## TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of the great increase in the price of everything connected with the publication of Daily Newspaper, the Publisher of the Daily British Whig has deemed it necessary to make a proportionate increase in the rate of Advertising. This increase will not apply to Advertisements now on the paper; to those Advertisers who have contracts; or to those Advertisers who make Pre-payments, during the remainder of the present year.

Kingston, June 15th, 1857.


# The Daily British Whig.

Published per Orthom Decor.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1857.


## THE ALLEGED MURDERER TOWNSEND FOUND BY TOWNSEND'S SISTER AND ASSOCIATES NOT TO BE TOWNSEND AT ALL.

We stated, a few days since, that there were very great doubts of the man who was arrested at Cleveland for Townsend, and who left our gaol for Cayuga three or four days ago, being really the culprit. Since he has been in Cayuga gaol, he has been visited by large numbers of persons, who knew Townsend, and among the rest by Townsend's sister; and they all laugh at the idea of this man being taken for Townsend. Still all that is stated by these persons be true—and there seems to be no difference of opinion among those who saw Townsend almost every day for year—the man, McHenry, whose only offence seems to have been that he looked like a man who had committed atrocious crimes, has been fearfully ill used. He was poor, and almost shoeless in Cleveland. Was on his way to a Captain Turnbull, with whom he had sailed on Lake Erie, for relief. Was taken up for Townsend; put in irons; regarded as a monster in human shape; and was finally decided, by the Cleveland authorities, to be the monster. Was then sent this to city in irons. Was sent from this city to Cayuga, in irons. Was looked upon with horror, in short, by everybody who saw him, and treated like a vile, heartless, bloodthirsty wretch. Yet this man, now that he is placed face to face with Townsend's sisters, neighbors, and associates, is declared, not only to be Townsend, but not even like him. That his voice is different; his eyes are different; and his very shape and size are different. If this be true—and all those who knew Townsend best agree in it,—something ought to be done to prevent further outrage—for it really is such—to a really unfortunate man. We learned from him, when he was in gaol here, that he had no money. His appearance, indeed, sufficiently indicated this. It would therefore, be an act of genuine kindness for some able lawyer to take up his case; and if he really be not Townsend, to take steps for his relief. An intelligent correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator thus alludes to the impressions of those who went to identify him as Townsend.

"The curiosity which the strange circumstances excite is not a whit less at Cayuga than it was at Cleveland or Toronto. When Mr. Martin was conveying the prisoner from Hamilton to Cayuga, a host of excited rustics ran after the carriage as it passed more than one village. The prisoner enjoyed the fun. At Cayuga, the matter was kept as 'dark' as possible. Nevertheless, about twenty people sought and gained admittance to the gaol there on Saturday, and a host more sought an entrance, but did not gain it on Sunday. To-day was the principal time for review. When I passed the gaol about 10 o'clock a.m., there were several horses and waggons tied to the trees close by, and numerous parties of two or three were ascending the hill, all anxious to see Townsend.

"And now as to the identity of the prisoner:—Confined in the gaol, for debt, there is a Mr. C. Klingender who was on the 'Mohawk' government steamer, of Montreal, when Townsend was on board likewise, some eight or nine years ago. Mr. K. says he was particularly acquainted with Townsend, who went by the nickname of 'David Crockett.' Mr. K. said he knew by the prisoner's voice before seeing him that he was not Townsend, and the impression was confirmed when the two were brought face to face.

"George Robinson, of Cayuga, Inkeeper, saw Townsend about two months previous to the murder, and had seen him more than a hundred times within a year or so. He wonders that Mr. Iles, could not have pitched on some one a little more like the veritable man than the prisoner.

Seventy people, many of whom knew Townsend, visited the gaol before noon, to-day. None of them said the man was Townsend, many said he was not. A few of the names of those who expressed themselves thus, are:—

Mr. J. Brown, tavern-keeper; Mr. Jos. Hall, Mr. Wm. Hull, Mr. G. Gibson, Mr. Wiggs, Jr. Mr. Hudder, (of Cayuga,) Mr. Hudder, (of Dunnville,) Mr. Jos. Laycock, (stage-driver.)

Mr. Lawrence, the gaoler, did not know Townsend, but his family were acquainted with him, and say the prisoner is not he.

I visited the cell in which Townsend is confined. While I was in the gaol, three brothers, named Flanders, were admitted. They had been brought up within a few hundred yards of Townsend's residence. They laughed at the idea that the prisoner should be thought to resemble him. Mr. Robert Flanders testified to this effect at Cleveland, and has suffered some little persecution on that account. He had been advised by several of his friends to pack up and quit the country (!) One of Townsend's sisters is said by every one who knew him to be "the very image" of that redoubtable villain. She and another sister entered when I was in the gaol. She is of dark complexion, with dark eyes and hair. The girls at first laughed at the idea that the prisoner should be mistaken for their brother. He was talking to the gaoler unconcernedly, while she was standing outside. At parting, one of them shook hands with McHenry (!) and straightway the story was noised abroad, and subsequently met me at every turn, "that Townsend's sisters had recognized him, and shed tears, and said, 'God have mercy upon him!'"

