The Daily News.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

☞ *SEE FIRST PAGE.*

All hope to save the Irish Church from the attack of the Liberals, founded on the belief that the Queen would refuse to accede to the action of Parliament has gone. Queen Victoria in reply to the address of the House of Commons, says that, "relying on the wisdom of the House, her Majesty desires that her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder Parliamentary legislation on that subject." This seals the doom of the Irish Church. The House of Lords cannot prevent the Commons from attaining the object upon which the majority of its members are bent. The Upper House can only obstruct but not defeat the will of the Lower House. The movement inaugurated by Mr Gladstone has gained the day. The English press has been thus far powerful in sustaining his course and has exerted a moral force, to oppose which the resistance offered by the Conservative and Church party has been altogether inadequate. A very favourite argument for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been the course of church affairs in Canada, and the secularization in this country of the lands reserved for the maintenance of the Church. This has come to be regarded as a sound stroke of policy even by a class of men who in their day did all to prevent its accomplishment; and so the example has been turned to account in supporting the movement against the Church in Ireland. There appears indeed a strong tendency towards the disestablishment of the Church in England as well as in Ireland; and it is now clear that after the work is done for Ireland fresh assaults will be made against the union of Church and State in other parts of the United Kingdom. In England the dissenters have become a great body, and the members of that body now enjoy more than they ever did before a share of Parliamentary power. It will not be difficult for them to set at work an agitation that will in time command success. The tendency of the age being thus marked, the Church, therefore, will have to look for its maintenance to its own foundations in the hearts of men, to rely on the truth of its doctrines and the beauty of its service. The wealth and respectability of its members, in point of numbers and station, forbid the idea that the Church will ever suffer for want of means to maintain the decencies of public worship; and while we in Canada may thus anticipate the results of political movements in the mother country, we need not causelessly deplore them.

It is now asserted that the postponement of the rendering of judgment by the United States Senate in the Impeachment case till Saturday, was brought about to secure a conviction. The illness of Senator Howard made the delay a necessity, so that it may be concluded there are still some chances for the acquittal of the President. More and more does the thoroughly partizan character of this trial become apparent. The Clerk of the Senate, who was appointed by the Republicans, is responsible for printing a sort of threat to the effect that no Republican who opposes the conviction of Andrew Johnson will be allowed a seat in the Republican Convention at Chicago, on the 26th instant. This makes the conviction of the President a "plank" of the party platform, and reduces the solemn spectacle of a state trial to the ignoble level of a political ruse.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Wednesday, March 18.—In the Senate the reception of a report on the cause of the late financial crisis in Ontario was opposed by the Government and finally defeated.

Several matters of interest were under consideration in the House of Commons. On motion of Mr Wright the petition of Mr McGreevy and others relative to the impeachment of Judge Lafontaine was referred to the select committee appointed to inquire into the administration of justice in the district of Ottawa. On motion of Mr Abbott an address was passed to the Governor-General, praying his Excellency to order the Carillon and Grenville Canals to be closed for traffic on Sundays. Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill respecting insolvency. The bill for the more prompt and summary administration of justice in certain cases was read a third time and passed. The militia bill was also under consideration, and a large number of additional clauses were adopted.

Portrait of the Mayor.—Mr Sawyer is engaged upon a portrait of the Mayor, to be added to the gallery in the City Hall.

Ole Bull's Concert.—The public should remember that Ole Bull's Concert takes place at the City Hall to-morrow evening.

Distribution of Fuel.—The fuel raised yesterday amounted to about 550 lbs, and after the poor families had been supplied, the remainder was distributed to the poor of the city. The cause of the fight which was of fine quality was on the north shore, and was en route to Montreal, and a great deal of sympathy was expressed by the public for the man's loss, until it was understood that he was fully aware of the nature of the cargo and was determined to secure a share of it, when the sympathy changed to a feeling of "serves him right."

Harper's Monthly Review, April 1868. L. Scott Publishing Co. New York: Leighton, Kingston.

