THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXVI. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1857. NO. 119.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER TOWNSEND FOUND BY FORMER ACQUAINTANCES—AND ASSOCIATES NOT TO BE TOWNSEND AGAIN.

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 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 sisters; and they all laugh at the idea of this man being taken for Townsend. Still that is stated by these persons to be true—and there seems to be no diff rence of opinion among those who saw Townsend almost every day for years—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 Grubbs, 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 way 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 hope and age 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 abl 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. Ives 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. Hall, Mr. G. Gibson, Mr. Wiggs, Jr. Mr. Haulder, (of Cayuga.) Mr. Haulder, (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 convicted 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.

Active Force—District Order.

The following District Local Order was issued by Lieut. Colonel Bourchier in connection with the late Reception of the Governor General:—

Kingston, 18th June, 1857.

Active Force,
Local District Order.

Lieutenant Colonel Bourchier has much pleasure in conveying the expression of the Governor General's satisfaction, (as notified yesterday by the Adjutant General,) at the appearance and discipline of the four Rifle Companies who turned out to receive His Excellency; and the Lieut Colonel begs to thank Lieutenants Whitehead, O'Reilly, Ramage, and Millman, as also the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Companies they respectively commanded, who so willingly and so cheerfully turned out on this occasion.

The Lieut. Colonel begs also to offer his thanks to Lieut. Colonel Strange, the Officers and the other members of the Frontenac Cavalry who attended, and it was with great regret that he was not enabled to give sufficient notice to the Troop to turn out as a body on this occasion.

To Lieut. Sutherland, Acting Adjutant and Storekeeper, the Lieut. Colonel's thanks are justly due, for his exertions on this, as on every other occasion when his valuable services are required.

H. P. Bouchierm,
Lieut Colonel.

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; Very Serious 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 funnel like column 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, buzzing 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 spontaneous 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 trees 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 well-house 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. Warren informs us that he was engaged in his garden at about four o'clock, and saw the approach of the cloudy object, as it rose 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 bottom-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 by 24 feet, and substantially built. In rear of it was a barn, distant about five rods, 25 by 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 depositing 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, in a distance of 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 trace 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 easily 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 heard in its passage by our 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 bud, and neither wood or metalic substances with which the element came in contact bear the slightest mark of heat, or those 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.

The Hastings Road.

(From the Hastings Chronicle.)

Having to proceed some miles along the new free grant of land called the Hastings Road, we determined to explore the line a further distance, in order that we might set at rest in our mind the various conflicting rumors we had heard respecting it. Judging that a sketch may not be uninteresting, no apology is offered for the following:

Starting from Madoc village, for the first few miles two routes lay before us, and if you are on foot and can enjoy a pleasant walk, take the line road, which, although not laid out yet as a road, is the most direct by a couple of miles. At the outset we would strongly impress upon the pedestrian to husband his powers, as he has a task before him that will put them to the test. The other route is by the waggon road, both uniting at Fox's tavern. A few miles hence we enter upon the "free grant"; the work of demolition on Nature's domain at once commences, and at intervals clearings and shanties present themselves, until you approach the "Jordan," six miles from Fox's tavern. In this neighborhood the clearings are quite extensive, and houses numerous, a mill is in the course of erection, and it is evident that at this place a thriving village will naturally be established. The quality of the land, though not the best will yet pay for cultivation, and we doubt not, being a moderate distance from Madoc, the industrious settler will do well. Here we were informed that numerous squatters were rapidly occupying the land at the back.

Beyond the Jordan for some distance, much low and swampy land intervenes, which approach the neighborhood of Beaver Creek, where there is a considerable clearing on the road. This stream when the water is not too high curiously disappears under the rocky bed, and again emerges at a distance below. North and South for many miles beyond Beaver Creek the road is thickly settled but the traveller cannot fail to remark the wonderful sagacity the contractors have exhibited in carrying the route over the steepest part of the hills.