But enough:—It seems that the Americans who have conducted the prosecution on the other side have applied for the reward, of course. They have not yet received a cent. They certainly will not be paid until after the assizes in October, if then.

The last accounts from the steamship Canadian represents her in a worse position than before. We learn that a gale of wind arose during the operation of raising her, which caused the scaffolding to give way, and the steamship to drift about 30 feet farther west, and 15 feet farther into the water than her original position. One end of the ship, the stern, is in water about 30 feet deep, but the head is in shallow water, and is above the surface when the tide is out; her position is bad; and if she is saved at all, the process must be a very expensive one.

## THALBERG'S CONCERT.

This Concert of which a few unbelievers entertained some distrust, will most assuredly come off on Saturday next. The Agent is in town making preparations, a sufficiency of Tickets having been sold to warrant the advent of Thalberg and his attending Satellites. In our opinion the Satellites are the great attraction. Madame Parodi is more worth hearing than the greatest Piano Forte player extant, and that is Thalberg. Of him the Spirit of the Times says:—

"The modest manner in which Thalberg entered the hall, made his salaam and took his seat—the lack of flourish which followed, previous to commencing the first piece, and the perfectly astonishing manner in which all his pieces were performed, won alike the warmest admiration and the wildest enthusiasm of the audience. Perhaps the best mode by which we can explain his amazing achievements is to say—go to any pianist in whom you have confidence; ask him to shew you the most difficult things in the whole range of piano playing; request him to perform them for you; hear him say "I cannot do it;" and then remember that the most difficult of these intricate things is mere pastime to Thalberg. Such playing we never heard before, and never expect to hear again. If Thalberg is not inspired, then, indeed, is there "no divinity in man."

About 1,900 Emigrants went West *via* the Great Western Railway, on Saturday. The train was very heavy—twenty-six second class passenger cars, and drawn by three powerful Engines.

INSPECTION.—Baron de Rottenburg, Adjutant General of Militia, will inspect the entire Active Militia Force of Montreal, Cavalry, Artillery and Rifles, on the Champ de Mars on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO., OF CANADA.

General Manager's Office,
Montreal, June 16, 1857.

To the Editor of the British Whig:

SIR,—It having been asserted that Emigrants travelling by this Railway, are not only overcharged at the various Refreshment Rooms, but also were not allowed time to eat that which they had paid for, I beg to say that such a statement is entirely untrue.

No pains have been spared in this respect. Refreshments have been provided at Point Levi, Richmond, Point St. Charles, Cornwall, Kingston and Coburg, and Emigrants are in no case charged *more* than twenty-five cents for full meals, while those who only require bread, butter, coffee, &c., are charged no more than 12½ cents. In addition to this, the Stations and Cars are plentifully supplied with fresh water, and those who prefer it can purchase loaves of bread, of which a quantity is always provided previous to the arrival of the Emigrant trains; information being invariably sent by telegraph to the principal Stations to prepare for them.

I am, Sir, your most obdt. servt.,
S. P. BIDDER.

## Execution of Filibusters.

By the California mail we have full particulars of the execution of Col. Crabbe and his party of filibusters in Senora:—"We have heretofore printed the leading facts. The entire party, consisting of eighty-four men, including Henry A. Crabbe, their commander, were massacred. On the 1st of April the party entered the town of Cavorca, situated on the Gulf of California, and immediately encountered the Mexicans, under Rodeariguez, who, with several of his soldiers, lost their lives. The filibusters next took possession of several houses on the plaza, but shortly thereafter were hemmed in by the foe. In this position a sort of guerilla warfare was sustained for eight days, with a loss to the Americans of 25, and to the Mexicans, of 200 men. A summons from the latter to the Americans to surrender was at first refused, but at the expiration of the above-mentioned period, Crabbe and his fifty-eight surviving soldier marched out of the building in which they had intrenched themselves, and which had been fired, and unconditionally laid down their arms. On the following day, the entire party, with the exception of their General, was taken out in squads and shot. A more humiliating and ignominious death awaited General Crabbe.—He was allowed to write a letter to his wife, and hold an interview with one of his original company, who had left him before they crossed into Mexican territory, after which he was led out to execution. He was tied to a post in front of the building he had occupied, his face to the post, and his back to his executioners. A hundred balls were then fired into his body, after which he was decapitated, and his head exhibited in a conspicuous place for the multitude to gaze upon. Among the killed are a number of the most distinguished political personages who have ever resided in California. Some days after the massacre, a detachment of 25 Mexicans from San Juan crossed the line and seized four of Crabbe's party, who were sick in bed in the house of an American, and meted out to them the same punishment as had been visited upon their countrymen. Twenty recruits from Tueson, who were on their way to Crabbe at Cavorca, were attacked by 200 Mexicans at that place. They, however, after severe fighting, reached the American line. The excitement throughout California, consequent on the reception of this news has been intense, and a very general feeling of revenge seems to actuate the minds of the masses."

