FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1865.

## THE CANADIANS OVER THE BORDER.

(From the New York Herald.)

CANADA COMING OVER THE BORDER.—The United States have long been a land of milk and honey to the starved people of both the Canadas. Men who have had the misfortune to be born on the other side of the St. Lawrence have always crossed to this side as soon as they have reached years of the commonest discretion, or have wanted to earn money, or desired to indulge in the ordinary comforts and amenities of a civilized existence. Emigrants who, in leaving the Old World, go to Canada, through a desire to still live in the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, always get to the United States within thirty days from the time they land. The war, for a time, stopped this human tide; but now that the war is over it sets in again with renewed vigor, and almost promises to empty Canada into our Northern cities and agricultural districts. All this is natural. Canada is a miserable place, frozen up through the greater part of the year, so that it is impossible to more than hibernate there; and its inhabitants consequently feel all the wants and miseries of life in the stunted edges of civilization. And just within sight and within easy reach of such a place, lies one that offers to the emigrant and the settler all the excellencies of an old country, with all the wealth of a new one. Is it strange that the Canadians swarm down the lakes and over the St. Lawrence? It would be strange if they did not.

DEAR WHIG,—I send you an editorial lately published in the N. Y. Herald, as a sample of what our American neighbors are in the habit of laying before their readers regarding Canada. Since Canada has increased to three millions and a half of inhabitants, more than they themselves had when they declared their so-called independence of order, decency and honesty, they begin to see the small cloud looming up in the distance, already larger than a man's hand, which is finally to overshadow them, and pour down upon them, washing them from the face of the earth, unless they seek refuge in the Noah's Ark of our most perfect constitution. The ball is set rolling among them, and they know, no mortal power can stop it. Revolution is the order of the day among them, and they fear the example of our free and perfect Government will soon sound the death knell of their sham democratic concerns along our three thousand miles of border. They know they have measurably prospered thus far by separating their inflammable materials over a wide waste of country, held together loosely, not by Government, but by a tribal instinct, such as savages possess when they form a community for self-preservation, or for aggression. Our Government of law "is bound" to hang their Judge Lynch. It is only a question of time. We sent probably one hundred thousand men into their armies, North and South, to learn the art of war; and they are coming back to us, robust, and covered with the evidence of their splendid animal and moral courage, from many a stricken field. Our home boys will find them a valuable nucleus to be relied on at the right time. Few of them remain in the, to them, foreign country. Home feeling among our Northerners, is a passion. Canada has no equal as a country; yet if it were not nearly so passing fair, it is home to them, and they like it. You are aware that since 1775 Canada has claimed the Lake Champlain line, and the line from Erie through French Creek, down the Alleghany now to old Fort Du Quesne or Pittsburgh, as it was called. From thence down the Ohio to New Orleans, we claim all west of this line, by right of early occupation and settlement. All true Canadians have always denied the right of France or Spain to sell this country. General Beauregard (from Three Rivers) is an engineer officer to run the line by the Theodolite, and we can entrust the earthworks to him to enable us to hold it. He knows who to depend on to keep them intact. He knows where the fighting element is to be had, derived from the men who took Colonel Washington prisoner at the Meadows, in old Colonial times; and took the would-be invading General Hull prisoner, before he got into the country at all. We intend to keep our eyes "on that line," if it takes one hundred years. Again, I may say, we "are bound," (to use one of the terms, which they understand,) we are bound to have the line of Champlain, southwest to Pittsburgh, thence to New Orleans more or less, and everything west of the same. Not that we care to have any more land. What we have breeds such stout boys and handsome girls, that we are content, but then our territory wants rounding off, and the twenty millions treading behind us will probably have the same greed for land that the omnivorous Yankee has. Until that time comes, it is useless for old Mr. Bennett to arouse us, and send us down on a Northman expedition, before the toll of destiny shall beat in the ears of their Southern and Western demi-citizens. Mr. Bennett is now seventy years old, and we are aware he does not himself write much now. But then he is a man of property, and if our boys ever take New York as they did Washington, he might suffer in this property, which would hurt his feelings, we are given to understand. Taken all together those inhabitants of the waste called the Disunited States, are the most imperturbable impudent people that ever lived or will live. After having attacked Canada in two wars, waged almost exclusively on the borders, for they never got far in, save as prisoners; they now bluster about what they will do in the third and last war. We tell them that we are not quite ready for the final trial, because we do not feel that we could do any more than give them the same old drubbing that they are used to; whereas our next set-to must be demonstrative and aggressive, to round off the territory heretofore referred to. Besides they are not in condition for a good mill—they have been so battered—so cross-buttocked—so belly-go-fisted—so fibbed, and mashed and "demoralized" by their "Southern brethren," that they require time to recruit.

A WESTERNER.

Western District, June, 1865.

## TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY.

The directors of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada have issued the subjoined report, for presentation at the annual meeting on the 31st instant:—

The following report and statement of accounts for the six months ending the 31st of March of the current year, is submitted to the proprietors. The net profits during this period amount to £14,120 7s, which, added to the sum brought forward from September, gives a balance at credit of revenue of £14,300 11s. 8d. The directors recommended that out of this balance a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, less income tax, be declared on the paid-up capital stock of the company; that one-half the surplus profits over six per cent. per annum and the usual charge for interest, amounting together to £3,881 10s. 9d., be carried to reserve fund, in accordance with the provisions of the royal charter of incorporation; and that £250 be applied to the redemption of preliminary expenses. There will then remain the sum of £189 0s. 11d. to the credit of the next half-year's accounts.—During the period embraced by these accounts the reserve fund has been charged with the sum of £911 17s. 1d. for losses on realization of securities in default. The amount standing to the credit of this fund, after adding the £3,881 10s. 9d. above referred to, will be £61,022 12s. 10d. The directors regret that the unfavorable circumstances of the last six months have influenced the operations of the company during that period, and have necessarily caused a further reduction in the amount of investments in Canada. The directors need not assure their shareholders that they will neglect no opportunity that may present itself for restoring to the business of the company its former activity.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXXIV. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1865. NOS. 137 & 24

## BOARD OF TRADE.

The Kingston Board of Trade met on Wednesday evening in the City Council Chamber. The President, E. Berry, Esq., occupied the chair.

Members present—P. F. Harris, R. M. Rose, G. S. Hobart, E. Chown, John Fraser, George Robertson, Thomas Hendry, R. White and John Shaw.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President stated that he had received official notification of the holding of the Detroit Convention on the 11th of July next, and also a circular (which was read) from the Toronto Board of Trade, calling, at the request of the Montreal Board of Trade, a preliminary meeting of the Delegates from the Canadian Boards of Trade in that city on the 21st of June, and requesting the Kingston Delegates to attend the meeting. It would be necessary to appoint the Delegates that evening.

Mr. James Linton was elected a member of the Board.

Mr. H. C. Jones, of Brockville, was appointed official assignee of the County of Leeds and Grenville, the gentleman appointed at last meeting declining to accept the office.

The President stated that the Toronto Board of Trade had appointed its Delegates, and it was to be arranged how many should represent the Kingston Board.

Mr. Rose inquired if the appointments were to be confined to the members of the Board of Trade or to the community they represented. If they were selected from the latter it would be a great advantage.

The President stated that it was generally understood that the Delegates would be selected from the Boards of Trade.

Mr. John Fraser moved, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that Messrs. G. M. