THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Daily British Whig.

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1868.

REMINDERS.

SALES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

To-night and To-morrow Night.—Miltonian Tableaux in the City Hall at 8 p.m.

To-morrow.—Salvage Sale by J. J. Linton, of Groceries, at the store of Young & Co., Princess Street.

All Saints' Church.—To-day (Good Friday), Matins said at 9 a.m.; the Litany at 4:30 p.m., and Even-song, with Sermon, at 7:30 p.m.

Good Friday.—To-day is Good Friday, and no work will be done at this Office, consequently no British Whig will be published to-morrow morning.

Our Trade Policy.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

Sir,—As you and I have been long acquainted, as you may see by the signature at the bottom of this communication, and as my opinions, in bygone times, were not without an important influence in Canada, I again venture a few remarks upon the commercial policy of the Dominion, in doing which I shall refer back to the policy of Canada, its changes and effects since the year 1848. Previous to which the policy of the country, or rather of the Government, had been ever fluctuating—from a free trade to a prohibitory one—and never upon any principle whatever. The Officials, the Government particularly, and the leading men were influenced and actually ruled by the commercial agents of foreign manufacturers. At this time the duty charged on the production of foreign labor was 7½ per cent. ad valorem, and the duties on sugar were $3 per cwt., with a prohibitory duty on all manufacturing machinery. At this year a new Ministry, with Mr. Hincks as Premier, was formed. The new Ministry, through Mr. Hincks, at the short session after their appointment published their policy, which they pledged themselves to carry out.

Their policy, which they styled a free trade policy, was to reduce the Tariff on all productions of labor to a nominal rate of 5 per cent. to raise the necessary revenue from sugar at $3,50 per cwt., tea, spices, and other necessaries of life, non-productions, at rates varying from 50 to 100 per cent.—"as Canada was purely an agricultural country, thereby forcing manufacturers to agricultural pursuits."

From that time until Parliament met the following winter, the Globe, through the influence of which the policy of the Ministry had been perfected, had, in its every issue, a leading article on the beauties of free trade, and shewing how it would be a remedy for all complaints, and that unexampled prosperity would be the result.—The press was in the meantime silent, or merely assented to the opinions advanced by the Globe. In that year there was a great depression throughout the whole extent of Canada. Thousands left the country to seek a better one. In Toronto nearly one-half the houses were conspicuously placarded "to let." In the month of April 70 families, mostly mechanics, left the city of Kingston to find a home where labor would be protected, indeed few remained who were not bound by property or other ties.

In October of that year your correspondent published in the British Whig the first article which had appeared in opposition to Mr. Hincks' free trade bill. This article was re-published, and its principles echoed by every newspaper from Quebec to Sandwich, with the exception of the Globe and Pilot and their satellites. It was likewise copied, and favorably commented on in the Edinburgh Review. The Montreal Board of Trade resolved unanimously that they would make the principles their platform. When Mr. Hincks met the Parliament soon after, he stated to the House that pressure from without had compelled him to change his policy, which was done accordingly.

The policy of the Government was now changed to a more protective one—the Tariff on the productions of foreign countries rising annually from the then duty of 7½ per cent. to 20 per cent. in 1862. The duty on sugars had been reduced in the meantime from $3 per cwt. to 15 per cent. on refined sugar, and 10 per cent. on the coarse sugars specially for refining purposes. During this time the country had become perfectly changed—improvements in every direction. In every locality the change in the policy of the Government was prominently observable in the shape of improvements, factories and workshops; labor in demand with fair remuneration; the sound of the hammer and the steam whistle was cheering to all, and everywhere prosperity brightened every countenance; all immigration from the country had ceased entirely; the labels of "To Let," which in one half the houses of our cities in 1848 were so conspicuous and ornamental, had all disappeared. It has ever been a matter of surprise that a Finance Minister in view of all this prosperity should attempt to tamper with the Tariff, more especially, as he should have been again bearing upon the discarded principles of Free Trade. In 1866, the Finance Minister managed (without the advice of Sir John A.) to reduce the duties on all manufactures; the production of foreign labor from 20 to 15 per cent., ad valorem; also to increase the duties on sugar from its then rate (being from 10 to 15 per cent. ad valorem) to a rate of from 30 to 40 per cent ad valorem, thus bearing directly towards that system commonly called Free Trade.

The reduction in the Tariff of from 20 down to 15 per cent. caused an excessive importation of all foreign goods to the amount of many millions of dollars, which importations have occasioned an immense balance of trade against the country. The exports, also, at the same time, falling short, all these excessive importations must be paid for, which has occasioned a great depression in the country. Improvements in the country have almost ceased, whilst many thousands have left Canada for the Pacific Coast, no move to return, and this, too, whilst our Government is expending annually many thousands of dollars on Emigration.