London, May 29, 1857.

The House of Commons has proved docile, if not obsequious, to Lord Palmerston in reference to the dowry of the Princess Royal. He asked an annuity of £8000 and a cash outfit of £40,000, and it was granted with scarcely a dissentient remark. When the Report was brought up, it was proposed to reduce the annuity to £6000, which was lost by 316 to 18, and another amendment, to omit the cash outfit of £40,000 met with a similar defeat. The amount is moderate of itself, but the mode of making the grant is open to much controversy, and I believe that it is very much more condemned than approved.—The plan that finds favor with the majority would have been the gift of a sum down, once paid and invested in the English funds in the name of trustees. Of course it would have been parted with irrevocably and become the personal and private property of the Princess, and her interests would have been secured; but under the present arrangement much future indignation or discontent may arise. We may have a war with Prussia, or Prussia may support interests hostile to our own—say the interests of Russia. Should such a crisis occur, people will feel outraged at having to pay an annuity out of annual taxation. On these grounds the plan adopted is deemed injudicious, and it would have been preferable to have voted a sum of £200,000 in the lump. There are others, however, and not extreme Radicals, who object to the dowry altogether. They insist that the Queen and Prince Albert should provide for their children, and that they have ample means of doing so; and denounce the present dowry as an evil precedent. There are eight other children to provide for, say these objectors, and the Queen is yet young, and may have half a dozen more. The Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated this form of resistance, and sought to weaken it by contrasting the reigns of George the Third and of Victoria, so far as the expenditure of the Palace is involved. He instituted the following comparison:

| Geo. III. | | Queen Victoria. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil List | £446,736 | Civil List | £385,000 |
| Hereditary Revenue | 100,000 | Prince Albert | 30,000 |
| Queen's Annuity | 60,000 | | £415,000 |
| | £607,000 | | |

It is also observed that the expenditure of George III. was always in excess of his allowance, his debts averaging £50,000 per annum, while large allowances were separately made for his children. Her present Majesty has never exceeded her income, and she has paid off all her father's debts. Of her admirable conduct no one can speak otherwise than in the loudest and most unqualified praise, and yet not indulge in the fulsomness of panegyric. So far then the contrast between her court and that of her grandfather is greatly in her favor; but there are some items to be noted, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer kept out of view. It is true that Prince Albert's salary is only £30000, but then he holds appointments which bring in as much more. Among these is the pay of a Field Marshal, and he is also clothing colonel of the Scotch Fusileer Guards. As he is no soldier these emoluments are very distasteful, and seem to rouse a bitter spirit. Then he has the Flemish farm, near Windsor, and has succeeded by legal process to exempt it from paying poor rate, which is not deemed a very *royal* proceeding. As to the hereditary revenue, the Queen pockets the income of the duchy of Lancaster, of which no one, but Ministers, knows the real value, but it is certain that Her Majesty gets at least £20,000 a year from that source. Then we are reminded that she received Mr. Neale's legacy of £500,000, though he is supposed to have been insane when he made his will. All these things are remembered, and brought forward; and Mr. Cunningham, M. P. for Brighton, reminded the House that should the Prince of Wales die, the Queen would come into the possession of all the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. One more word on the dowry. It has again forced on the country the subject of German alliances, which, from the accession of the House of Hanover, have been unpopular among the great body of the people, and among the country gentlemen; indeed, they have only been favored by the Court party. The whole matter is unpleasant to me the mildest terms, and the discontented look forward sulkily to the next marriage as a repetition of a tax for which the precedent is now established. The men who worked night and day at the dockyards during the war, and, when dismissed, asked government aid to emigrate to Canada, met with a refusal, and they bitterly murmur, and with them hundreds of thousands sympathise. A very small portion of the cash outfit of the Princess Royal would have landed them in a new home. On an event so interesting, and so important as a precedent, I have thought it right to give the views of all parties; but on the whole this approaching marriage is one for congratulation, and it appears to be hailed with enthusiasm by Prussia, if the journals of that country faithfully reflect popular feeling.

The Prince of Prussia is a fine looking young man, in height about five feet nine inches. His deportment is exceedingly dignified. His complexion is naturally fair, although his face is slightly browned by out-door sports and exercise. He has light hair, cut very close, a still lighter moustache, which runs into a thin, light whisker, and does not conceal a pair of large red lips. His nose is long, and bien pronounce, his eyes are blue, and his face of the somewhat broad German type. An air of command seems habitual to him, and it is clear that he has been educated with a view to his high destiny as the probable future monarch of a great European kingdom. Speaking of his appearance at the Derby last year, a gossiping country contemporary thus described him:—He was dressed like a young Englishman, in compliment to the people among whom he had come to seek a bride. There is something about an English hat, with its small flat brim, which pronounces its nationality far and wide, and an unmistakeable specimen was selected by the young Prince for his debut. He also wore one of those black check cravats, which English country gentlemen frequently affect. The Prince seemed pleased with the slightest mark of courtesy, and was quick to acknowledge it."