Contents:—1. Don Quixote; 2. The Pilgrim and the Shrine; 3. Modern notions of government—the Irish question; 4. Hindoo Epic poetry; 5. Popular Education; 6. The Church system of Ireland and Canada; 7. Spiritual Wives; 8. Domestic servitude in Victoria; Contents continued on page 2.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 14.—A man named Duggan, a saloon-keeper, was arrested here yesterday by Detective O'Neil, of Ottawa. Reports appeared in the evening papers yesterday that the assassination of Mr McGee was plotted in Duggan's house, which was said to have been a rendezvous for twelve American and twelve Canadian Fenians. These accounts appear to rest on slender foundation.

Colonel Pipon, of the Royal Artillery, was entertained last evening at a farewell dinner at the Montreal Club. The dinner was given by a number of senior officers, staff and volunteer Militia.

The half-yearly meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada was held here yesterday. A large number of gentlemen holding diplomas were licensed, and thirty six students admitted to practise.

The contract for cleaning the streets was awarded to a tender at $12,000, which is said to be inadequate to cover the expenses. A twenty dollars fine is deducted for each infraction of the contract.

The ship Shandon, which used to be first sailing vessel in port, only arrived to day, being detained four days in the Gulf by ice.

Rain fell last night and this morning.

La Crosse.—The Kingston La Crosse Club have accepted a challenge from the Prescott Club for the 2nd June. A challenge sent by the Kingston Club to that of Gananoque was not accepted, the proposed time not being convenient for the latter.

Queen's Birthday.—A petition very numerously and influentially signed by the leading merchants of the city has been presented to the Mayor, representing the great loss and inconvenience which would arise from the usual public Holiday being on Saturday the 23rd. The same causes will also prevent a good muster of the Volunteers. It is to be hoped that immediate action may be taken in the matter, and the celebration postponed to the following Monday.

Police Court, Thursday.—The gallery of the court presented quite a lively appearance this morning, the benches being comfortably filled with a curious and appreciative audience, who evidently anticipated an unusually entertaining programme. The first upon the docket was Patrick Donohue, who was charged with being drunk last night, and was ordered to pay a fine of $2, or ten days in gaol. He preferred the first. John Doyle was charged with stealing a gun belonging to Henry Talbot. The complainant deposed that he lived at the north end of the city near the Railway Depot, and the prisoner's sister occupied a portion of the house. Prisoner came to the house about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained in company with his sister until a little before 7 o'clock, when he left. Shortly after complainant missed the gun, which had been placed in the passage during the process of house cleaning. He then went to the house of prisoner's father, but could learn nothing respecting the gun, the prisoner denying having taken it. The prisoner denied the charge, and insisted that the circumstances were not so conclusive against him as might at first appear, as the state of the fastenings of the door of the house were so insecure as to permit the entrance of any boy with very little trouble. The prisoner was remanded until to-morrow morning to give time for further investigation. Mary Carruthers was charged in Upper Earl street, with keeping a brothel, and John McLaren, Thomas Griffin, John Dogherty, Harriet Ault and Sarah Boyer, with frequenting the same. The Superintendant of the House of Industry stated that the prisoner's residence was next door to that establishment, and the general reputation of her house was extremely bad, and in accordance with the charge against it. Mr George Fields, who lives nearly opposite, testified to the same effect. Mrs Murphy, who lived next door, said that the house of the prisoner was a perfect nuisance, and had been so for a long period. The annoyance to the neighbourhood through it was very great, especially at night. The witness complained that one of the young men arrested last night had, while passing her house in charge of the police, threatened to do her personal violence. Detective McAuley, one of the police who made the arrest, pointed out Dogherty as the man who had threatened. Sergeant Bell, of the police force, testified to the bad reputation of the house, and to making the arrest last night. He found the two girls and the young men in the house, and took them in charge. The woman Carruthers denied the charge. She knew that she saw a deal of company, who were sometimes a little noisy, but the character of her house was above reproach "spotless as driven snow." She failed, however, to convince the Magistrate to that effect, who at once fined her $20, or one month's confinement in the county gaol. The young gentlemen who "just happened into the house out of the rain," were fined $10 each, as were the two girls also, with a choice of a month in gaol. Dogherty, in addition, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace. The prisoners, who had entered the court in rather a jolly state, left it rather crestfallen, and it is to be hoped the lesson administered will not be thrown away upon them.

