THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXXIV. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1865. NOS. 131 & 23.

ON ANNEXATION.

No. 4.

In paper No. 3 on Annexation we promised to refute the specious assertions and arguments of our Rochester contributor. And first as to his assertions—He says "Our neighbors in the Provinces across the lakes are again stricken with the Annexation fever, and are discussing the subject through the Press." Such is not the fact. Canadians are not at all excited about the subject, and none but a very small and insignificant portion of the Press has written or published aught on so hateful a thing as Annexation. The Globe, a paper which our Rochester friend reveres, has a word to say on this subject—"Taking encouragement apparently, from such disconsolate papers as the Daily Rochester, they seek to draw the sweeping conclusion that thoughts of Annexation are really haunting us Canadians.—This is a great mistake. A stray black sheep will be found in any flock. We may have a few 'copperheads' here, just as such exceptional beings are found among our neighbors, and all other communities; but to argue thence, that the sentiments they utter correctly represent the country would be manifestly illogical and unreasonable.—The fact is—and we beg our friends of the Buffalo Express and the Rochester Democrat to note the statement—that the people of Canada, as a whole, do not wish for Annexation, either peaceable or forcible. They do not care to give the matter any consideration at all, as they do not deem it even a possible contingency for the present generation. What the future will develope time alone can show; but, beyond all dispute, such a change is for the present entirely impossible. That every person in the British Provinces is opposed to Annexation, we cannot affirm; it would be strange indeed if that were the case, when hundreds of American citizens are every year settling amongst us;—but that the vast, the overwhelming majority, would spout the idea, is undoubtedly the case." Again this writer asserts—"There is now in Canada a larger party than ever in favor of Annexation, and in the coming year that party will be greatly increased as the subject is agitated. Those who are really opposed to Annexation insist that the Fenian Brotherhood is in part devoted to this object, and that if the standard of revolt and Annexation is raised, every man in the order will flock to it." There never was any party in Canada favorable to Annexation. The only time it was spoken of was in the days of Lord Elgin, when a few fierce Tories declared they would remain Anglo-Saxon at the hazard of not being British. This was a mere ebullition of strong feeling at the favors bestowed upon the Lower Canadians, who had joined Papineau in his insurrection. As to that bugbear 'Fenianism,' no single man believes that it has any real existence in Canada, and as to its making any progress hereafter, those who know the happy and contented state of the Roman Catholics here, utterly repudiate the thought. Another of his assertions is of less consequence, though equally untrue. "It is a rare thing when an American goes to Canada poor and gets rich." The Americans who come to Canada most usually do well and become rich; and it is to prevent the rest of their countrymen from doing the same thing at the expense of us Canadians, that we oppose Annexation. If there be anything in the cry 'Ireland for the Irish,' why not Canada for the Canadians? So much for Mr. Rochester's assertions.

Now for our friend's argument in favor of Annexation, all of which is comprised in this paragraph—"As a part of the United States Canada would not feel the loss of a crop, nor would she be subject to those stagnations in trade which are the result of her peculiar position. If a crop fails now, she has to send her money abroad to buy bread. If it failed then, she could buy at home, for her country then would be so large that the failure of a crop everywhere would be improbable. Her markets would be ever open. The products of her forests would come into all the great markets of the Union, and would not be at the option of a few capitalists down the St. Lawrence. Canada is rich in natural resources. All she requires is a capital to develope them and an open market. These she can only secure by becoming a part of this Federal Union." Now, if all this good will accrue to Canada by the Americans flocking into the province, is it not fair to ask, who will benefit by the change? The people who come in, not the people who are here already. What object have we therefore to make the change? None at all. Therefore let us be contented with the moderate prosperity we enjoy, and not aim at that, which if obtained, others will engross. And here we have to quote from the paper our friend swears by. "Annexation would introduce a new state of society amongst us, which would be foreign to our mode of thinking and of acting. Our whole inner life, so to speak, would be disturbed. Those endearing associations of childhood and nationality, of tradition and history, which add so much to the enjoyment of life, would be submerged and lost. This is a loss which can be easier felt than explained.—We should have at once an American and a British party among us striving for the mastery, and the American would win in the long run. From our schools would be driven out those books which tell of Britain's past and present greatness, and for them would be substituted such as are replete with insulting comments on everything not American. What humiliations would we not suffer? Once the "American" element got the upper hand, we would learn to repent the folly of grasping at a shadow and letting go the substance. Just one more supposition. A year or two after we have become part of the United States, trouble perhaps arises between that country and Britain, and war is declared. Canada would have to enter into the contest, and wage war on that dear motherland from which she had been only just separated.—How could we be expected to relish such an unnatural position? Perhaps our ingenious friend who so easily rescued us from liability for the war debt, could also devise a means of letting Canada stand aloof when the United States would go to war with England: or better still, he might so arrange the terms of Annexation that, in the event of such a war, we might be allowed to get out of the Union and take sides with England till the struggle would be over. Unless he can do that, save us from the war debt, and guarantee to us the institutions and social relations which we so much prize, he will fail to entice us into the partnership." We have quoted and said enough for one day, but we shall recur again and again to the subject, until we hope to satisfy every one, that Annexation to the United States is not wanted by Canadians, nor would it be of benefit to them or their children.