The many embarrassements in pecuniary matters; the list of bankrupts whose names are weekly so conspicuously arrayed in newspapers, the cause of which, more or less, can be either directly or indirectly turned to Mr. Galt's late Tariff.

The true principles of political economy will never admit the plea that financial necessity is an excuse for raising the tariff to a higher rate on sugar than the rate charged on manufactures. And whatever the rate may be on sugar, a due consideration should be made on the coarse sugars imported especially for refinery purposes, as we consider our sugar refineries as an important branch of domestic manufactures.

Sugar may be called a luxury, which to a certain extent may be correct; yet it is a very necessary one, entering largely into consumption equally with every class, from the rich and affluent down to the poorest laborer. With equal reason might our bread be taxed.

Some of our importers, through our Board of Trade, have recommended to the Government a change of tariff on sugar, which change would, when reduced to an ad valorem duty, amount from 12 to 15 per cent. on the coarse sugars for refinery purposes, above the duties charged the importers on refined sugars. This is a backward movement in political economy.

Now, our importers being men of undoubted honor, sound practical judgment and strict integrity, we can't for a moment suppose that these suggestions are made with any selfish views, but that they have merely made a slight mistake.

Yours truly,

Gananoque.

April, 1868.

Note.—The late Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, a member of the Cabinet with Mr. Hincks in 1848, and in whose charge had been placed the Free Trade Bill, in a letter to your correspondent some time after says: "My opinions are entirely changed on the policy for Canada. I am satisfied that your views, which must have been perfected by close observation and experience, are correct, and must and will prevail."

Assassination of the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee.

The diabolical spirit of assassination, which has so long cursed Ireland, has at last made good its footing in this country; and that not by shooting down from behind a hedge some lonely land agent, but by holding a pistol to the head of a distinguished member of Parliament as he was returning to his lodgings, in the city of Ottawa, from the House of Commons, after a protracted debate. In Ireland, the men who were assassinated were previously sentenced to death by a secret tribunal, and the assassin was only the executioner.—Was it so with the distinguished victim in this case? Hated, reviled, cursed, spit upon, we know he was, and all because he denounced the wild and criminal Fenian invasion and insurrection, which would have involved Canada in unspeakable woe; but has Irish Fenianism gone the length of holding its secret tribunal, and dooming to death the brightest ornament of the Irish race on this side of the Atlantic? We cannot answer in the affirmative; but what private cause of wrath could any one have sufficient to induce him to perpetrate such an astounding crime? Mr. McGee was eminently gentle and benevolent as a man, and, we presume, wronged no one. It was only when denouncing those whom he correctly regarded as the worst enemies of his race and country that he rose to the sublimity of indignation; and his eloquent denunciations of Fenianism are therefore the only assignable reason for the foul murder of last night, which has filled Canada with horror this morning. If such be the case, well may we inquire who is safe?—Who else are on the proscribed list? Who is the next to be shot as he is going into his own house? Fenianism baffled in its large movements by the entire loss of the confidence of the American people, may wage a war of assassination at little cost of money, and with only a few adherents, and the hitherto safe, happy, prosperous people of Canada, may thus, at small cost, be placed in jeopardy and terror of their lives. Those who have gone about alone, unarmed and fearless, at any hour of the night or day, may have to go armed, watch every street corner, look behind every fence, and regard every man they meet in the dark as possible assassins. Brethren from Ireland, shall such things be, or will you not rather rise in indignation against such a cowardly and cruel way of gratifying political or other enmities; do your best to give up the first assassin to justice; and stamp out the evil system at its beginning?

We have not time or space this morning to write the éloge of Mr. McGee; suffice it to say that he was an accomplished littérateur, an eloquent orator, a warm and zealous patriot, both as regards Ireland and Canada, a thorough gentleman, and an honest man.

The Government will surely offer a reward in this case commensurate with the magnitude of the crime, and the importance of unravelling the dark plot, whatever it may be, that led to it. The debate was upon Nova Scotia, and there was nothing in what Mr. McGee said to excite murderous ire. It is likely, therefore, that he has been watched for a while; and a protracted debate which detained him till half-past two in the morning, offered the desired opportunity of finding him alone on his way home.

We might hope that, by bare possibility, the assassination of Mr. McGee was the act of some single, irresponsible maniac; but the deliberate watching for an opportunity, which the hour of the night implies, is incompatible with that theory. And the threats that have been uttered both loud and deep against Mr. McGee for years past, seem to point to a political origin for this dreadful tragedy. If so, it will make the very name of the party which is responsible for it, absolutely stink in the nostrils of all respectable men throughout the world.

The state will of course provide for the wife and children of this martyr to the cause of peace in Canada—Witness.

We will not attempt in this brief notice to measure the character of McGee, or estimate the loss which his death must entail upon the country. The full force of that calamity we cannot now feel, for we know not what new phase this arch-demon Fenianism will take; and to measure his character would require calmer, cooler moments than one is likely to possess under the circumstances of the hour. No Irishman ever swayed such influence over his countrymen in Canada as Mr. McGee, and we can have but a faint idea of what dangers Canada has escaped from the influence he possessed, and the warnings that he gave.—Standing in the light of to-day, with the record of his latter days before us, we forget the foibles of his youth, and cover over with the mantle of charity the deeds of his earlier years. No man has done so much to retrieve the errors he has committed as Mr. McGee.—The mature judgment of his later years, the best part of an active, earnest life have been given to his country in making amends for his past misdeeds; in creating a loyal sentiment in the hearts of his countrymen, and as Lord Mayo in a recent speech said, he "was one of the most eloquent advocates of British rule and British institutions that can be found on the face of the globe." His tongue is silent now, and his voice that charmed so many with its eloquence will never more be heard, but those who have listened to his passionate appeals to his countrymen to come out from amongst the Fenian hordes and be separate—those who have read his eloquent writings and addresses, all brimful of loyalty and attachment to the British Throne and British Institutions, and his glowing pictures of the future of the Dominion to which he became so devotedly attached, will not soon forget him, nor be unwilling to give him the credit he has so well and deservedly earned.—Intelligencer.

The Eulogies in the House.

Before the doors of the House of Commons were opened on Tuesday afternoon, the lobbies were crowded with people anxious to obtain admittance; and as soon as the Speaker took the chair and the public were admitted, the galleries became densely thronged. The most profound silence was observed during the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, and many in the galleries, as well as on the floor of the House, were melted to tears. Sir John A. Macdonald spoke with much feeling, and manifested great emotion. Mr. McKenzie, who followed, spoke with much difficulty, but his language was well chosen, and produced a very sensible effect throughout the House. Mr. Cartier's speech was equally effective, but perhaps the most finished address was that of M. Chauveau, whose swelling periods rapt the profound attention of all who had command of the language in which they were delivered. The other speeches from Messrs. Anglin, Chamberlin, Macdonald and Stewart Campbell were all in excellent taste, and marked the high estimation in which the deceased was held by his colleagues in Parliament. There could not be a more solemn scene than that presented during the hour in which the House was in session. When it adjourned the spectators slowly and sadly departed. We have room only for one of the speeches:—

Sir John A. Macdonald rose amidst the breathless silence of the House, and manifesting feelings of the most profound emotion, which for some time almost stopped his utterance, he said:

Mr. Speaker—It is with pain amounting to anguish that I rise to address you. He who last night, nay this morning, was with us and of us, whose voice is still ringing in our ears, who charmed us with his marvellous eloquence, elevated us by his large statesmanship, and instructed us by his wisdom and his patriotism, is no more—is foully murdered. If ever a soldier who fell in the field of battle, in the front of the fight, deserved well of his country, Thomas D'Arcy McGee deserved well of Canada and its people. The blow which has just fallen is too recent—the shock is too great for us yet to realize its awful atrocity, or the extent of this most irreparable loss. I feel, sir, that our sorrow—our generous and unfeigned sorrow—prevents us from giving adequate expression to our feelings just now, but by and bye this House will have a melancholy pleasure in considering the character and position of our late friend and colleague. To all the loss is great, to me I may say inexpressibly so, as the loss not only of warm political friend who has acted with me for some years, but of one with whom I enjoyed the intercommunion of his rich and varied mind. The blow has been overwhelming. I feel altogether incapable of addressing myself to the subject just now. Our departed friend was a man of the kindest and most generous impulse—a man whose hand was open to every one whose heart was made for friendship and whose enmities were written on water—a man who had no gall, no guile—in wit a man, simplicity a child. He might have lived a long and respected life had he chosen the path of popularity rather than the stern one of duty. He has lived a short life respected and beloved, and died a heroic death, a martyr to the cause of his country. How easy it would have been for him had he chosen to have sailed along the full tide of popularity with thousands and hundreds of thousands, without the loss of a single plaudit; but he has been slain, and I fear slain because he preferred the path of duty. I could not help being struck with his language last evening, which I will quote from the newspaper report: "He hoped that mere temporary or local popularity would not in that House be made the test of qualification for public service. Those who rested simply on popularity, and who would risk their reputations in hunting for popularity, would soon find that which they hunted for slip away. Base indeed would be he who could not risk popularity in a good cause, that of his country." He has gone from us, and it will be long ere we see his like again—long ere we find such a happy mixture of eloquence, wisdom and impulse. His was no artificial or meretricious eloquence. Every word of his was as he believed, and every belief of his was in the direction of what was good and true. Well may I say now, on behalf of the Government and of the country, that if he has fallen, he has fallen in our cause, leaving behind him a grateful recollection, which will ever live in the hearts and minds of his countrymen. We must remember too that the blow which has fallen so severely on this House and the country will fall still more severely on his widowed partner and his bereaved children. He was too good and too generous to be rich. He has left us, the Government, the people, and the representatives of the people a sacred legacy, and we would be wanting in our duty to this country, and to the feeling which will agitate it from one end to the other, if we do not accept that legacy as a sacred trust, and look upon his widow and children as a widow and children belonging to the State. (Hear, hear.) I now move that the House adjourn, and that it stand adjourned till Tuesday at half-past seven.