Several inches of snow fell at Woodstock and Fredericton, N.B., on the 9th.

Mr Richardson, the former owner of the Richardson mine, Madoc, who estimated his farm as worth about $400, received $70,000 for it, and went to farming in the township of Brace, where he now resides.

Raw or leaf tobacco, under the new law can only be imported into the country at Halifax, St. John, N.B., Miramichi, Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Clifton, Sarnia, Windsor and London. Imported tobacco must be bonded at these points. Tobacco grown in Canada must be bonded when removed from the place of growth. It will be permitted to remain in bond for two years.

Weston, the American pedestrian, is preparing for a 5,000 mile walk, from Portland, Me., to St. Paul, Minn. The distance is to be accomplished in 100 consecutive days. He is not to walk on Sundays, so that he will have only 86 days to perform his task. A wager of $50,000 dollars is made on the result, $25,000 on each side. He is to start from the New York end of the route on the 1st June.

Duggan, the man arrested in Montreal, is to arrive in Ottawa on Thursday, in company with Wade and Detective O'Reilly. The examination of Duggan will take place on Friday. The proceedings are taking place by the direction and under the control of Sir John A. Macdonald. The expenses of the proceedings, which are being conducted by Mr O'Reilly, will be charged to the Dominion account. Mr Sandfield Macdonald has nothing to do with the proceedings that are taking place.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Tuesday, May 12.—In the Senate in reply to Senator McCully, Senator Campbell said that no dispute existed between the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Dominion with respect to the amount of debt with which they had entered the Union.

The bill amalgamating the Commercial and Merchants' Bank was read a third time and passed. The Penitentiaries bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole for to-morrow, when the bill respecting taking evidence in Canada for matters pending elsewhere, came up for a second reading.

Senator Campbell said it had been devised to remedy a defect to which attention was called by the United States authorities, where a similar law was in force. The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole for to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee on the Geological Survey Bill, Senator Dumouchel in the chair, and reported the same without amendment, after which it was read a third time and passed.

Some discussion occurred on the British Copyright Bill, in Committee, Senator Guevremont in the chair; and at the suggestion of Senator Campbell the matter was allowed to stand over till to-morrow, Senator Ryan giving notice at the same time that he would move an address to place Canadian printers and publishers on an equal footing with the Americans.

The House then went into Committee on the Patent Bill, Senator Shaw in the chair.

After recess, a long discussion ensued, and Senator Sanborn finally moved that the bill be amended so that patents now held by British residents in any one of the Provinces should be extended to the whole Dominion, on the payment of a fee. Carried—21 for, 17 against.

The bill was then read a second time.

The bill respecting larceny offenders was read a second time, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Commons, the Argenteuil Election Committee reported in favour of an adjournment to the 1st June next, the sitting of the House in the morning preventing their meeting.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the bill for the relief of Joseph Whiteaves, reported it without amendment.

The Committee to whom was referred the Kamouraska election case, reported that the evidence taken before them showed numerous acts of violence, as well on the part of others as on that of Mr Pelletier who opposed Mr Chapais, and that Mr Geron, the Returning Officer, had been guilty of improper conduct, and that he was unfit to act in that capacity again. They recommended that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be instructed to take necessary steps to bring the guilty parties to justice.

The Act respecting the Navigation of Canadian Water, was read a third time and passed.

The report of the Committee of the Whole, on the resolutions relative to civil service, was received, and a bill founded thereon introduced and read a first time. A similar stage was taken with the resolutions respecting the importation of tobacco.

The House then proceeded with concurrence on the estimates of 1867-68, which were passed; on concurrence on the item of $30,000 for four Lieutenant Governors, in the estimates of 1869.

Hon. Mr Dunkin contended that they could not maintain their positions on the salaries set down for them, and qualified parties would not accept such offices.

