but steady. Lard steady.

New York freetraders held a meeting yesterday, in which the influential merchants, Aspinwall, Field, and Grinnell took the sum of $17,355 was subscribed for expenses of the Association, and it was stated Mr Lloyd Garrison, the great anti-slavery advocate, was about to deliver a course of lectures against protection.

New York *Times* writes: "Now that 'to rent' are plenty in the city, and tenants feel more able to make terms with landlords, we should think we might see a movement toward a change in the relation of landlord and tenant in one particular. Houses here are hired by the year, and no tenant can leave them before the year's expiration. Now in London and other English cities, as well as in American cities, a tenant may leave his house any quarter of the year, provided he gives notice in advance to the landlord. This method has a great deal to do with keeping tenants at a reasonable price, and it also prevents that tremendous excitement before May, and that tremendous rush of 'moving' on the 1st of May, which are peculiar to the city of New York. Our New York system is utterly abominable in all its aspects. If we could have a reform in this single and simple matter of liberty to get out of a house on any quarter day, we should soon see its good effects in all directions."

The *English Independent* says: The assassination of Burgess is bringing out many facts which it might have remained hid, or at least escaped observation. For example, it appears that in the districts there are no fewer than 20,000 ecclesiastics, which is one to every nine inhabitants. Since the revolution, too, it is found that the articles of "many millions in value" have been carried off from the churches by the priests. The valuables found in the Royal at Madrid