The Supposed Murderer of Mr. McGee.

A LONG TRAIN OF EVIDENCE.

Detective O'Neill, who appears to be a very active and trustworthy officer, gives the following account of the arrest of Whelan and Doyle:—About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon he received information which pointed to Whelan as the assassin. He imparted this information to Detective Cullen, Montreal city police, and Sergeant Donohue, Montreal water police, when they arrived and also to Sergeant Davis, Ottawa police. Together they sifted this information, and finding it pretty conclusive, resolved to arrest Whelan. They accordingly proceeded between 10 and 11 o'clock at night to the boarding house kept by Michael Starr, Lower Town, which for some time has been regarded as the headquarters of the Fenian sympathisers hereabouts. They found Whelan in the house, having just returned for the night. They at once seized and handcuffed him; he appeared to be extremely agitated and nervous; on his person being searched a large sized Smith and Wesson revolver was found upon him, together with a memorandum book and other papers, as well as a box of cartridge for the revolver. The police conveyed him to the station, and on the way he acknowledged, without being asked, that he was on the hill, meaning Barrack Hill, where the Parliament House stands at a quarter past two this morning; this statement, however, he afterwards denied. On reaching the station a close examination of the revolver was made by a professional gunsmith, who found that although all the chambers were loaded, the cartridge in one of them was evidently new—having been put in within a few hours. Moreover in this chamber there were traces of gunpowder, as if there had been a recent explosion, and the subsequent cleaning had not been through. All the other chambers were bright and clear. This, if borne out, is a most important point to establish. An examination of the papers found on the prisoner proved them to be damaging, but the police refuse, and properly so, to give any particulars concerning them. It was in consequence of Whelan referring to him by name, that Doyle was arrested. His presence when required is considered necessary to establish an important link in the chain of evidence against Whelan, but it is not yet known that he is an accomplice in the crime. He was formerly a soldier, and wears a Crimean medal. He lately served in the Montreal Police, and since October last, has been employed as a waiter at the Russel House where he was arrested. He and Whelan are confined in separate cells and no communication is allowed with either of them. Whelan is a slightly built man, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and apparently 28 or 30 years old; he has light brown hair, sandy whiskers, and light moustache; his eyes are grey and not very honest in their expression; but notwithstanding this, and the fact that he is slightly pockmarked, his appearance is by no means ill-favoured. He is bold and dashing; he wears a gold Albert chain and watch. His look in the cell is restless and uneasy, but still he is tolerably cool and self-possessed. He has a wife living in Montreal. Whelan was in the gallery of the House of Commons till the adjournment at ten minutes past two. On coming down stairs into the lobby he was seen by Patrick Buckley, whose duty it was to sit at the door of the lobby, and that Buckley saw him go out of the House. He has been seen frequently of late in the gallery until the House rose. These facts, if proven in evidence, would point very strongly to him as the assassin. He passed a bad night in the cells the first night. A guard of the Rifle Brigade surrounds the police station, and the greatest precaution is taken to prevent access to the prisoners of unknown persons or their escape from custody.

WHELAN'S MOVEMENTS IN OTTAWA.

Mr. James O'Reilly, of Kingston, Sheriff Powell and the Police Magistrate, together with the detectives, were up till 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning enquiring into the case. All of these gentlemen were unwearied in their efforts, and were almost completely exhausted. The points so far ascertained against Whelan may be summed up as follows: He came to this city at the end of October or early in November last. Shortly before the meeting of Parliament, and obtained service with the Eagleson's as a tailor. About the end of January he went to board at Sharne's, having been introduced to Sharne by P. A. Eagleson. For a week or two his hours were regular, but after that he seemed to become dissipated, staying out late and sometimes all night. It was observed that he carried a revolver habitually in his pocket.—About six weeks ago, having left his revolver in room, a little girl was playing with it when one of the chambers was accidentally discharged. The ball entered her arm, causing a flesh wound. Dr. Garney dressed the wound, and took the remaining cartridges out of the chambers. This occurrence caused Starr to warn his wife not to enter Whelan's room. Starr again saw the pistol about a month ago. It was loaded as before and Whelan had just taken it out of his pocket. Starr denies that he ever heard Whelan speak vindicatively of Mr. McGee or make use of any threats, although he was very talkative. Whelan was very light of foot and active, coming in late at night without making any noise, to escape observation. Tuesday morning, about seven o'clock, he came to Starr and asked for a "horn," which was given to him. He then said he thought he would work awhile, and he left the house without taking his breakfast, a thing he had never done before while boarding there. It is believed he worked all day, although the fact is not yet fully established. Another suspicious circumstance has been communicated by Mrs. McKenn, who keeps a saloon in the block nearly opposite to Mrs. Trotters. She states that Whelan was in the habit lately of coming to her house. One night last week he remained there till two in the morning alone, drinking occasionally. During the interval he went out several times, returning again after a short absence. This, it is believed, was the night the shot was fired, which was heard by policeman Atkinson. On Monday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, the prisoner was again in Mrs. McKena's for some liquor, and after staying a short time left. He was not seen there again that night.