## Further by the 'Europa.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston had intimated that he intended to submit a bill at this session for the abolition of the Church rates.

Mr. Berkley gave notice of his intention to bring up the question of the ballot on the 23rd of June.

The Princess Royal Annuity Bill was finally passed.

The Agamemnon was to commence taking in the wire at Greenwich on the 9th or 10th of June. Her tender is to be the steam frigate Leopold.

All the vessels will rendezvous at Cork Harbor, where the final arrangements will be made.

The war steamer Cyclops is now taking soundings along the proposed deep sea route.

The period for paying out the cable is the month of August.

The suspension of William McIntosh and Co., of Manchester, is announced. The liabilities are supposed to be about £100,000.

An appeal is put forth for funds to carry out Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition, which is expected to start by the beginning of July.

The statement that during the late visit of the Emperor to the muster of artillery, an attempt was made upon his life, is reiterated, and the fact that the English journals containing any reference to this matter, as well as to the government election plan, were intercepted at the French post offices, gives color to the story. The recent Government circular in regard to the approaching election, formed the main political theme, and Paris correspondence generally agrees that the document has created a sensation highly detrimental to Goverment interests.

The list of Democratic candidates for Paris had not been arranged. The correspondent of the Times says, that in the event of the election of these candidates, the difference of opinion as to taking the oaths of the existing Government, will probably be satisfactorily arranged. He also states that it is doubtful if General Cavaignac will appear as a Candidate.

It was expected that the monthly returns of the Bank of France, to be published in a few days, would show an increase in the stock of bullion amounting to more than £1,000,000 sterling.

Rumors of an approaching interview between the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor of the French, are again in circulation in Paris.

BELGIUM.

The aspect of affairs in Belgium, if not alarming is very unsatisfactory. A very serious outbreak of feeling has taken place in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege and Ghent in consequence of the majorities obtained on the Ministerial measure which may be denominated a "Charity Bequest Bill." The ecclesiastical party desire that persons should be at liberty to indicate in their wills to whom they bequeath their property for the benefit of the poor, of schools, or of hospitals, and that one at least of the family of the deceased should, by right of his relationship, be a member of the committee of administration. On the other side, the Radicals wish to impose on all bequests one uniform administration, fearing, as they say, that too great power will eventually be acquired by the Clergy.

The principle of the bill, being carried, the Opposition proposed amendment after amendment. Continually defeated, they were ever at their post, supported by the great mass of the country's intelligence.—The applause wherewith their speeches were greeted from the tribunes roused the ire of the Ministerialists, who declared that the Assembly was deliberating under duresse, and three times during the debates were the tribunes cleared by force. At length, on Wednesday the 27th, M. Frere-Orban, having declared that the Government were playing an "indigne comedie" before the Chamber and country, was called to order by the President. He at once replied by accusing the President of partiality, the word "infame" having been applied to him by a member on a previous occasion, and passed uncensured by the President. This sally was received with immense applause in the tribunes, and the President ordered them to be cleared forthwith. Amid the groans and yells of the occupants this task was slowly effected by the gendarmes. The crowd then rushed outside the Chambers and hooted the Pope's Nuncio. They yelled at the Ministers, cheered the Opposition members, and in the evening paraded the town in groups of 50 or 60. Next evening they broke the windows of the 'Emancipation' office, a journal specially devoted to the priest party, and likewise those of the Jesuits and other religious establishments. The troops were kept in readiness, artillery was stationed on the Grande Place, and great excitement prevailed. On Friday the Burgomaster issued a proclamation forbidding groups of more than five to assemble, and in the evening the mounted gendarmes dispersed those who endeavored to evade its effect.

The Observateur says:—There is a large crowd assembled round the palace. Cries of 'Vive le Roi!' are intermingled with shouts of 'A bas les Couvents!'"

The Emancipation says:—"Among the shouts of the mob we distinguished those of 'Down with the Priests!' 'Down with the Catholics!' 'Let us drown the President!' The mob has broken the windows of the Jesuit College and of the Capuchin Monastery."

Similar scenes have been enacted at Antwerp, Mons, Liege, and Ghent. At Antwerp all the windows of the Jesuits' college have been smashed. The streets had to be cleared by the troops, but it does not appear that any collision took place. The people retired before the troops and then re-assembled.

The King of the Belgians, with the view of subduing the excitement which has been occasioned by the conflict between the clergy party and the Liberals, has prorogued the sittings of the Chamber of Representatives. It appears that by the 72nd article of the constitution the Sovereign is empowered to adjourn the Chambers once each session for a period not exceeding one month.