CANADA AND THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

London, May 18.

The accounts we have received as to the display made by Canada in the Dublin Exhibition are exceedingly gratifying.—The portion of the Exhibition Building occupied by Canada, and indicated by the very handsome flag of that province, forms the north-west gallery angle immediately fronting the grand staircase. One of the principal if not the principal features of the collection is the very full display of economic and other minerals. There are iron ores from Lakes Huron and Superior and from Marmora, in Central Canada, and from Three Rivers, in the neighbourhood of Quebec; copper, both native and in the ore, from the great lakes and from the district known as the Eastern Townships, which lies between Montreal and the American frontier; galena, plumbago, and phosphate of lime from Upper and Lower Canada; building stones and marbles from Arnprior, Gloucester, Montreal, Portage-du-Fort, and Point Claire. A map especially prepared and coloured for this Exhibition, showing the various localities where the minerals are found, affords a pleasing index to the collection. Of the agricultural products of Canada there is also a fair display. Very fine samples of wheat, barley, rye, and other grains from almost every section of the province are conveniently exhibited in large glass vials. Specimens of flax, which is now coming generally into cultivation in the provinces, will also attract attention, as well as several specimens of native tobacco. In building and ornamental woods the province is well represented. There are samples, in solids and veneers, of oaks, pines, walnuts, maples, &c., &c. There is also what must prove to the ladies a very attractive object—a collection of choice Canadian furs, arranged in mosaic. Several articles of fancy and ornamental work made by the aborigines may be said to possess a similar interest. There is a large collection of photographic views, for which the climate of Canada is so favourable, and a few water-colour drawings of more than common merit—the subjects in both cases being mostly Canadian.

At the opening ceremony on Tuesday week last, the Prince of Wales, on reaching the Canadian department, was received by Dr. Adamson, one of the commissioners of Canada, who, on being addressed by his Royal Highness, welcomed him "once more to Canada," when the Prince smiled, and asked him whether it was his intention to return after the Exhibition? Dr. Adamson answered that his parliamentary duties required his presence again in the colony, and alluded to his having travelled through a great part of the province with his Royal Highness, and his having officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. His Royal Highness replied that he remembered the occasion.—The conversation then turned on the peculiarities of Canadian exhibition, with its minerals and precious metals, and the elaborate maps displaying the localities of each. Dr. Adamson took the opportunity of strongly expressing the feelings of affection towards the Royal Family and of devoted desire for the continuance of British connection which prevaded every portion of the province; to which the Prince replied that "he had not a doubt of it." His Royal Highness took leave of the department and of Dr. Adamson with the utmost cordiality.

The following is a list of the goods selected by the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada:—