From Beaver Creek to the York River, a distance of between twenty and thirty miles, we pass over one continued line of undulations of increasing magnitude, along which the road is so skilfully turned as to render the hills almost inaccessible, and seems to verify the remark made by one of the settlers, that "it requires two teams of horses to draw up a sack of potatoes." The land in some parts is very good; in other parts the lots are of very inferior quality, or else present so rocky and irregular a surface as to preclude the possibility of ever being brought under cultivation. About the York River and beyond it, there are many good tracts of fine hard wood land, perhaps on the whole more suited for cultivation than that lying more to the South.

We have no doubt that, notwithstanding the discouraging reports, this country is destined to be quickly settled. The townships east and west are now undergoing survey; the surveyors say that in many parts of the district the compass is useless, from the great divergence caused by metallic attraction. We think if the people of this section were alive to their own interests, instead of depreciating the route and discouraging settlers in the extraordinary and blind manner they are doing, they should inform themselves of the true qualities and capabilities of the country—establish a depot of provisions and flour near the commencement of the road (there being no mill at work in Madoc),—apply in the right quarter to have many parts of the road re-cut, it being a notorious fact that the present one was never intended to be available for teams—and unite heartily in carrying out a system of railroads, so as to turn the stream of traffic, and the immense supplies of lumber, and also of minerals, marble, and other important products of this back country forward *here*, otherwise the front will be carried out to Ottawa, and we shall forever lose the benefit. To mention one fact,—a team of horses from Bytown in winter will sleigh double the load at half the price that a team can sleigh for Trenton along the Hastings Road, and many hundred pounds worth of goods which took that route during the late winter, of which we might just as well reap the benefit were the facilities of transit easier. At present we conclude with the old adage,—"A word to the wise," &c.

LONDON, June 5th, 1857.

Since the departure of the last packet the pressure in the London money market has been almost greater than ever. This is to be attributed to the shipment just completed of £750,000 in silver to India and China, and the preparations to transmit £1,000,000 more in the course of a fortnight. But for the favorable quotations of the Chinese rates of exchange, received by the last overland mail, the Bank of England would by this time have been prepared to reduce their rate of discount from 6½ to 6 per cent. Under existing circumstances, although £600,000 of gold, long overdue from Australia, has just arrived, it is impossible to conjecture when a relaxation may take place. The tendency, notwithstanding the large exportation of silver, is rather toward an increase than a decrease in the Bank stock of bullion, but the improvement is altogether slow and uncertain. Only favorable fact that has just transpired is that the bullion in the Bank of France is believed to have received an augmentation equal to more than a million sterling during the past three weeks.

In the consol market the speculators still obstinately cling to their anticipations of the approach of better times, and therefore continue to borrow money at the rate of 6½ per cent., to keep their hold upon stock which pays only 3 per cent. In railroad shares and other securities the operations are less active and few new enterprises meet with the least attention or favor. The £1,000 shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company on which £500 have been paid are quoted at £410 or 90 discount.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—All persons interested in the British North American provinces will be glad to learn that the directors of the G and Trunk Railway Company of Canada have announced in their circular for the ensuing month, that arrangements have been entered into with the proprietors of the "Great Eastern" so that this mammoth steamship, of 22,000 tons burthen, and 700 horse power, will make her first voyage to Portland, State of Maine, in connection with the through booking system instituted by this company for the conveyance of passengers to Canada and the Western States.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 15th of April say:—"An unpleasant little affair has arisen at Singapore between the American Consul and the English authorities there, arising out of a claim upon the Dutch bark Henrietta Maria, picked up in an abandoned state in the China sea by the American ship Cœur de Lion, the chief officer of which vessel with part of her crew navigated the bark safely into Singapore. The United States ship Portsmouth, Captain Foote, left here for that place on Saturday morning last to investigate the affair, and we have no doubt, from his well known character and ability, will bring the affair to an amicable issue."

The Belleville Account of the Cricket Match.

The return match between the Belleville and Kingston clubs, was played on the ground of the latter on the 16th inst, Kingston coming off victorious.