This brings us to the evidence as to his presence in the Parliament House. He was seen in the public gallery or that usually occupied exclusively by men and left it when the House adjourned. Patrick Buckley recognized him, having known him before.—Buckley saw him go out at the main entrance and linger awhile around the pillars of the main tower, after which he saw no more of him. This was about a quarter after two o'clock. O'Neil says he has conclusive evidence to show that the shot, which was apparently aimed at Mr. McGee, a week or so ago, was fired by Whelan. Of course the nature of that evidence has not been made public, but it is said that it can be proven beyond a doubt that Whalen fired the shot, and probably the reward will bring out the fact that he fired the fatal shot also. It is generally believed here that there is a gang of ruffians mixed up in the assassination, and if so it is more than likely that the large rewards offered will tempt some of them to confess everything.

Tuesday's train from Montreal brought two experienced detectives of that city. Soon after their arrival the latter arrested Slattery, who holds the office of District Centre in the Fenian Brotherhood, and who has spent a good deal of his time lately in travelling to and from the United States. He has been in the habit of making Ottawa his headquarters for a month or so at a time. His object in this quarter seems to have been to spread Fenian sentiments. He is now in custody and refuses to give any account of his recent movements.

Suspicious Circumstance.—On Saturday, night the assistant foreman of one of our large manufacturing establishments was missed, never calling for his money which was made up for him as usual. This police here were communicated with, and telegraphed Ottawa and it was rumoured last night he had been arrested in Ottawa. Well founded suspicion attaches to this individual, and it is believed owing to late manoeuvres that he is implicated in the assassination. We have reliable information that witnesses will leave Montreal for Ottawa immediately, and their evidence will implicate Doyle, the hotel waiter, as one of the parties to the assassination.—Gazette.

Later Intelligence.

The Coroner's Inquest has ended, and an open verdict has been returned. The Government could see no object in prolonging it. It is stated here that the Government is in possession of fuller information to criminate parties than is generally supposed. Mr. O'Reilly, Q.C., of Kingston, has been acting for Mr. McGee's friends, and has secured a mass of information. He will assist County-Attorney Lees on the part of the Crown. Information are at the present time made out against Whalen, Slattery, and Mitchell, and they are to be brought before the Police Magistrate at once. The chain of evidence against Whelan is strengthening. There is scarcely any doubt he is the assassin.

Donohue and Cullen, Montreal detectives here, have arrested a man from Toronto, named James Mitchell, said to be a carpenter and cabinet-maker. They did so on information received from Toronto, and it appears, among other things, that he changed his boarding house on the night of the murder, and took up his quarters in the house that Whelan, alias Sullivan, boarded in—Starr's. He had been for three or four weeks in Ottawa.

The police have also received telegrams from Montreal, strongly advising them to hold Doyle, the Russel House waiter, who was arrested last night, as there are strong points against him, one of them being that while in Montreal he was very violent in his expressions against Mr. McGee, and that he (Doyle) was one of the parties implicated in the attack on him at the Mechanics' Hall at the close of the last election.

WHELAN FORMERLY CHARGED.

Ottawa, Wednesday.

Mr. Edward O'Neil, as city detective, has lodged information against Patrick James Whelan, that on the 7th instant he did with malice aforethought, kill and murder Thos. D'Arcy McGee.

Mitchell and Doyle are to be proceeded against under the Habeas Corpus suspension act.

The Police Magistrate will proceed with the charge of murder against Whalen to-morrow morning. Whalen's manner has very much changed to-day. He has lost much of his assurance, and seems rather despondent and reserved. He slept last night in his clothes on the boards. To-night he has asked for a pillow and blanket.

Latest from Montreal.

Montreal, April 8.

Intelligence being received from Ottawa that the body would arrive at Montreal at five o'clock, a large number of friends of the deceased, and citizens, were in waiting at Bonaventure station. The funeral train arrived punctually, bringing a number of gentlemen from Ottawa. The remains were placed in a hearse, and the procession was formed. The funeral cortege passed up Beaver Hall to St. Catherine street, and thence to the late residence of the deceased. The streets were lined all the way by silent crowds. The police in front of the hearse, on arriving at the house, formed two lines through which the body was borne into the house. A vast multitude were assembled in front of the house.