LATEST.

Belgium papers of Monday state that tranquility appears to be restored, but a portion of the civic guard is still under arms at Brussels, and the troops are ready for any emergency.—Some seventy persons were arrested, but the greater portion have been set at liberty.

At Liege, where the windows of the bishop's palace were smashed by a volley of stones, the excitement is also subsiding. The reports from Mons, Ghent, Antwerp, and other towns in the provinces, are also of a tranquilising nature.

At the adjournment of the Chambers on Saturday at Brussels, the President after reading the decree for the adjournment, proposed three cheers for the King. The members of the left rose and cheered, whilst the members of the right did not respond to the appeal.

Of the seventy persons who were arrested, thirty-eight have already been released; the other thirty-two, it seems, are really to be prosecuted. Among them are some students of Louvain, a bank clerk, a well known jeweller, (who was taken parading in a monk Capucin dress,) and a couple of soldiers. As at Antwerp, Liege, and Mons, scenes of violence against the convents have taken place at Gemnappes, Gand, Namur, and Charleroi. The Bishop of Gand is fled, and nobody knows where he is.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
*Toronto, 16th June, 1857.*

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

The Honorable Etienne Paschal Tache, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Royal Gazette Extra has appeared, announcing that His Excellency has accepted the resignation, *en masse*, of the members of the late Government, and that the gentlemen whose names follow now compose the present Executive Council of this Province, viz:—The Honorables Chas. Fisher, Samuel Leonard Tilley, John M. Johnson, James Brown, Albert J. Smith, Charles Watters, William H. Steeves, and David Wark. The only two members of the Government who are Gazetted to Office are the Hon. Charles Fisher and the Hon. S. L. Tilley. These gentlemen go back to their constituents immediately for re-election. It is not probable the others will be sworn in, and thereby resign their seats, until after the House meets. Wednesday, the 24th instant, is appointed as the day whereon the House is to meet for the dispatch of business.

## THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

Boston, June 17.

The sky is overcast and cool, but there is no rain, making the weather so far admirable for the Bunker Hill celebration.—The Seventh Regiment, Colonel Duryee, arrived shortly after seven o'clock this morning, and were received at the depot by the National Lancers, and escorted to head quarters at the Revere House, where they breakfasted. The regiment is quite full and their marching and serviceable appearance drew immense admiration.

It is now twelve o'clock, and the procession is just getting into order and will soon be *en route* for Bunker Hill, where the inauguration services will take place. All the streets are thronged. The Oceanus Engine Company were presented with a beautiful standard by the ladies of Charlestown yesterday. Among the distinguished gentlemen present to participate in the celebration are the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont; the Mayors of Baltimore and Montreal; Senator Mason, of Virginia; Judge Breese, of Illinois, George Peabody, Caleb Cushing, and a crowd of other notabilities.

## Departure of the America.

Boston, June 17.

The R. M. steamship America sailed for Liverpool, via Halifax, at 8 o'clock this morning, with about one hundred and seventy passengers, and $1,216,000 in specie.

## THE MAINE LAW.

The mission of Mr. Neal Dow to England forcibly reminds one of an impostor who, having exhausted the credulity of his own people, finds it necessary to seek a new and distant field for his exertions. It recalls the names of Naphyegi and similar characters. In the State of Maine the attempt to make men sober by act of Parliament has been abandoned as utterly hopeless. The Maine Liquor Law has long been dead and buried in the State which first gave it birth. There every body sees, feels and knows that the delusion has had its day. The Maine Law party is defunct. No rational man regards the re-enactment of that rejected law as possible. The State of New York presents a similar experience. There, as well as in Maine, a License Law has taken the place of an attempt at prohibition. In not one of the States which adopted the theory of Mr. Dow is the law of prohibition in any thing like vigor. Wherever it exists, it is little better than a dead letter. Mr. Neal Dow knows all this perfectly well. He knows that the reign of the delusion which he inaugurated has come to an end in the United States; and therefore he goes to England. If the cause of prohibition had not been utterly hopeless in the State which was the first to try and the first to abandon it, Mr. Dow is too much of a partizan not to have remained at his post and prepared for another triumph. In England he will find listeners; for there the full extent of the failure of his theory is not understood. Mr. Dow, we fancy, must see that his mission is not only quixotic, but to some extent deceptive. He is the author and the champion of the Maine Liquor Law; and, if he tells the whole truth, what account can he give of the experiments made to reduce his prohibition theory to practice? Simply that they have proved utter failures. And such being the case, why does he go to offer to the English people a principle of legislation of which the utter worthlessness has been proved by the experience of his own country? The fact is, that he must either acknowledge the defeat or seek a new and untried field in which to promulgate his theory. He has chosen the latter course; and by this means he will be able to get himself lionized among the *habitues* of Exter Hall, and obtain a degree of self glorification in proportion to the amount of the delusion he may create.—[Leader.