From M'Kinley and Co., St. Catharines—Assortments of carriage and buggy hubs, felloes, seat rail, boat buggy shafts, and wheel spokes. From Toronto Linseed Oil Company—Samples of oil cake, raw, refined, and boiled oils, and sample bottles of six pure colours of paints. (Presented.) From Galt Edge Tool Company—An assortment of adzes axes, chisels, staves, scrapers, &c., 42 pieces. Form B. E. Clarke, Toronto—A solid Canadian leather portmanteau. From Alfred Green, Hamilton—An assortment of horse, spoke, water, plate, stove, scrubbing, and shoe brushes. From W. Armstrong, Toronto—28 water-color views between Toronto and Vancouver's Island, 41 stereoscopic views on Lake Superior, 27 water colored photographs of Indian chiefs, 3 large water-color drawings (the first one purchased, the others lent).—From J. G. Crane, Ancaster—An assortment of gents' knitted drawers and shirts, ladies' hose, and Berlin wool. From W. B. Butler, Toronto—Tremaine's map of Canada and J. O. Browne's map of Toronto. From Selway, Iredale, and Ward, Toronto—A set of boot tree and (4) lasts, an assortment of 8 lasts, and 2 lasts rough from the lathe. From Thos. Moore, Etobicoke—An assortment of axe and other tool handles. From W. C. Chewett and Co., Toronto—Canada and Toronto directories, 4 vols. Journal of Arts, 1 vol. Canadian Almanacs, as specimens of printing and binding. (8 frames of specimens of lithography presented.) From Hurd and Leigh, Toronto—18 specimens of gilding and decoration of china. From Charles Boeckh, Toronto—An assortment of horse, cloth, flesh, hair, hat, paper-hanger's, whitewash, and paint brushes. [A frame of ornamental brush work presented.] From Jacques and Hay, Toronto—A table top, inlaid with Canadian woods. From Joseph M'Causland, Toronto—The Arms of Canada, 4 x 3 feet, in stained glass. From Educational Department, Toronto—Map of British North America, M'Callum's charts and Browne's diagrams, assortments of globes, planetarium, tellurium, air pump, and geometrical solids, all Canadian productions.—Set of Educational Journals, C. Superintendent's reports, merit cards, object lesson, and plan of Educational Buildings, presented.—From Charles Pelse, Preston—A frame of samples of Wave's mouldings, presented.—From John Edwards, Toronto—4 books of 'Orr's Commercial and Ladies' Penmanship Copies.' From Barber Brothers, Streetsville—Sample cards of summer and winter cloths, presented. From Petrie and Strowger, Newcastle—Sample boxes of potato and wheaten starch. From Charles Potter, Toronto—One of Dr. Rosebrugh's ophthalmoscopes. From Brown Brothers, Toronto—One account book, one maple leaf, one Canadian Journal, as samples of blank book and letter-press binding; and two pocket diaries. From J. Hollingsworth, Toronto—Six photographed architectural views of Toronto and forty carte views of the principal buildings in Toronto. From Rollo and Adam, Toronto—Six volumes of Canadian books published by them—3 law, 2 magazines, and 1 "Scadding's Shakespeare." From J. A. Donaldson, Toronto—Specimens of cottonized flax, bleached and unbleached; 2 samples of linen, bleached and unbleached; 1 linen bag, and 2 specimens of cordage. From Rice Lewis, Toronto (merchant)—Self-fastening skates, by James Ashton, Toronto; sample card of hinges, by Byers and Mathews, Gananoque; mill saw, by J. Flint, St. Catharine's; cross-cut and circular saws, by Morland and Watson, Montreal; Manilla rope, by J. M'Gregor, Toronto. From Slingsby and Kitchen, Cannifton.—One pair of woolen blankets. From W. P. Marston, Toronto—One Marston rifle, with new attachments.

We learn that the above mentioned goods were mostly selected from stock, sufficient time not having been allowed to prepare articles specially for the occasion, but they are, nevertheless, very creditable to the province.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Hon. D'Arcy M'Gee, Dr. Adamson, and Mr. Devine for the admirable manner in which they have arranged the Canadian department of the Dublin International Exhibition. The Hon. M'Gee intends visiting the great metropolis at the close of the present week, after which he returns to Ireland for an extended tour throughout his native country.—Canadian News.

London, May 17.

The House of Commons yesterday discussed the Roman Catholic Oaths Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Monsell. An amendment to reject the bill was proposed by Mr. Lefroy, who was for adhering to the settlement of 1829, and seconded by Mr. Whalley. Mr. C. Fortescue supported the bill on the ground that he found the settlement of 1829 unintelligible, and believed the operation of these oaths to be unrighteous. Mr. Whiteside regretted this language, and thought Parliament was bound to preserve the status in quo. Sir George Grey, on the contrary, would do away with the oath, because its terms were needlessly offensive. Mr. Walpole thought no alteration should be made till a common oath for all members of Parliament was proposed on Government responsibility. Lord Henry Lennox would support a general assimilation of oaths, but would also support this bill. Mr. Kennedy regretted that the Protestant Church should be supported at the expense of good feeling. The house then very decisively passed the second reading—190 voting against 134, and giving a majority of 56 in favour of the bill.

The Owl has rumours that the dissolution of Parliament is sure to be delayed as late as the 20th of July; and that Mr. Hutt's mission to Vienna is likely to be a failure.

Montreal, June 2, 1865.

The Laprairie murderer, Barreau, has not yet been discovered. The police still continue the search, but no further traces of him have been found. A proclamation will appear in the Canada Gazette to-morrow, offering a reward by the government of $400 for his arrest.

Knox, who is supposed to have fired his store, is also at large, although the police have been in pursuit of him for some days. The failure to arrest either him or Barreau has been spoken of to the disparagement of the police force; and it is doubtful whether it is now as efficient as before the resignation of Mr. Lamothe.

Mr. Blackburn, of London, made an offer for the Transcript, and it is supposed he has some connection with it. I am told that when here negociating for it he openly stated that annexation was his "ticket." The new sheet is printed by Mr. John Lovell, and Messrs. McIlrath and Grason are the proprietors.

There is some feeling here amongst merchants against the Ontario Bank since it sent its teller to Washington and allowed him to make known the state of the accounts of its private customers. What was done in one case, they say, may be done in another.

Ex-Governor Foote is residing at Lachide to escape the Federal spies who swarm the city.