The weather was most unpropitious.—Belleville won the toss, and sent the Kingstonians to the Bat. Owing to the rain then falling the ground was very slippery, and the fielding difficult, giving the batters great advantage. The batting of the Kingstonians was excellent, Messrs. Draper and E. Linton doing wonders, and, together, scoring 71 off their bats. The batting was equalled, if not excelled, by the bowling where Warswick made himself conspicuous.

At the termination of the game, the combatants withdrew from the field to L'Hoist's where a sumptuous dinner was prepared. The viands were of the first order, and served up as the proprietor alone knows how. The wines were good, and of various kinds. Champagne flowed like water. Toasts and songs accompanied, and jollity reigned everywhere.

The Bellevilleites returned by the morning train, highly gratified with the generous manner in which they had been received. The following is the score:—*Communicated.*

KINGSTON CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS	
E. Lipton, b Clark, c Hallihan	24	b Clark,	5
J. Linton, b Reeves,	5	b Clark,	0
Elmhirst, b Reeves,	15	b Clark,	6
W. G. Draper, b Reeves,	4	not out,	28
R. Hardinge, leg before wicket,	0	b Clark,	9
G. H. Oliver, b Reeves,	2	run out,	5
— Worswick b J. Reeves, c. Isaac Reeves,	11	b Clark, c do	5
W. P. Philips, not out,	0	b Reeves,	8
R. H. Graham, b Clark,	0	b Clark,	13
E. Boyd, b Reeves, st. Hodges,	1	b Clark,	4
F. Porter, b Reeves	0	b Reeves,	0
Byes,	10	Byes,	2
	83		83

BELLEVILLE CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
M. Jeffers, b Boyd, c Draper,	8	b Hardinge, c Worswick,	10
H. Jones, b Worswick,	0	b Worswick,	2
J. Reeves, b do	12	b Boyd,	2
I. Reeves, b do	0	b Worswick, c Hardinge,	0
A. O. Hodges, b do	3	b Worswick,	2
F. Clark, b Hardinge,	1	b Boyd, c Linton,	2
D. Hutton, run out,	5	b Boyd,	0
A. Rickey, b Hardinge, stpt. Elmhirst,	2	b Boyd,	0
Hallihan, b Worswick,	1	b and c Boyd,	0
G. Rickey, do do	0	not out,	0
J. Human, not out,	1	b Boyd, c Hardinge,	3
Byes,	6		
Wide balls,	4		
	43		24

RECAPITULATION.

Kingston, 1st Innings	82
" 2nd do	83
Total	165
Belleville, 1st Innings	43
" 2nd do	24
Total	67

Kingston winning the day by ninety-eight. [Intelligencer.

SOME MORE OF THE COMET'S VAGARIES.

A terrible Whirlwind—Probable loss of Life—Buildings Unroofed—Trees Uprooted—Barn Shovels and Trees Tops flying through the Air—Immense Loss of Property.

During the prodigious storm of rain which deluged the earth on Saturday afternoon, one of the most remarkable and destructive whirlwinds we have ever heard of, visited the section of country lying to the southwest of this city in the town of Oswego. From actual observation made yesterday on the spot, with such information as we obtained from the most reliable authority, we give a brief statement of the affair.

The tornado commenced at a point five miles South west of the City, near the residence of Mr Peter Simmons. During the storm, two large clouds were observed rushing together with immense force, the noise of their collision resembling the report of a cannon, and was heard at a considerable distance. The wind seems to have leaped from the clouds, and descending toward the earth; the entire roof of a barn belonging to Mr. Simmons was taken off and the fragments, boards, shingles and pieces of rafters, strewed along for the distance of one and a quarter miles.

The whirlwind passed on and next struck the dwelling house of Mr James Cole, tore out the gable end and took up the building, actually turning it half round on its foundations! Incredible as this appears, it is strictly true, and the front door of the house which formerly opened towards the street, now opens into a lot adjoining the yard. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were absent at the time leaving two children in the house. It may well be supposed that on their return they were considerably astonished at the appearance of things, though overjoyed to find their children unharmed except from fright. The wind, having spent its fury and malice at this point, departed on its journey to the eastward.