The funeral will take place on Easter Monday, his birthday, at 11 a.m.

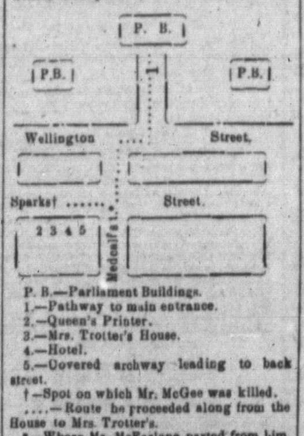
The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society was held last night. Mr. Devlin President, referred to the assassination as an act of savage butchery unsurpassed in the annals of crime. A resolution was passed expressing profound sorrow and indignation at the atrocious deed, and sympathy with the bereaved family.

It is proposed to erect a monument over Mr. McGee's grave by public subscription.

A DIAGRAM.

THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION.

The following diagram will convey a better idea of the streets, &c., than can be given in a written description:—



P. B.—Parliament Buildings.
1.—Pathway to main entrance.
2.—Queen's Printer.
3.—Mrs. Trotter's House.
4.—Hotel.
5.—Covered archway leading to back street.
†—Spot on which Mr. McGee was killed.
....—Route he proceeded along from the House to Mrs. Trotter's.
*—Where Mr. McFarlane parted from him, and where he was passed by the Buckleys.

The distance from the Parliament House to Mrs. Trotter's is only a few hundred yards, and Mr. McGee proceeded by the shortest route, as is shown by the dotted line in the diagram. Mr. McFarlane accompanied him to the corner of Sparks and Metcalf street, to where the star (*) is shown in the diagram. At that point also, the Buckleys and Frechette passed the unfortunate gentleman, they proceeding along Metcalf street, while he turned up Sparks street, along which he had to go only about a distance of 100 yards to Mrs. Trotter's house. As the Buckleys passed they saluted him, when he pleasantly said, "Good morning, for its almost morning now, and a charming one too." These were probably the last words he ever spoke, for within three minutes from the time he must have fallen by the assassin's bullet. The escape of the murderer may be accounted for in this way; it may be seen that at the figure 5, there is a covered gateway connecting with the yard in rear of the hotel next door to Mrs. Trotter's. This yard runs out upon a thinly settled street, off of which is a large common running back of the town. From Mrs. Trotter's door to the archway is only a few feet, and no doubt when the shot was fired, the assassin ran to the archway, thence into the the yard, through it, and out upon the back yard. He could then go out upon the common or strike off to either Lower or Upper Ottawa without any danger of encountering persons at that hour of the morning. If the matter should ever come to light it will be seen that in this way the murderer escaped.—Telegraph.

Mr. McGee's Family.—A feeling of deep sympathy has been excited for Mrs. McGee and her family, deprived of husband and father by the hand of an assassin. The news was telegraphed to Mr. J. H. Daly, who had word sent immediately to two of Mr. McGee's most intimate friends, that means might be taken to have the distressing intelligence broken to the widow. The Rev. Mr. Dowd, who had also been apprised of the melancholy event, requested two of the Grey Nuns to go at once to the house. This they did, and on arriving found the two gentlemen at the door who had just preceded them. On breaking the news, which was done as quietly as possible, the distress of the poor lady was uncontrollable. The Nuns remained with her, endeavoring to impart such consolation as they could under the circumstances, until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Dowd, by whose efforts she interrupted however, by outbursts of grief as she appeared to realize the irreparable loss she had sustained. His daughter, a young lady of sixteen, who was at the Convent of Woodlands was sent for, the only other child, a girl of about nine years old, being with her mother.—Montreal Herald.

Facts in the Life of Mr McGee.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was born in Caltinford, Ireland, April 13th, 1825.

At 17 years of age he emigrated to the United States and became connected with the newspaper press in Boston.

In 1845 one of his articles attracted O'Connell's notice, and he was offered a place on the Dublin Freeman's Journal which he accepted.

After the collapse of the Young Ireland fiasco in 1848, Mr McGee returned to America; and published the Nation and the Celt in New York.

In 1857 he came to Montreal, at the invitation of some friends and started the New Era in Montreal.

At the general election of 1858 he was elected member for Montreal; and represented West Montreal up to the time of his death.

In 1862 was appointed to the Ministry as President of the Council, which office he held until May, 1863.

In 1864 he entered the Cartie Macdonald Ministry, as Minister of Agriculture, which office he held till the Dominion Ministry was was formed in July, 1867.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

London, April 8.

It is reported that Lord Cranbourne has been offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada, and Earl Mayo that of India.

Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of the court of appeals in Ireland, is said to be on the point of resigning his office.

The Irish hierarchy will soon remonstrate to the Queen against any change in the established church in Ireland.

Deeds of violence aroof daily occurrence in Cork.

Requiem Æternam!