The Surveyor of Customs, Mr. Lewis, has, it is said, been appointed to the vacant collectorship. He is a warm friend of Mr. Galt's, and has served in the customs department for about twenty-five years. Messrs. A. Heward, A. M. Delisle, Coursol and Louis Marchand were candidates for the office.

CUSTOM HOUSE AT MONTREAL.—There is a great deal of discussion both in and out of the Custom House as to who is likely to be the successor of the late Mr. Holmes. The general opinion is that a death vacancy should be filled by the next in authority, thus giving a promotion to all under. Certainly no person can be more fitted for the post than Mr. Lewis, who has served in various departments for the last twenty-five years, and very often has had to officiate as Collector, and who has always given great satisfaction to the public. The chief object of any person entering the public service is that, by energy and talent he may rise to the highest step on the ladder, and we do not see why the Custom House should be an exception. In Great Britain it is invariably the rule to promote the next in office to the Collectorship in all cases of death. We do not know whether the authorities who will control this appointment, will consider as we do, that the man who has worked faithfully in a subaltern position in a public department has a claim to promotion. If they shall decide in the negative, we hope that they will regard favorably the application which we understand has been made by Mr. Augustus Heward whose appointment would, we are sure, secure to the government a faithful servant, who would moreover be highly popular with the merchants engaged in the trade of the port.—Montreal Herald.

Among the candidates for the office of Collector of Customs at this port, (vacant by the death of the late Mr. Holmes) whose claims are being debated by our citizens, we hear of Mr. Lewis, the present very excellent Surveyor, Mr. Augustus Heward and the Hon. John Young. The Quebec Chronicle also speaks of the return of Mr. Bouthillier to the Collectorship, and the reinstallation of Mr. Delisle as Sheriff. There will of course be no appointment until the return of the Ministers from England. In the meantime Mr. Lewis will be the acting Collector.—Montreal Gazette.

Ottawa, May 13.

An order has been sent from the Public Works Department to Ottawa, directing that water and gas pipes be laid, before the flouring &c., should be completed.—Right off the Ottawa Citizen announces to its readers that the Seat of Government will be transferred to Ottawa in October.—Persons well informed say that the Government will not be transferred to Ottawa. Certain it is that nothing will be decided before the return of Ministers.—La Minerve, 27th.

The best answer we can make to the above is to give the contents of a letter—a copy of which has been sent to each of the contractors of the Buildings here—from the Secretary of the Department of the Public Works, Quebec. It speaks for itself. It is as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
"Quebec, May 18, 1865.

"——, I am instructed to inform you that it is the determination of the Government to remove the Civil Service Staff to Ottawa early in October; and that it is absolutely necessary that the Building be pushed to such a state of completion as to be fit for occupation at that time.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
"F. BRAUN, Secy."

—[Citizen.]

DEATH AT QUEBEC.—We regret to hear that the Hon. Alex. Campbell has lost his eldest daughter, a very fine girl of eight years of age. She died just after the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands returned to the duties of his high office, from his visit to Kingston.

PROFESSOR ST. CLAIR.

(To the Editor of the Daily British Whig.)

SIR,—

While thanking you most kindly for the introductory favors you have shown to me, permit me to call your attention to two rather important errors in the letters of Dr. Evans and the R. C. Bishop. In the former read twenty-six months instead of six; in the latter ten instead of two.

By inserting this you will add another to the favors already conferred.

C. G. ST. CLAIR,
Professor of Music.

Kingston, June 1st, 1865.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Kingston, May 30.

Report of the receipts and expenditure for the Firemen's celebration, May 24th, 1865:

EXPENDITURE.

D. C. Burnett, board for 95 men, ½ of a day	$ 99 00
Band for day and evening	70 00
T. F. Johnson, refreshments for 395 persons, 30 cts	117 00
Thomas Flanigan, cab hire	25
Henry Jordan, cartage	25
Wm. Watson, telegraphing to Picton and Belleville	1 12½
B. Nelligan, telegraphing to Watertown	1 50
Messenger taking care ladies and gentlemen's dressing room	4 00
G. Kemp, for ribbon for rosettes	2 10
Dr. Barker, printing	16 20
J. W. Canvan, do	50
Total expenses	$311 92½

RECEIPTS.

City grant	$100 00
Collected by Messrs. Brown, McKelvey and Falconer	101 50
" Watson, Devlin and Nelligan	13 45
Receipt of ball	46 40
Discount	5 62
	316 97
Expenses	311 92
Balance	$ 5 05

The thanks of the Special Committee of the Fire Brigade are due to Alderman A. M. Brown, and Councilmen McKelvey, White and Falconer, for the able assistance rendered by them to the Brigade on the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday; also to Mr. T. F. Johnson for the very substantial supper got up by him, at great inconvenience, at 24 hours notice.

WM. WATSON, G. KEMP, B. DEVLIN, } Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineers.
B. NELLIGAN, Secretary.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE.—The Queen's Turf Plates of fifty sovereigns each are to be run for at Quebec, London and Hamilton. The races at Hamilton and London take place on Wednesday next, and that at Quebec about the 13th of July. The Plates are open to all horses bred or raised in the respective provinces, that never won a match, purse or stake.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

We are not trespassing upon the domains of religious journalism in noticing an incident or two of some public importance which have arisen in England in connection with the case of that unfortunate young woman, Constance Kent, who has publicly confessed to the murder of her half-brother at Road several years ago. Much has been said of the advance of Puseyism in England during the past decade, but few members of the "Established Church" in Canada were, perhaps, aware that a clergyman of that Church would venture to claim in open court that the "seal of the confessional" was a bar to his divulging certain facts which had come to his knowledge. This was the case of the Rev. Mr. Wagner, of Trowbridge, the clergymen through whose instrumentality Constance Kent made known her crime to the Secretary of State. At the preliminary examination he declined to reveal anything which had passed at the confessional, and the presiding magistrate seems not to have pressed as firmly as he should that the laws of England recognise no such claim on the part of any man, no matter to what denomination he may belong. The position taken by the Rev. Mr. Wagner created so much stir among the Church people that the Marquis of Westmeath brought the subject before the House of Lords in the shape of an enquiry of the Lord Chancellor. "There can be no doubt," said Lord Westbury in reply, "that in a suit or criminal proceedings a clergyman of the Church of England is not privileged, so as to decline to answer a question which is put to him for the purpose of justice, on the ground that his answer would reveal something that he has known in confession. He is compelled to answer such a question, and the law of England does not even extend the privilege of refusing to answer to Roman Catholic clergymen in dealing with a person of their own persuasion."

Such a declaration from the Woolsack does not come amiss. It is well to have a distinct declaration upon a matter of so much importance. For, if we mistake not, we have heard clergymen in this city urge the "seal of the confessional" as a reason for withholding on public trials information which was in their possession. Magistrates should understand that such a claim is not known to English jurisprudence—that it is, in the words of a British journal, "the jargon of a system" entirely opposed to the genius and spirit of English law.—Leader.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

W. E. E., Montreal; G. S., London, Eng.; J. L. P., New York.

THE PLAY AND THE CONCERT.

Kingston was doubly blessed, was twice happy on Thursday night. The Students of Regiopolis College gave a Dramatic Representation in honor of the return from Rome of his lordship the Bishop of Kingston; and the Sons of Temperance Choral Society had their annual Concert in the City Hall, for the benefit of the Wesleyan Literary Institute. As our reporter is not a bird, and more especially an Irish bird, he could not be in two places at once, consequently had to divide his attentions; and first he went to Regiopolis College, where he found the large Hall crowded with the elite of the Roman Catholic population of the city, including a fair sprinkling of Protestant ladies and gentlemen.—This entertainment was quite complimentary, the audience being admitted by ticket only. The pieces on the programme comprised the Irish drama of 'The White Horse of the Peppers,' a Musical Oglio, and a new Farce written for the occasion and played for the first time. Of amateur acting the press must always judge with consideration, particularly so, when in a scholastic institution like Regiopolis College, all the women parts have to be cut out. The drama however is very interesting without them.—'Gerald Pepper,' the chief character, was played by Mr. Barry, the young gentleman who a few weeks ago so well represented Tom Moore, the Irish Lion,' at a similar entertainment. He played it admirably, and again gave us good cause to say, that were he to follow the stage as a profession, he would make the best Irishman extant, his figure, voice, easy manner and gentlemanly demeanor being all greatly in his favor. He was ably supported by two other really excellent Irishmen, Messrs. Davis and Barrett, the make up of the latter admirable for so young an amateur. A Mr. Campbell played the Dutch Officer excellently. The piece in spite of its disadvantages went off exceedingly well; and the Bishop, in whose honor it had been got up, appeared vastly delighted, and repeatedly applauded the young comedians. It being past ten o'clock at its conclusion, our reporter had to run to see the finale of the Concert. Fortunately, the Programme was exceedingly long, (23 pieces of music on it) and he was in time to hear Mr. Roche's Solo on the Violin and half-a-dozen Songs and Choruses of the second part. The City Hall was crowded, and the audience, though a class one, was highly respectable. The gentlemen who comprise the Choral Club sing well together, and as their eighth, ninth, and tenth Chorus or Anthem were well received by an attentive audience, it is fair to conclude that all the early pieces of the evening were equally well sung. While our reporter was present, two young ladies, Misses Bibby and Skinner, each sang a Solo, and were rapturously applauded. And he was told by many present, that a Piano Forte Trio by the Misses Ritchie was most delightfully performed. There were two Piano Fortes on the Platform; one furnished by Mr. S. Black, from Stodart's Manufactory; and the other by Mr. Burrows, from the Montreal Factory of Mr. Hood. It is not for us to say which Piano Forte was the best, but this we can say, out of the twenty-three pieces on the programme, the accompaniments of eighteen were played upon the instrument furnished by Mr. S. Black. And while speaking of music, it is right to make mention, that to enliven the stage waits at Regiopolis College, a very good Orchestra, composed of students, and led by Mr. Fleck, executed some charming melodies. It is pleasing to witness the cultivation of music in Kingston, and probably in any other Canadian cities. Here in three days only, three different Musical Clubs or Societies have exhibited their proficiency in public, all of whom did well considering; and yesterday, a much younger body of musicians, the Band of the Christian Brothers' School, had a Pic Nic Excursion to Cape Vincent, the chief attraction of which was the playing of this very juvenile Band. Music is the most delightful of all the sciences, and no one who has studied it early in life ever has lived to repent of the time and attention bestowed.