The orchard of Mr. Oliver Foster was next in its course. This was completely prostrated, some of the trees taken up and tossed hither and thither, at the sport of the destroyer, and tops of trees sent flying through the air at a great distance.

The whirlwind having thus executed its purpose in destroying property, next made an attempt upon life, with but too fearful success. A German teamster, named Martin Schwader, in the employ of Mr. Furniss, who owns a saw mill in that region was loading staves in a waggon. Old Mr. Furniss was handing him staves while the teamster took them and stowed them away in the waggon. The attention of the two men was attracted by a singular noise, when looking upward, they saw a column as been shovel flying through the air over their heads, at about thirty feet from the ground, twirling around in the most singular manner. Naturally enough their eyes were rivetted upon this remarkable phenomenon, and the next instant a small maple tree, standing nearly its length from the waggon, was caught by the wind and the top of it thrown down directly across the wagon, knocking the teamster down upon the staves and throwing Mr. Furniss to the ground. The latter was but slightly injured, and in ten minutes help was at hand. The top of the tree was cut away and the unfortunate German found lying on the staves which were covered by his blood from his mouth and head. He was taken up insensible and medical aid procured from this city, as soon as possible. At the last accounts he was still insensible, and it is thought he cannot survive.

After this bloody exploit, the tornado sped on to a wood lot of about ten acres owned by Gilbert & Penfield. Throughout the whole ten acres there is not a tree left standing, while the tops are broken off and carried through the air to an incredible distance. Mr. Gilbert perceiving the devastation and every kind of thing flying through the air, rushed into the house, and called upon the family to come out as soon as possible, "for the comet had struck and their time upon earth was short!" He is probably considerably astonished to find himself on this sublunary sphere to-day after having fully made up his mind to leave it for—he knew not where.

Not satisfied yet, the whirlwind next attacked two barns belonging to Mr. Henry Rowe, and utterly destroyed both. One of them was taken from the "underpinning" and carried bodily about four rods, where it fell to the earth a heap of ruins. The other barn was broken to pieces and strewed about in all directions. Mr. Rowe also appears to have had the same idea concerning this remarkable phenomenon. Mounting his horse, he rode as quickly as possible to Fitch's Corners, and hurriedly inquired of the first he met if they did not believe the comet had struck. Considering the fact of these wonderful occurrences happening on the 13th of June—the day set by a German astronomer for the destruction of the earth—it is not to be wondered at, that a somewhat credulous man should entertain this idea, placed in those singular and appalling circumstances.

Beyond the barns of Mr Rowe, the course of this whirlwind is marked distinctly to the Oswego river, by uprooted trees, houses and there, through orchards, and wood lots; but after getting about 1 mile east of Mr. Rowe's residence its principal fury seems to have been spent and its traces disappear entirely on reaching the river.

Such is a brief but truthful account of a whirlwind which we do not believe ever had its equal on this globe for fury and prodigious power, and which stretched over a section of about five miles, marking its course with destruction to everything that came in its way. The loss of property cannot be less than $20,000.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO, OF CANADA.

General Manager's Office,
Montreal, Jue 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 Cobourg, 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.

THE STEAMER INGERMANN.

This vessel was towed from the Gas House wharf to Tinning's wharf on Wednesday. Yesterday morning the steam pumps, which had arrived the previous day from Buffalo, were put in working order on the fore part of the deck. The remaining portion having been blown to pieces by the explosion, and commenced operations at ten o'clock, continuing to pump the entire day without intermission, and throwing out about 24½ gallons a minute. The water in the hold, although there is a considerable leak in the fore and after part of the vessel, soon began sensibly to diminish. At about seven o'clock in the evening over three-fourths of the entire quantity was discharged. It was expected before midnight that she would be clear, but of course the pumps must be kept on board, and going at intervals, for it would be impossible to keep the leak under by ordinary means. The hull is not considered in a bad state. The top and front of the boilers are blown off, but the greater part of them appear comparatively sound. Although the expense attending the raising, pumping, and the complete overhauling she must get to undergo again seriously, will be large, still it is considered by those competent to judge, that she will be well worth all this trouble, and will well repay the expenditure. The engineers appointed by Commissioner to examine the boilers and engines of the Ingermann will inspect them to-day, and after handing in their report to the Coroner, the jury will be notified of the fact, and an early day fixed for their reassembling, to decide upon the cause of the accident. It is not yet decided whether the Ingermann will be taken to Niagara or Kingston for repairs. It is probable that, with a view to security, the shorter voyage will be chosen.