Hon. Mr Chauveau also took the same view.

Hon. Mr Holton thought the Government had just done right in this matter.

Hon. Mr Anglin concurred in this opinion.

On the items for immigration, Mr F. Jones referred to the uselessness of the Departments of Agriculture and Immigration.

Hon. Mr Holton hoped the vote for maintaining a newspaper in London, the *Canadian News*, would be discontinued.

Hon. Mr Macdougall urged that this paper, by circulating information relating to this country, did important service.

Mr Chamberlin testified to the value of the *Canadian News*. He had observed the good it did during his temporary residence in England, and he had also become convinced, during the same period, that a qualified and well-paid foreign emigration agent might divert a great deal of desirable emigration to this country.

The item was then carried.

The amendments to the Act fixing the salary of the Governor General were concurred in.

Several other items of the Estimates were then passed without much discussion.

On the question being put, "Shall the petition of T. E. Ramsay, against Judge Drummond, be received?"

Mr Chamberlin spoke in favour of its reception, quoting the precedents in favour of that course.

Hon. Mr Holton objected to the bringing up of such a petition at the close of the session, when, if received, it would be impossible to dispose of until next session.

Sir G. E. Cartier referred to charges made against the judiciary of Lower Canada a few weeks ago, by prominent gentlemen on the opposite side of the house. When such statements were made it was not surprising that such petitions as these should be brought before the House. For his own part, until he saw the proof he would not believe anything with regard to those accusations. He would take this opportunity to contradict the rumour that these petitions were countenanced by the Government. The gentlemen who presented them did so on their own responsibility.

Mr Wright called attention to the fact that unless the petition was received there was no possibility of the evil being remedied.

Sir John A. Macdonald said he had looked into the petition and was of opinion that, in its present shape, it could not be received, and advised its withdrawal. He admitted there were charges in the petition which should be referred to a committee, but it was impossible to receive only a part of a petition. The tone of this petition was not parliamentary, and in the next place it was a slight upon the whole of the Queen's Bench.

Hon. Mr Dorion denied that he was in any way the cause of such petitions being presented, and asserted that the statements he made in a former debate concerning the Lower Canada Bench were correct, and the government ought to appoint a committee to enquire into the state of the judiciary; but this petition was couched in a tone that showed it was not public justice that was sought after, but the gratification of a personal malice, and therefore ought to be rejected. If a committee was appointed to inquire into the whole state of the judiciary, it would be found that Judge Drummond was the honour of the Bench as he was formerly of the Bar. He was not alone in his expression of opinion respecting Lower Canada Judges, and he would repeat that the administration of justice in Lower Canada was a disgrace to any country, and the Minister of Justice ought to find out the cause of it.

Hon. Mr Dunkin contended that the mode of dealing with such cases should be prescribed by statute, and deprecated the introduction of such discussions in the House.

Mr Chamberlin then, by permission of the House, withdrew the petition.

Mr Jackson presented the report of the committee on Immigration and Colonization.

An Act for the better security of the payment of the duty on tobacco was introduced, and read a first time.

The Kamaska election committee adjourned to 1st June next.

The House again went into committee on the Act respecting the inspection of steamboats, which was reported, read a third time and passed.

The House then proceeded with the estimates.

Some discussion took place on alleged breaches of the Audit Act by the Government, on divisions, in the vote for the Quebec Post Office.

Hon. Mr Rose (Huntingdon) said that this sum would be one of the most expensive we had over here, as it would always form an excuse for swelling out the items for unforeseen expenses.

The resolutions of ways and means with the exception of some which were reserved, then passed.

The bill fixing the salary of the Governor General was read a third time and passed amid some applause.

The Act relating to the Civil Service was read a second time.

Also, amendments made by the Senate to an Act constituting the Department of Inland Revenue.

Hon. Mr Holton observed that they placed culling and other matters under this Department apparently to make out the necessity for it; but these subjects must have been taken from some other Department.

On motion of the Hon. Mr Dunkin, the debate on the concurrence of the estimates was adjourned.

On motion of the Hon. Mr Rose, the House went into committee on several reserved items of the estimates. On the item of $33,800 as arrears of grants in aid of hospitals in Ontario and Quebec, hon. Mr Rose explained that as these obligations were incurred by the old Parliament of Canada, he considered they should be charged to those Provinces. He had deferred the vote on these estimates until the Premier of Ontario should be in his place.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said the Government of Ontario would submit to no charges incurred without their consent. He protested against one farthing of these sums being charged to Ontario. The Legislature of that Province had voted all they deemed advisable to those institutions, and nothing was then said of arrears.

Hon. Mr Chauveau said the Government of Quebec were willing to accept those obligations, and as far as they were able to discharge them.

Hon. Mr Rose said that, in view of the opinion of the Premier of Ontario, he would withdraw those items from the estimates.

Hon. Mr Galt said if these arrears were the debt of the old Province of Canada, the Dominion Government were bound to pay it, and to charge it to the united account of Ontario and Quebec, and those Provinces were bound to accept those charges.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald denied that those arrears were the debt of the old Province of Canada.

Mr Mackenzie said that, at the last session of the Province of Canada, the last six months' grants for 1867 were purposely passed over, leaving it to local Parliaments, after Union, to vote whatever grant they chose.

Sir John A. Macdonald considered these arrears as a moral obligation on the old Province of Canada; but, as it was not a legal debt, and the Premier of Ontario objected to them, the Finance Minister had no other recourse than to withdraw them.

After some further discussion, the Committee rose and reported. Concurrence to-morrow.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Militia Bill,

Hon. Mr Dorion moved his amendment, and stated his objections to the measure. He considered its tendency would be to destroy the volunteer system. So far from encouraging that system it was actually placed at a disadvantage. A more judicious expenditure of the same amount of money would produce a much more efficient force. A very small portion of the expenditure under the bill would go to the real service of the militia; about three-fourths of it would be paid for salaries of officers, or for services heretofore performed without pay. He did not wish to go over the points of previous debate, and would merely move his amendment, "that it be resolved as an instruction to the Committee of the Whole on the Militia Bill, and that in the opinion of this House the volunteer system is of proved efficiency and is specially adapted to the spirit and circumstances of the people, and is capable of supplying more efficient and available force than that proposed to be submitted by this bill; and it is therefore desirable to amend the same, so as to make a provision for more proper maintenance and encouragement of the volunteer system, and the filling of officers of the ordinary militia, and that the ordinary militia should not be called out by conscription except in case of necessity."

Mr Chamberlin considered the present volunteer system was becoming effete and that the burden was unequally distributed among the people. He believed the bill would improve that system and render it more efficient.

Mr Young contended that the press and people of Ontario were almost unanimous in their denunciation of the bill introduced by the Minister of Militia.

Mr Sproat expressed his approval of the main provisions of the bill.

Mr Oliver was strongly opposed to the principle of conscription in the bill.

Mr Brown (Hastings) hoped it would be amended so as not to interfere with volunteers.

Sir G. E. Cartier, in defending the bill, contended that it gave every facility to the volunteer system; that it afforded the best means for procuring efficient force; and that it was, in every respect, an economic measure.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald supposed the Minister of Militia had sufficient evidence, that the present volunteer force was insufficient for the defence of the country. The bill would distribute the burden of defence more equitably among all classes and sections of the country; but he considered it unnecessarily increased. He had hoped his friend would have reduced the staff; but, instead of that, he had increased it to an unpardonable extent. He was quite prepared to give the bill a trial, though he did not consider it an improvement on the present law.

Hon. Mr Holton repudiated the idea that the people of Lower Canada shrunk from the performance of their duty in respect to the defence of the country.

Mr McDougall urged that the bill would destroy the volunteer system, and the substitute proposed would not produce anything like as efficient a force.