The two went to Jeffrey's house. When they rapped, the woman Mary Edwards came to the door, and on enquiry if Jeffrey's was at home, she replied that he had gone to Toronto to get the tonsils of his throat cut; she said she did not know where Parker lived, but that he would be there in the course of an hour, as he always stopped on his way to market. Witness and Murphy, then started towards the market. After leaving the house Murphy said that Edwards knew where Parker lived, but did not wish to tell; they saw the children start out, and Murphy said she had sent them after Parker. They watched a few moments and saw Parker enter Jeffrey's door. They then returned and also entered. Parker asked what time Jeffrey would be back. Edwards replied that she expected him on the first train in the morning—he would be back that day at all events. Parker and Murphy then said, in presence of the woman Edwards, that witness would get goods now without delay. As soon as Jeffreys returned they would go to work. Edwards added that she knew Jeffreys was as anxious to attend to business as the rest of them. He had an Alderman with him, "who went to Toronto to take care of him." This was all the conversation that occured at that time. Witness and Murphy then returned to their hotel. Witness told Edwards that he would return at noon. She replied, "Very well; I would like to see you." Witness went back about eleven o'clock. Edwards said that she knew all about witness; that Parker and Jeffreys had told her he was all right, and that Jeffreys was very anxious to see him—that Jeffreys had been sick, but he was better now, and everything would be all right, as he was the head man of the company. She further said that there were men in the city, connected with the business, who had more friends and better ones than Mr. Jeffreys. Witness asked her to name them, she replied, 'the Chief of Police and Alderman Patterson.' Edwards said she had lived with Jeffreys about ten years. While this conversation was progressing, Taylor entered, and Edwards and he were very familiar in their conduct. Edwards told witness that Jeffreys would certainly be home by the evening train. Witness returned in the evening after dark, and met Jeffreys there, also Murphy and Parker,—all this occurred on the 1st Feby last. Jeffreys in conversation, remarked that his health was very poor, he had been to Toronto for treatment; he would not be able to go out for a few nights, for fear of taking cold in his throat; he added that everything was ready to get the goods, as he had been in the store five times, and had never been suspected. Mary Edwards was present at the time of these remarks. Jeffreys said he was very sorry he had not seen witness before, as he had just sold a quantity of goods at a great sacrifice, at London and other places. An auctioneer in London had purchased a large quantity at a very low figure. He had been in the business for the last ten years, and was confident he could not be caught. He paid the Chief of Police to protect him, and also paid money to an Alderman for a like purpose—he paid them ten per cent. on his profits. The chief watched for him when he entered a building. Jeffreys told of several robberies he had committed in Toronto, Hamilton, and other places.—He and Parker mentioned a woman in Waterdown who had money whom they intended to rob. Jeffreys showed witness a large bundle of skeleton keys and remarked that they were not a quarter of what he had.—Parker, Murphy, and also the woman Edwards were present at this time. Jeffreys showed a separate key, and remarked that it was the one that entered the store. He said that it was best to defer the robbery for a few days as he was so poorly. Before he would be able to trust himself out, the nights would be too light. He referred to his almanac, and said there would be only a couple of hours that they could work in, which would not be long enough, as they wanted time to 'weed carefully.' The robbery was postponed to the 22 of February. The store intended was not mentioned to witness at that time. The time was agreed upon for the robbery between the parties present. Jeffrey said he had visited one store in Hamilton off and on for five years, and his robberies were not detected, until he left the owner not worth a cent.—Some conversation occurred about burning buildings; it was remarked that when there was fear of detection they fired buildings.—The witness returned to the city previous to the 23rd. He wrote to Jones how matters stood, and that party came to the city with his team, expecting to get a load of goods. He did not get the load, as the parties were arrested. Witness saw Jeffreys frequently at his house. He was confined to his bed. He hoped he should be able to get out to oversee the robbery, as he was more experienced than the rest of the party in 'weeding out.' Witness saw Jeffreys the night previous to the first robbery, and he said he should not be able to get out, but he had given the management of the matter into the hands of Parker, and had given him all necessary instructions. This was on the night of the 21st. The second robbery occurred on the night of the 23rd.—Witness visited Parker to see if he had got the keys, and the latter went to Jeffreys' house about eight in the evening, and procured them. In about half-an-hour he returned with a dark lantern and one key. Witness went and reported all the particulars to Mr. Child and Mr. Ball, and instructed them how to act in arresting the robbers. The parties did not intend to make a large haul the first night, but merely a small amount as a 'feeler.' The key and dark lantern were produced in court, and witness believed them to be the same exhibited to him by Parker. On the morning of the 22nd witness went to Parker's house. Parker, Taylor and Mrs. Parker were there, and showed him a quantity of goods they had taken the night before. Witness took an inventory of the articles in his memorandum book, and immediately went and reported to Mr. Childs, Mr. Ball and Mr. Millen the facts. The burglars intended making a large haul on the night of the 23rd. They kept watch on the store to see that they were not suspected for the first robbery. It was arranged by witness with the officers named, that the burglars were to be arrested on the morning of the 24th, after the second robbery, at 4 o'clock. Previous to the robberies, witness was riding with Parker and his wife, and they pointed out Murray's store as the one they intended robbing. On the morning after the second robbery witness found that it was the store of Gates & Co. that had been robbed.—Witness saw Murphy in Toronto on the 4th of March, and also Jones. The robbery was spoken of, and Murphy said he was a loser as well as the rest. It was the first time any person had been disappointed whom he had introduced to those parties. He believed that Jeffreys was an 'infernal scoundrel' and had blowed on the party.