LAWRENCE OSTARLY, 3RD MARCH 3, 1868.

[The following majestic strain of poetry, on the death of an intimate friend, which appeared in the last number of the New York Tablet, was the last literary effort of the lamented Mr. McGee. It will be read with melancholy interest, as applicable alike to the author who has so soon succeeded his subject in death.]

I.

St. Victor's Day,* a day of woe,
The bier that bore our Dead went slow
And silent, sliding o'er the snow—
Miserere, Domine!

II.

With Villa Marie's faithful deed,
Among the Just we made his bed,
The cross he loved to shield his head,
Miserere, Domine!

III.

The skies may lower, wild storms may rave
Above our comrade's mountain grave,
The cross is mighty still to save—
Miserere, Domine!

IV.

Deaf to the calls of Love and Care—
He hears no more his mortal share—
Nought can avail him now but prayer,
Miserere, Domine!

V.

To such a heart who could refuse
Just payment of all burial dues,
Of Holy Church the rite and use?
Miserere, Domine!

VI.

Right solemnly the Mass was said,
While burned the tapers round the Dead,
And manly tears like rain were shed,
Miserere, Domine!

VII.

No more St. Patrick's aisles prolong
The burden of his funeral song,
His noiseless Night must not be long,
Miserere, Domine!

VIII.

Up from the depths we heard arise
A prayer of pity to the skies,
To Him who dooms, or justifies,
Miserere, Domine!

IX.

Down from the skies we heard descend
The promises of Psalmist penned,
The benedictions without end,
Miserere, Domine!

X.

Mighty our Holy Church's will
To shield her parting souls from ill,
Jealous to death! she guards them still,
Miserere, Domine!

XI.

The dearest Friend will turn away,
And leave the clay to keep the clay,
Ever and ever She will stay—
Miserere, Domine!

XII.

When for us sinners, at our need,
That Mother's voice is raised to plead,
The frontier hosts of Heaven take heed,
Miserere, Domine!

XIII.

Mother of Love! Mother of Fear!
Hind holy Hope, and Wisdom dear,
Behold we bring thy suppliant here,
Miserere, Domine!

XIV.

His flaming heart is still for aye,
That held fast by the clemency;
Oh! look on him with loving eye,
Miserere, Domine!

XV.

His Faith was as the tested gold,
His Hope assured, not overbold,
His Charities past count, untold,
Miserere, Domine!

XVI.

Well may they grieve who laid him there,
Where shall they find his equal—Where?
Naught can avail him now but prayer,
Miserere, Domine!

XVII.

Friend of my soul, farewell to thee!
Thy truth, thy trust, thy chivalry,
As thine—so may my last end be!
Miserere, Domine!

T. D. M.

* Saint Victor's Day, (March 6th).

COMMERCE AND MARINE.

The Harbor.—The schooner Annie Minnis left yesterday morning for Oswego, being the first outward vessel for the lake. One vessel has arrived from the lake, and four have left here to go down the river. The barque Water Witch starts on Monday, and British Lion on Tuesday, both for the Welland Canal, en route to Chicago. The Canal will open on Wednesday.

The Northern Transportation Company will start their line of stern-wheel steamers on the 13th instant, plying between Ogdensburg and Chicago.

Customs Imports.

April 7th.

Str Watertown, Cape Vincent—1 pkg books, J Henderson; 1 trunk, C Chase; 1 box, J C Cline; 1 pkg, J Creighton; 1 pkg, J Swift; 1 box, D Deacon; 1 pkg, Rappe, W & Co; 1 pkg, J A Rawson; 1 pkg, E Overill; 1 box, E Morrison; 1 box, E G Chant.

CONVERSAZIONE
AT THE
CITY HALL,
ON
Wednesday Evening, April 15, 1868,
IN BEHALF OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

THE Musical Department will be under the superintendence of Mr. Burrows. The Messrs Tandy and other Amateurs have promised their assistance.

Gentlemen, both Clerical and Lay, will deliver Addresses on Scientific and other subjects.

Chair taken at 7.30. Tea at 8 o'clock, P.M.

Tickets—Gentlemen, 37½ cts.; Ladies, 25 cts. Children 15 cts. To be had of Mr. Edward Stacey, Mrs. Ferns, and the Churchwardens.

E. WELCH,
Sec. to Managing Committee.
Kingston, April 8th, 1868. 86

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

IN RE JAMES BOYD & CO.

BARQUE FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Auction Rooms of J. J. LINTON, in the City of Kingston, Dominion of Canada, on

Friday, the 24th April current, at Noon,

The well-known barque "ARABIA."

Capacity Twenty Thousand Bushels, rebuilt in 1863 at a cost of Sixteen Thousand Dollars, ranks A 2 for ten years, in excellent order, and well found.

R. M. ROSE,
Official Assignee.
Kingston, April 8th, 1868. 86

GREAT SALE
OF
Sixty Thousand Dollars Worth
OF
DRY GOODS,
FOR ONE MONTH!
AT
J. Greenfield's Liverpool House.