After some explanations of the bill by Sir G. E. Cartier, Mr Dorion's resolutions were put and lost—Yeas, 41; nays, 100. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Brehard, Bodwell, Bourassa, Bowman, Brown, Cameron (Huron), Cheval, Connell, Coupal, Dorion, Ferris, Forbes, Fortier, Geoffrion, Godin, Holton, Jobin (Halifax), Kempt, Kierzkowski, McFarlane, McKenzie, McClellan, McMillan, Malcolm, Ouimet, Morrison (Victoria), Oliver, Paquet, Parker, Poser, Redford, Rymal, Shankland, Snider, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), Thompson (Ontario), Tremblay, Wells, Whitehead, Young—41.

Nays—Abbott, Anglin, Archambault, Ault, Batty, Beaubien, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet, Bolton, Bowell, Bowie, Brousseau, Burton, Cameron (Peel), Campbell, Carling, Casgrain, Cartier, Cartwright, Cassault, Cayley, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Church, Colby, Costigan, Crawford (Brockville), Crawford (Leeds), Dennistoun, Desaulniers, Dobbie, Dufresne, Ferguson, Fortier, Galt, Gaucher, Gendron, Gibbs, Gill, Gray, Grover, Heath, Holmes, Howland, Hutton, Irvine, Jackson, Johnson, Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Lawson, Little, Macdonald (Cornwall), Donald Macdonald (Glengarry), Sir John A. Macdonald, McDonald (Middlesex), Magill, Masson (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), McCarthy, McCombe, McDougall, McGivery, McKeagny, McMillan, Merritt, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Munro, O'Connor, Perry, Pope, Pouliot, Rankin, Read, Renaud, Robitaille, Ross, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan (King), M.B. Ryan (Montreal), Sankey, Shanly, Shaw, Sidney, Simard, Simard, Stephenson, Tiley, Tremblay, Wakefield, Wilson, Wood, Workman—100.

Dr. Parker said he would move his amendments in Committee.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill, Mr Stewart Campbell in the chair.

The first clause was amended so as to vest the Commander-in-Chief in the Queen or Governor General.

Mr Powell moved that the word "regular," wherever it occurs in the bill be struck out, and "active" substituted in its place.

Sir G. E. Cartier could not consent to such an amendment.

In reply to Mr Sproat, Sir G. E. Cartier said that Volunteers who had served five years would not be liable to ballot.

The amendment was lost on a division.

The clauses down to the end were then adopted, when the Committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 3.50 a.m.

Mr Chandler's new book is to be entitled, Dreamland, and other Poems. It will bear the imprint of Campbell, Little & Co., Boston, and Dawson Brothers, Montreal. His friends speak of it as likely to be a most creditable contribution to Canadian Literature.

THE CASE OF WHALEN—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

Montreal, May 13.—A man named Duggan, a saloon keeper in the west end of William street in this city, was arrested with two other accomplices and examined this morning before Justice Coursol with closed doors, every precaution being taken to prevent the news from being made public. I am, however, in a position to state that the following is the true state of affairs, having obtained exclusive information from the only reliable source.

Duggan kept a saloon on William street, and was particularly noticeable for his virulent enmity to Mr McGee. He used to hiss him at public meetings, and raise the cry of "Remember "48."

Detective O'Neil has secured a witness of unimpeachable credit. We have been shown certificates as to his character from the Hon. John Carling, from the Deputy Judge of Middlesex, and other influential gentlemen of London, testifying to the character of this witness, whose name we are not permitted to disclose, as another proof of its correctness.

We may say that Mr Carling certifies that this information was given to him by witness last New Year's, but that he treated the matter lightly at the time. This witness swears that he was in Duggan's house last December, and while there saw suspicious parties coming into the room, where he was. At first they seemed delicate about talking in his presence until Duggan sounded them. The witness was an old detective, and allowed them to find out that he himself was something of a Fenian.

When next they came, Duggan said to them—"Don't be afraid; this fellow is all right; I sounded him to-day." After this he heard them talking about the "Committee of twenty-four," twelve being American Fenians and twelve Canadian Fenians, and that they had a good deal of work to do. There was one of them, at any rate, out of the lot who was appointed to do a certain job. Witness could not say what job, as he only caught words here and there. One of them said, "My God, if McGee only knew what is in store for him, wouldn't he leave this country!" Witness also heard one say: "Smith, you did that job of burning the Orange Lodge first-rate!" another, "Yes, Sullivan, it was damned well done." The boss, Duggan, said—"Blazes, boys, what the hell's the use of calling him Smith and Sullivan, when you know damn well his name is Whalen."