## FACTION FIGHT AND MURDER.

James Carleton, a farmer residing in the township of Hungerford, County of Hastings, was brutally murdered on the 25th May, whilst returning from training. The name of the murderer is John Finn. He is about 33 or 34 years of age; with dark hair and sandy whiskers, full faced, with a mark on his under lip, discoverable only on close inspection; he has weak eyes, with a kind of wart on the corner of his eye; height about 5 feet 6 inches; round shouldered, stout frame of body, and not very good countenance. The following letter received by the murdered man's brother who resides in this city, is written by his brother in law, and goes over the various circumstances connected with the murder. We understand that the Coroner's jury, after sitting three days returned a verdict of wilful murder against Finn. After the militia training was over a fight ensued between the Roman Catholics and Irish Protestants. It is stated that the murdered man, James Carleton, had no part in the quarrel; and only interfered to save the comrades who were going home with him:

Hungerford, June 8, 1857

DEAR BROTHER—I received your letter which is satisfactory so far that it was impossible for you to attend the remains of our dear brother to the place appointed for all living, as you were away. You want to know all the particulars about it. James had no part in the fight; he only ran out of the store to save his comrades, who were going home with him. The names of the protestant party were these:—Thomas, Robert, Christopher, and David Carelton, Richard John Waterhouse, John Kerr, Henry and James Emmerson, John and Nicholas Crook, John Ramsay, a young man of the name of Baird, William Horton and another of the name of Howe, and poor James the murdered man. The persons who were hurt besides James, were David and Thomas Carleton; David was injured badly about the head; he was very ill for some time; the Dr. was afraid he would not live, but he is now past all danger. Thomas' injuries did not seem very bad at first, but he is now worse than David. He was bet about the body; he is different from David for when David's wounds are healed he will be well, but Thomas will never be the same, though it is to be hoped that he will be able to attend to his place after some time. There were about forty or some say more of the opposite party. They commenced the fight; they were well prepared with clubs, which they had concealed in Hugh O'Donald's grog-shop. James and William Horton went into Wm. Wray's store at Stoco village to buy something that they wanted. The rest stood on the road until the others would come out. John Kerr and Chistopher went forward to O'Donald's house; some of them were moving off; others said they should stay where they were, until the others would come out; some say he got in others that at the door a man asked him his name, and that he replied that was not his business; another said strike him; with that they seized Kerr by the throat and struck him; he fell. Christopher knocked down the man that struck Kerr. They all then rushed out of the house and over the two that were down; the party outside ran up, and a bloody fight ensued. By this time William Horton and James ran out, and a man met James with a club about 3½ feet long, with a crook to the end of it, and about the thickness of a man's arm. The man that gave the fatal blows and the only one that struck him came up outside of the crowd, took the club in his two hands and knocked him down, striking him twice after he fell; every blow broke his skull. He never spoke nor seemed to notice any one after. He made several attempts to move his hand and put it on his head until about 12 o'clock, when he breathed his last.

On the other side there were four carried away; two very badly beaten. Some say that they have died since, others that they have not. By all accounts, though their numbers were great, they were beaten the worst. Had poor James escaped, they would have been altogether worsted.

There was a large Orange funeral, and two ministers addressed them on the occasion very appropriately.

The Inquest lasted three days; the first day it sat at Stoco Village where the accident happened; the other two at Thomasburg.

The fight was very short; it only lasted eight minutes as sworn to be an eye witness; and six or seven had to be carried away for dead. It was nothing only the interference of the Almighty that they were not all killed. The name of the murderer is John Finn. He lived on the gore, at the South eastern corner of this township joining Comden; is a blacksmith by trade; about 33 or 34 years of age, dark hair with sandy whiskers (but he shaved them off) with sandy complexion; full faced, with a mark to be observed on his upper lip—but you must look close to discern it—and a wart on the corner of his left eye; stands about five feet ten inches high; round shouldered; a stout frame of body; not very good countenance.

The names of heads of the opposite party that were known and proved to be in the fight were these: Michael, William Michael and James Haley, Thomas Burns, George Finn and several others whose names I do not remember; together with O'Donald the owner of house, as it was proved that he was in the party; in all 15; so proved to have been in the fight and the murderer.—The names above are those of the most noted ringleaders.

The two Michael Haleys above have been arrested, along with O'Donald and sent to gaol to stand their trial.

The whole country is in a state of excitement and every effort is being made to arrest the party sworn against. There was no work done for eight or nine days in the neighborhood. Just now a report is up that the murderer has been seen in the woods, on what is called the Carey road, about thirty miles north of Tweed.

J. CARLETON.

## Some of the Comet's Vagaries.

The Comet must have struck part of this Earth of ours, unless the Utica man be jesting:—

From the Utica Herald of June 15.