The taking of Armstrong's evidence, cross-examination and all, occupied about six hours it being after four o'clock when he left the stand. After him Mrs. W. F. Childs and Mr. McMicken were examined, also Mr. F. W. Ball. Their evidence, which was but brief, showed the fact of Armstrong's having been acting for the companies and for the Government. Mr. Childs stated that on the 24th, (Wednesday last week,) Armstrong came to him saying that he could not go on 'disguising any longer, as Murphy had discovered his real character, having had information from Sergeant McDowell, of the Toronto Police Force, that he, (Armstrong) was a detective and not what he seemed. On this action was immediately taken, and the arrests mentioned were made.

THE PARTIES IMPLICATED.

The development in the investigations of the Hamilton robbery cases have certainly been of a startling character. The detective Armstrong, who was employed by the agents of several insurance companies, and by the Government as well, succeeded in winning the confidence of 'the gang,' and in hearing from them statements respecting the nature and extent of their operations, which, if true, most seriously implicate men hitherto trusted in responsible positions in this city and in Hamilton. One party implicated is the head of the police force of the city of Hamilton, and the other, though not so high an official, is still the holder of an important post in the police force of our own city. Though there is no occasion to prejudge the case either of Chief Carruthers or of Sergeant Major McDowell, there is the utmost need of immediate and thorough investigation. The crimes committed by the gang of robbers with whom Armstrong's evidence would connect those men are too grave, and the importance of having all the members of the police force of our cities entirely clear of such suspicions, too great, to allow any delay or favour in that respect to be for a moment thought of.

Chief Carruthers, of Hamilton, has asked for an investigation at the hands of the police authorities, and his request has been granted. The investigation is to take place immediately, and will be most searching in its character. Sergeant-Major McDowell seems to be taking a course somewhat different, from that adopted by Carruthers, and has sent a long letter to the newspapers, in which he assays to defend himself by assailing Capt. Prince and the detective Armstrong. That is not at all the thing that is wanted. There must be an investigation at once, and that investigation must be thorough. If McDowell remains connected with the city police force, it must be only upon the condition that his innocence shall be established beyond all doubt. A letter to the newspapers may convince his friends but the public must have something more. If McDowell has not asked for an investigation, the authorities are in duty bound to order one without delay or ceremony.—Globe.

FIRE IN DUNDAS.—On Saturday the carpenter shop of W. McDonald, caught fire about 5 p.m., and the flames extended to the Baptist Church adjoining. Both buildings were totally destroyed. They were insured for $1,000 each. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

W. N. & Co., Montreal; et L. D., do.

HON. MR. M'GEE IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 17th instant, says:—