We may briefly summarize the rest of this important deposition by saying that it shows that at Duggan's house a number of these parties used to meet. The witness was brought to the Ottawa Jail and identified Whalen as the man whom he had heard addressed as Smith and Sullivan.

It will be remembered that Whalen, at Quebec, went by the name of Sullivan, and that one of the men who called on McGee was named Smith. The witness also identified Slattery in Ottawa Jail as another party whom he met there. This Slattery has been known to the Ottawa authorities for some time as the Canadian Fenian organizer from the United States. There is also another prisoner at Ottawa named Murphy, whom the witness thinks he can recognize as one of the men he met there. He, however, is not positive.

We have private and authentic information that this Murphy, to whose identity he will not swear, is the Murphy who has been proved by evidence in Mr O'Reilly's possession, to be the man who went to Mr McGee on Christmas night, with Whalen, to shoot McGee.

FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, May 14.—The Government schooner Canadienne, leaves this morning for her customary duty, the protection of the fisheries.

Her Majesty's ship Himalaya arrived last night with small detachments from the 60th and 30th regiments. She is under orders to take the left wing of the 17th regiment to Halifax, and 4th battalion 60th Rifles to St. John's, returning again here for the right wing of the 30th.

A gang of workmen were busily engaged all Sunday night laying down a new railroad track in Printing House square, New York.

There are some twelve or fifteen large grain carrying vessels that are laid up at Buffalo for the present, owing to the low price of freight both up and down.

A number of ships are on their way up to Quebec and Montreal, bringing them the "Shannon." The latter celebrated vessel was delayed five days in the ice.

A monument commemorative of the struggles of Poland for national independence is to be erected in the neighbourhood of Lake Zurich, Switzerland. It will consist of a column of black marble, surmounted by an eagle with outspread wings.

A gentleman in Grafton, Vermont, at the point of death, conveyed his property by deed to his son, also in failing health. The son died the next day, when the property reverted to the original holder. The father then died in a few hours, involving a third charge of ownership in twenty-four hours.

The sermon of the Rev. Mr Crawford, of Swineford, Ireland, in justification of his second marriage, which people had declared was a *mesalliance*, proves to be a popular sensational publication.

Coal Oil.—The Hamilton *Spectator* says it is sorry to hear that the coal oil manufactory, that city has been shut down. We believe that at present no provision exists for manufacturing in bond, and the duty on the raw material would, in the first place, be required to pay the duty when it is manufactured. Thus large quantities, which remain in stock for a long time, and exposed to the risk of fire, &c., must have the duty paid upon it. We feel satisfied that when the matter is brought under the notice of Government, permission to manufacture and bond coal oil will be granted, as in the case of distillers and cigar manufacturers subject to duty or excise.

Grow Ada in Toronto.—Mr Justice Moss on Monday, in chambers, gave a decision of some commercial importance. It was upon a petition in interpleader, by an implied vendor, to obtain possession of certain goods, at present in possession of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. His Honor held that the delay of three days, during which the petitioner could elect to take the right to stop and obtain delivery, or the goods, direct from the mills, just of an hour of actual delivery, in this case the delivery had not been effected.

Mr Montpetit, in the Educational Department, Quebec, is translating into French the late Mr McGee's History of Ireland. McMullen & Co., Brockville, announce a second edition of the History of Canada, from its first discovery to the present time, by the late McMullen, Esq., editor of the Brockville Times. Another historical work, "1841, par M. F. Rodard, will specially be published in Quebec.