*Extraordinary Phenomenon—Loss of Life; Mysterious Movements of an Atmospheric Body.*

On Saturday afternoon very many of our citizens noted the appearance of a very remarkable formation of nebulous or cloudy substance extending from the heavens nearly to the earth, where it seemed to diminish almost to a point, but expanding gradually as it ascended, until the peculiar form was lost in the clouded sky. This remarkable and tunnel like columns of cloudy mist, passed over the city at about four o'clock, and was remarked not only by its peculiar appearance, but by a rushing, roaring noise, as it swept off in the direction of Deerfield. It was watched for some moments, and the people generally believed it to be a waterspout, as its conical form corresponded with all ideas of such natural phenomenon. It soon passed from sight, and was made the sportive conversation for the hour, without the least just conception of what the body consisted, or of its destructive powers. Its effects however have been most wonderful, and may justly attract the attention and scrutiny of the scientific world.

The conical mass settled to the earth a few minutes past four, at a point near the residence of Milo Root, in Deerfield, where one or two fences were torn down and scattered about the fields. Here the destructive power seemed merely to touch the surface; between this point and the residence of Nathan Budlong, in Schuyler, a distance of one or two miles, a prostrated tree or fence only attest to its destructiveness. At Mr. N. Budlong's the mysterious agency settled to the earth, and in an instant scattered a barn to pieces, and tore up several trees on the opposite side of the road; next the wellhouse of Mrs. Richardson, which was standing directly in a south easterly line from where it first touched the earth, was demolished, and quite a number of trees in her orchard were destroyed; the path of destruction then tended in a direct line to the south-east, as marked by numerous prostrate trees and riddled fences, until it approached the Baptist parsonage house, occupied by a Mr. John Warren.

Mr. W. informs us that he was engaged in his garden at about four o'clock and saw the approach of the cloudy object, as it threw up the trees. As its course pointed in the direction of his own house he ran to the dwelling, caught two of his older children, and called to his wife to save the other three and herself by following him to the cellar. The husband had descended two or three steps with his charge, and the wife, with an infant and two older children had reached the cellar door when the house was struck. The whole frame work was lifted from the stone foundation; the entire woodwork above the first floor was carried some 20 feet and then dropped in grand perfection of ruin, while the first floor with the sleepers attached, which caught in the foundation, was finally turned roof-like over the entire mass.

Mr. Warren, with two of the children, remained in the cellar enclosure without injury; Mrs. Warren was found on the ground about ten feet from the cellar door, almost entirely stripped of her clothing, and so severely injured about her neck and body that she died within an hour after the calamity, although entirely conscious; her infant was found near by and almost entirely free from injury, yet utterly destitute of clothing; a little boy who was following his mother to the cellar is now lying unconscious from the wounds he received in the common wreck. His recovery is very doubtful. An older girl escaped without any injury. The dwelling was two stories, 18×20 feet, and substantially built. In rear of it was a barn, distant about five rods, 25×32 feet, which was literally shivered into splinters.

Next in the due south-easterly line of its course, it uprooted several large trees, scattered the fences; crossed the road and demolished a large barn belonging to Mr. John M. Budlong. This building was of recent and very substantial build, and 35 by 50 feet upon its base, yet the destructive element tore it to pieces, scattering large timbers about the fields at a distance of from five to fifteen rods, distributing the roof in various directions, and actually taking up an iron cylinder threshing machine, weighing perhaps four hundred pounds, and deposited it at least eighty feet from the barn. A cow belonging to Mr. B., standing near the barn, was killed without any apparent outward wound. About 80 rods further on in a direct line, a smaller barn belonging to the same gentleman was demolished, and what is very singular in this instance, but little of the material of which it was constructed is to be found anywhere. A few shivered boards and timbers alone attest to its previous existence. The dwelling of Mr. Budlong had a narrow escape. A shingle or two torn from one corner of the roof indicate how narrowly it escaped destruction.

Beyond the premises of Mr. B., for about a mile, prostrate trees and fences evidence the track of the destructive messenger. It however seemed to have released its hold upon the earth soon after leaving the farm of Mr. B., for it was distinctly seen to rise from the surface and dissolve its conical shape into a general cloudy form. The phenomenon was followed by violent rain and wind. Two men at work in a field saw the strange apparition approach and took to their heels, barely escaping its track as it passed on. It seemed to raise from the earth in four or five minutes from the time it was first seen and the evidences before us of destruction, lie in a district not over four or five miles in extent, in a due southeasterly direction from where its first touch was felt, and in a track about fifteen rods in width. Whatever of material substance presented itself in this track was swept away and the ruin presented is certainly fearful to behold.