The Hon. T. M'Gee, Minister of Agriculture in Canada, who has come over to Ireland as one of the Canadian Commissioners, addressed a crowded meeting of all parties in Wexford, his native town, on Monday night, his subject being "Twenty Years' Experience of Irish Life in America." The address is reported in the Evening Mail of yesterday, and is in every way so admirable and contains so much valuable information that I think a brief outline of it will be acceptable to your readers and useful to the Irish at home and abroad. Mr. McGee was one of the leading members of the Young Ireland party and one of its ablest writers. He was a refugee in 1848 and settled in the United States. "Politically," he says, "the Young Irelanders were a pack of 'fools,' but they were honest in their folly, and no man need blush at 40 for the follies of 21. In a short time he removed to Montreal, where he has spent nearly 20 years of his life and risen to a high and influential position. Speaking of the position of the Irish in the United States he declares as the result of his experience, that there is no more sympathy in the United States for Ireland than for Japan, and for less than in Russia. In the New England States the people, tinctured with Puritanism, proud of their property and of their education, "hate the Irish Catholic emigrant for his creed, despise him for his poverty, and underrate him for his want of book learning." In the middle States they have made themselves disliked by coming roughly into competition with native labour by jostling native respectability at the polls, and by cruelly and insanely arraying themselves against the negro; hence the Irish of this generation, their numbers and industry considered, are socially and politically the weakest community in the Republic—weaker than the negroes themselves in the Free States." Mr. McGee concurs with other witnesses that the Irish emigrants become rapidly demoralized in the United States. If they prosper, they mistake insolence for independence, and blasphemy for freedom of speech. But a large proportion do not prosper but go to destruction; and he says that it would be better when they were about to embark that the earth should swallow many an ingenuous youth, many a modest maiden than that they should be what they are in the streets and prisons of the United States. In Canada, morally and socially, the Irish are in a better position. Mr. McGee says:—

'Our countrymen by birth, and their immediate offspring in those provinces, Protestant and Catholic, as nearly as I can make out, exceed half a million—one-eighth of the whole population; those who more remotely derive their origin from this kingdom may represent another eighth. They are not in number one-tenth as numerous as our brethern in the United States; yet, knowing both communities well, admitting the enhanced energy which total independence gives a new country, I venture to say our half million yield a larger aggregate of sterling worth, character and influence than the millions of our democratized countrymen put together."

THE DELEGATES AT COURT.

Her Majesty the Queen held her fifth Court at Buckingham Palace on Monday, the 15th May. The Queen wore a black silk dress with train trimmed with crape and jet, a Mary Queen of Scots cap, with long veil, the cap ornamented with large pearls. Her Majesty wore four rows of large pearls round the neck and pearl brooches, the Ribaud and the Star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Louise of Prussia.

Previous to the reception, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. George Brown, and the Hon. Alexander Galt, who had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand. The delegates also attended the Court, and were present at the State Ball given at Buckingham Palace on the evening of the 16th ult., at which there were upwards of 1,700 persons present.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1865.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The June Sessions of the Recorder's Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Court House, James O'Reilly, Esq., Recorder, presiding.

The following gentlemen of the Grand Jury were sworn:—C. S. Rose, Esq., Foreman, and Messrs. W. R. Armstrong, John Branigan, James Boyd, Edwin Chown, R. Hendry, Jr., John Meagher, Michael Morrison, Edwin Rose, John Skinner, Edwin Stacey, William Skinner, Thomas Taylor and Robert White.

His Honor in his charge to the Jury said that the Calendar was very heavy, but that the offences were of a lighter character, principally larceny and assault cases. There were also a few cases of breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Act. These latter were cases of as far back as last October, and some of the parties were in gaol awaiting trial. A Judge of a higher court has considered that these offences did not come under the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court, but he found that the Court had full jurisdiction. It was necessary that these cases should be disposed of as soon as possible, as the cases had been held over for a long time. The offence was one under a statute of George III., framed to prevent his Majesty's subjects from engaging in a foreign war. The breaches of this Act had been carried on for three years to a great extent in Kingston, owing to its proximity to the United States. There was great trouble to bring offending parties to justice, owing to the flitting away of witnesses. He was happy to say that an Act was passed last session of Parliament, which would give prompt trials and further the ends of justice. There were a great number of cases on the appeal docket, and a case of nuisance on the calendar, and explained the distinction between a public nuisance and a private one. The former was where the nuisance affected the people of a locality and prevented proper traffic on a public highway. He was happy to say that Barreau, the Laprairie murderer, had been arrested by the High Bailiff, in a well-known house of ill-fame. The precautions taken to capture so notorious a ruffian were highly creditable to the Police Force. The prisoner was in the Police Station and would be sent to Montreal to stand his trial.

The Court was engaged for some time in appeals.

In the appeal of James McGuire against a conviction of Dr. Robison for selling liquor without license, the conviction was quashed with costs on a legal objection being made by the appellant's counsel, Mr. Macarow.

In the appeals of Nelson Potter and James Ellerbeck against convictions for selling liquor without license, made by Dr. Robison, the convictions were confirmed with costs.

In the appeals of John Capper and Philip McGuire against convictions of Dr. Robison's for assaults, the convictions were quashed with costs, on legal objections being made by appellant's coun