The misrepresentations of the Montreal reprensentations, of the London *Free Press* in the case of the girl who died recently in Toronto, have led to an official proceeding on the part of the Wesleyan preachers of the London city circuit. The attempt to fix the guilt of the girl's death on the celebrated Methodist revivalist preacher, the Rev. George Crossley, caused to this body to require a warning to their people not to support a cause guilty of such slander and falsehood, towards the denomination. The *Free Press* complains of this action as an attempt to suppress liberty. That is the claim to the liberty to say what is false, without being called to the proof, or any other liberty like it. It appears to us that this is a free country in which some exercise liberty to say what they choose and the people exercise a liberty to do what they choose in the matter of supporting and complaining contemporary.—*Witness.*

WAR WITHOUT A QUARREL.

The air is filled with war rumours in Russia and France. Whether or not there is any real danger of hostilities, the possibility of the emergency is angrily discussed in both countries. Russia accuses France of preparing warlike and threatening armaments, and declares that precautionary measures are necessary on her part to prevent surprise. The *Goloss* of Moscow and the *Journal of St. Petersburgh* demand that France shall disarm and thus give an earnest of her non-aggressive policy. *La France* asks how Russia comes to make such a demand, when she is the real delinquent, alike in arming and aggression, and the Napoleonic apologist makes a virtue of the fact that while France does not attempt to conceal her armaments, the other is not equally candid. But is France arming? and if so, why? The notion has certainly taken possession of the public mind that activity prevails in the imperial arsenals and factories, more especially on the German frontier. The *Independance Belge* declares that the military preparations are so gigantic that business in Paris is wholly suspended, and that confidence cannot be restored until the preparations are abandoned. Other journals, however, deny the whole story, and one semi-official organ says that "those who try to prove that the Government wishes for war and is preparing to declare it are guilty of a flagrant abuse of reason." This is just the point that is inexplicable: why should there be war? What are France and Russia going to fight for or about? Surely the Eastern question is not to be a casus belli: that is a latent and ever-present danger, but there are no apparent signs of its breaking into activity at the present moment. The "sick man" is not more sick than usual, the Muscovite physician not more assiduous in his attentions than ordinarily. What then, we repeat, is the fight to be about? Will some Liverpool merchants ask Napoleon to disclose the secret?—*Liverpool Courier.*

The British consular establishments now employ 254 persons, at salaries ranging from $200 to $10,000, in gold, per annum.

The muddy soil of the Champ de Mars having seriously impeded the tactical exercises of the French troops, the Emperor Napoleon has equipped them in wooden sabots, which, if not strictly military in appearance, will enable the men to go dry-shod.

One of those killed by the Erie catastrophe was Joseph E. Norwood, of Chicago, who had an insurance of $28,000 on his life, and was on his way to New York to cancel the policies in order to raise money to relieve himself from pecuniary difficulties under which he was labouring.

A favourite way of disposing of children from one to four years old, now-a-days, is to place a tub of water so they can have convenient access to it. Then step out for five minutes, and the work will be completed on return. From the record of our exchanges we estimate that about 10 a week are thus cut off.

The *Pays* tells a strange story: A few days back a foreigner of soldier-like bearing went on to the glacis of the fortifications of *Metz*, and examined them with great attention, taking notes in a book of the width of the ditch, the dimensions of the bastions, &c. What he did was contrary to a warning stuck on a board, but he was not interfered with. When, however, he had done, and was preparing to leave, he was arrested. Taken before the officer on duty at the guard house, he refused to give his name, and requested to be conveyed before the Commander of the Fort. "I am," said he, "General de Moltke, of the Prussian army, and I have been examining your fortifications." "What you are the conqueror of Sadowa I am." The Commander telegraphed to Paris for instructions, and received for answer that General de Moltke was at liberty to examine the fortifications of Metz as much as he pleased.

DIED.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Thomas Dougherty, aged 65 years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, foot of King street, east, the Hay-market, on Friday (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock, p.m., to the R. C. Cemetery.

ARRIVING.

ARDMILLAN

FROM LONDON.

Mushroom Catsup

Ox Tail Soup

Calvesfoot Jelly

Essence of Beef

Potted Ham

And all kinds of Sauces

McRae & Co.

Kingston, May 13th, 1868.