DOMESTIC.

THE ORANGE ORDER—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—From Quebec we are informed that the nomination of Officers for the Orange Order commenced at noon on Thursday, and resulted in the election of the following officers:—

G. L. Allen, Grand Master; Geo. Ward, Deputy Grand Master; W. Strachan, Grand Treasurer; Jno. Holland, Grand Secretary; R. A. Carden, Grand Chaplain; S. B. Campbell, Grand Director of Ceremonies.

The proceedings were conducted throughout with unanimity and good feeling.

The reception of the members of the Order in the city was such as to call forth their expressions of lively satisfaction.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—On Sunday morning at about half-past six o'clock, two prisoners named Neil Reilly and Wm. Johnson, who were waiting for their trial escaped from Jail by cutting the iron bars of the kitchen window in the Jail. The first that was seen of them after their escape, was on the Cataraqui bridge—but the alarm was given too late; pursuit was fruitless. Both prisoners had been employed in the kitchen, and had ample time during the week to cut the bars; it is however suspected that assistance was somehow rendered from the outside. The prisoners took a good opportunity, for during the week days the number of men at work on the Custom House, would make escape impossible. Sunday was therefore selected, and the fellows succeeded.—[Herald.

We learn that a company of American divers are at work at the hull of the propeller Brooks, which foundered in one of the gales of last fall, on Lake Ontario, near the Ducks. They found the wreck without difficulty, in 56 feet of water, and have fished up some barrels of pork and flour, the latter of which was in an excellent state of preservation, the water not having penetrated more than two inches. It is intended to secure the hull and float it into shallow water to facilitate the operation of securing the cargo, which is a valuable one, and also the vessel, the decks of which are reported to be perfectly sound. The company also, we learn, intend afterwards operating on the "Ocean Wave," if her whereabouts can be ascertained.—[News.

FIRE AT BELLEVILLE.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday Morning last, the Paper Mill carried on by Mr. L. S. Jenison, in west Belleville, was discovered to be on fire. It was first seen by Mr. John Weomscout from the East side of the river, as the blaze was bursting through the roof over the boiler; it made rapid progress, and soon the entire building was in flames. The few persons who first arrived only succeeded in saving a Secretary from the office containing the books and papers, and an office chair. The Fire Company were speedy on the spot, and every exertion was made to stay the flames, but without success. There was not much stock in the mill, the paper manufactured each week having been delivered on Saturday to a purchaser. The fire it is supposed originated near the boiler, although on leaving work at 11 p.m., the usual precautions were taken. The mill and machinery were insured £1,000,—£500 in the "Monarch," and £500 in the "Liverpool and London" Company; the actual loss, however, will be about £1200. During the fire there were three successive explosions, which at the time counted for, and created considerable alarm; these, it has been ascertained, were caused by the bursting of three air tight cylinders on the drying machine, which expanded with the heat and occasioned the noise. The Mill contained three engines for grinding, with pipes, &c., complete, for the manufacture of paper, and was working day and night. As it was the only paper mill between Toronto and Montreal, its loss to the town and community generally is much to be deplored, and we trust that it will soon be re-built, and the perseverence of its conductors be duly appreciated and rewarded.

[Belleville Chronicle.

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.

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 master 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, form of the main political theme, and Paris correspondence generally agrees that the document has created a sensation highly detrimental to Government 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 to 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 return of the Bank of France, to be published in a few days, would show an increase in the stock of bullion, amounting to nearly a million sterling.

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

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 Taché, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Royal Gazette of the 9th 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 Offices 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 HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

THE PER CONTRA.