Had the mysterious body settled upon this city and passed down Genesee street, there would not at this hour remain a vestige of its present formation. Of what the destructive power was composed we are not prepared to affirm, but of its force we can truthfully attest. Huge trees were tossed from their deep rooted resting places as ready as a gardener would pull up a radish from the sandy earth; fences and even fence posts were scattered in all directions as if they were chips, and buildings offered no more resistance than a clapboard to a forty horse power engine. The moving mass of ruin is represented by all who saw it to have been a vapory substance; it was not accompanied by any wind or storm, but seemed an independent agency, travelling on its own account, at a speed perhaps a mile a minute. In its motion there was a constant revolution, and when it was rising this whirling peculiarity became more terrific and violent. The peculiar buzzing sound which was noticed in its passage by our own citizens was also remarked by the people along its course in Deerfield and Schuyler.

All the peculiarities attending the phenomenon seem to demand a scientific investigation as to its cause and peculiar effect.—What agency could produce such results except electricity we are unable to comprehend; and yet the strange proofs of destruction exhibited can not well be explained on any popular theory connected with this wonderful agency. The trees are still green in the leaf and healthful in the pod, and neither wood or metallic substances with which the element came in contact bear the slightest mark of heat, or show the usual marked effects of atmospheric electrical contact as a destroying power.—But we have no solution of our own that is at all satisfactory to ourselves, much less to give the reader. The subject is one worthy of scientific exposition, and as the facts and evidences attending the phenomenon are fresh and easily accessible, we hope some one will undertake the task of reducing to the standard of the public mind a comprehensive explanation of the occurrence.

The lady who was killed was thirty one years of age; the child so badly injured is about five years of age. The building which the family occupied was known as the Baptist parsonage, and is about five miles from the city on the road leading through the scene of disaster, and all agree that no description of the utter ruin wrought can suffice to convey any just conception to the public mind.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—Deputy Post Master General, under the provisions of the Civil Service Bill, William Henry Griffin, Esq. Accountant, Horatio Asprey Wicksteed, Esq., in the room of E. J. King, deceased. Secretary, Edwin King, Esq., late Chief Clerk, in the room of William H. Griffin, Esq., promoted.

Post Office Inspector, Kingston Division, Michael Sweetman, Esq., late Chief Clerk Toronto City Post Office, in the room of H. Wicksteed, Esq., promoted.

## LAUNCH.

Dr. Rae's Arctic Discovery Ship, now on the stocks at Counter's Ship Yard, will be launched to-morrow (Saturday,) afternoon at Four o'clock.

## LETTERS AND TELEGRAPHS RECEIVED.

S. S., North Port, with remittance.

## ARRIVALS AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

June 15th.

Rev. J. Lauder, Napanee; John Smith, Bowmanville; W. Mather, Ogdensburgh; Rev. W. Croostow and Lady, Hamilton; Rev. Wm. Young and Lady, New York; C. Benjamin, B. Ridley, Dr. C. Ridley, J. Human, H. Haney, Toronto; M. Tollek, do, Belleville; Dr. Taylor, B. Stewart, Montreal.

June 16th.

A. Hodges, Belleville; M. Sweetnam, Toronto; Mr. Foott, Chatham; S. Peris, Montreal; H. Smith and lady, Lowell; E. Randall, Utica.

June 17th.

W. Clapp and lady, J. Richardson and lady, Boston; J. Whittimore, Detroit; Mr. Mrs. and Miss C. Jewett, Hartford; Mr. Raney and wife, Mr. Johnson and wife, Boston; Geo. Brown and lady, New York; H. MacNaughton, J. Lawson and wife, Saratoga; W. P. Betess, Toronto; Mr. Fowler, Amherst Isle; Hy. Masken, J. Maisden, T. Widdow, New York; Rev. W. Adams, Miss Miffsdain, Boston; J. Webster, Jr., Guelph; D. Green; Mons. Strakosch, Hamilton; P. L. Foy, St. Louis, Mo; T. Clarke, R. Rothwell, Sackettts Harbor; J. Weatherley, Toronto.

June 18th.

Chas. Bligh, Oswego; A. Swords, Toronto; T. Jubb, Montreal; A. Clark and sister, Oswego; J. McIntosh, Cayuga; W. Park, Hamilton; D. Roblin, Napanee; J. Niswitt, New York; J. Grover, Chicago; J. Cornwall, Rome; W. Honahin, New York; W. Westenhull, Hamilton; J. Barton, New York; Mr. J. Macdonell, Gananoque.

## IMPORTS.

June 17.

Schooner Metcalfe, Oswego, 300 bbls. flour, 300 sacks meal, 87 bags shorts, J. Carruthers & Co., 220 sacks meal, P. Hyland, 800 bags and 50 bbls. salt, James Brown & Co. "Tom Taunis, Oswego, 100 barrels plaster, G. M. Kingston, 20 tons coal, owners.

Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent, 12 sacks bran, W. Stanford; 150 sacks meal, J. Carruthers & Co., 1 box, J. Wallbridge, 1 box, R. Pellett, 1 pkge, owner, 1 do. J. Harley, 1 pail, S. Wright, 1 pkge, E. Hart, 1 pkge books, T. C. Robinson, 1 pkge, W. Rawlands, 1 box, J. Booth, 1 do, T. L