Will Commence on Monday, April 13, and continue till May 13.

DURING this GREAT SALE all the Stock purchased at S. CARSLEY must be sold, together with the contents of 50 Cases and Bales of Seasonable Goods.

The Store will be closed a few hours earlier than usual on SATURDAY, to reduce the Prices of all the Goods.

Everybody should attend this GREAT SALE. The Goods must be sold at some price, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the premises.

Call and examine the Stock, and compare prices with other Stores, and you will be convinced that the cheapest Dry Goods are being sold for one month at

J. Greenfield's Great Sale.

N.B.—For particulars see Posters and Small Bills.
Kingston, April 9, 1868. 86

Immense Clearing Sale
OF
Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg to announce that they have purchased the large and varied Stock of the Estate of Messrs. W. Ferguson & Co., amounting to $58,000, at a low valuation.

As the entire Stock must be disposed of, the Goods will be offered at such prices as will ensure a speedy Sale.

☞ Important Reductions in all the Departments.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

FERGUSON BROS.

W. B. FERGUSON. J. F. FERGUSON.

N.B.—In order to re-mark the Goods the Store on Princess Street lately occupied by W. Ferguson & Co. will be closed till Monday morning next, 13th inst.

Kingston, April 8th, 1868. 85&15

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned not to ascend the hill rising from

DEAD MAN'S BAY,
OR
HAMILTON CREEK,

On the east side of FORT HENRY, after the 15th instant, or in any way to expose themselves to the musketry range, running west and east on the Government property on Fort Henry Hill, as the Troops in Garrison commence ball practice on the above date.

By order.

E. MACKAY, Captain,
Town Major.

Town Major's Office,
Kingston, April 7, 1868. 86

THIS EVENING.
CITY HALL.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY!
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
April 9th, 10th and 11th.

The great original MILTONIAN TABLEAUX of

Paradise Lost!

From London, England. The most extraordinary Exhibition in the world, creating the most intense sensation wherever exhibited, the largest halls being filled day and night to witness the imposing spectacle, conveying to the mind of the beholder the most exalted idea of HEAVEN, and an awful and very impressive idea of the INTERNAL REGIONS BELOW! Go and see the Great Spectacle.

In order that all classes of people may have an opportunity to witness this wonderful exhibition, the price of

☞ Admission is reduced to 25 Cents. Reserved Seats 50 Cents.

Tickets can be obtained at the City Book Store, Henderson's City News Depot, and at the Bible Depository, King Street.

Kingston, April 3rd, 1868. 81

Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

A MEETING of the Provisional Board of Trustees and Examiners will be held at Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on TUESDAY, 14th APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Dentists desiring Certificates under second part of Art. 12, of "Act Respecting Dentistry," will please forward the proof herein required to B. W. Day, M. D., Acting President, Provisional Board, Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on or before the 14th April, 1868.

J. STUART SCOTT, M.D.,
Acting Secretary.
Coburg, March 31st, 1868. 81

EXTENSIVE
CREDIT SALE
OF
FARM STOCK
AND IMPLEMENTS.

WILL be sold by Auction, at the residence of Mr. ARCHIBALD McMILLAN, Glenburnie, Township of Kingston, without reserve (the owner having sold his Farm), on

Monday, the 13th Instant,

viz:—1 Span of well matched Horses, 6 years old, 1 Yearling Colt, 1 Extra Four Year Old Colt, 5 Young Cows, 1 Two Year Old heifer, Galloway Breed, 1 Yoke of Steers, 4 Yearling Calves, 25 Choice Leicester Ewes, 1 Breeding Sow in Pig, Berkshire, 6 Store Pigs, Berkshire, Yearlings, 1 Spring Market Waggon, 1 Buggy, 1 Lumber Waggon, 2 Lumber Sleighs, 2 Ploughs, 1 Roller, 1 Pair of Harrows, 1 Cutter, 1 Cultivator, 1 Fanning Mill, 2 Sets of Double Harness, 1 Set of Single Harness, 4 Tons of Hay, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Snaths, and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—Under $5, cash; under $30, six months; above $30, twelve months' credit, with interest at 7 per cent., by furnishing approved endorsed notes. A liberal discount for cash.

Sale at 10 o'clock sharp.

MURRAY,
Auctioneer.
Kingston, April 6th, 1868. 85&15

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS.

AN ENGINEER, open for an Engagement, with the best of References. Sixteen Years experience with High Pressure and Condensing Engines. Government Qualification for Passenger Boat. Address, if by letter postpaid, to B. C., Office of the British Whig.
Kingston, April 8th, 1868. 85&15

SALES BY J. J. LINTON.

TO-MORROW.

SALVAGE SALE.

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c.

J. J. LINTON has received instructions to sell by Au