A Correspondent of the Globe, who is evidently well informed on the subject, gives a very different version of Mr. Draper's speech to that which has formed the basis of the united eulogy of that incongruous trio, the Toronto Leader and Globe, and the Montreal Gazette. We are sorry our limited space will not admit our giving insertion to the whole letter, but the latter part is too important to be omitted. After Mr. Draper had ably stated the case committed to him:—

Addressing Mr. Draper, Mr. Labouchere said—"without raising the question of legal right in the Company, but leaving that in abeyance as it now is, would you object to confining them to a territory considerably north of the line which they now have?"

Mr. Draper's answer was, verbatim et literatim, as follows:—"The only difficulty I have in answering that question is that in giving my own opinion, I believe I should express an opinion that is not shared by a great many people in Canada, and I would wish that to be distinctly understood. My own opinion is that for preserving peace among the Indians and prevent difficulties arising, it is of great importance, for some time at all events, (I should say a limited time) that the Hudson's Bay Company should maintain those stations and that trade which they have hitherto carried on, and which have kept the Indians at Peace. This is my own individual opinion, founded upon this consideration, that wherever I have seen an instance, as far as I have been able to read or ascertain about it, in which there have been rival traders, it has had two effects, first of all, the indiscriminate and unlimited use of spirituous liquors, to draw the trade, which is of itself a most prejudicial thing to the Indians; and secondly, that it has prompted those quarrels between rival traders which have had one of two effects—either to produce sometimes blood shed, or at last to produce, as has been the case between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company, a combination of interests, when the parties can only repay themselves by carrying on the trade with the Indians upon those terms which are anything but advantageous to the Indians who have to purchase goods from them."

This answer, delivered slowly and deliberately, as if it had been the subject of future reflection beforehand, evidently took the Committee by surprise, as, in common with every one else, in the country who has watched the progress of this question, they understood that Mr. Draper, whatever his individual opinions might be, was sent to England expressly to maintain a precisely opposite view; in other words, to take part in effecting the utter overthrow of the Hudson's Bay Company as a commercial monopoly.

Mr. Labouchere, whose opinions are known to be favorable to the continuance of the Company's privileges, exclaimed, "It is a very important answer." Mr. Ellice's expressive face was lighted up with joy, as if his mind had been suddenly unburdened of a load of care; and both he and Mr. Labouchere, as well as, if I mistake not, Lord John Russell, requested that the question and answer should be repeated, so that there should be no mistake about its exact meaning. It was then read over by the reporter, and listened to amidst dead silence, every one who heard it feeling that so far as the Company's monopoly was concerned, the question was deliberately sacrificed by the very man whom Canada had chosen to carry it to a successful issue.

I need not point out to you the utter falsity of the assumptions upon which Mr. Draper's answer was founded. He took it for granted that the Company had acted with justice and humanity towards the Indians—that they were fair and honorable in their dealings with them—that they scrupulously prevented the use of spirituous liquors as an element of trade—that they prevented the Indians from engaging in war and bloodshed with one another. He shut his eyes to the ten thousand facts regarding the cruelty and the selfishness of the company's rule, the confessions of their own officers, and the horrible narratives of impartial eye-witnesses; and he took it for granted that competition trade would, of necessity, bring with it misery and vice, cupidity and blood.

But he was not satisfied with simply confirming the Company's monopoly over the vast region north of a certain line, which, in very confused language, he proposed to fix the 49th parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains; but, in reply to a question from Mr. Christy, as to whether the Indian traders should have the right of selling the furs to any other parties, except to the Hudson's Bay Company, south of this boundary, he contemplated as the necessary result of the exclusive privileges which he proposed to retain, that this right should be denied them. And, in a reply to a question from Mr Gladstone, as to whether it was not the fact that the system of monopoly had likewise its one dark side, with reference to the Indians, and that the effect of it is to keep them in a position of such helpless dependence, and to establish a system under which the return of their labor is totally insignificant, while the profits they sell to the Hudson's Bay Company is the medium of enormous profits—in re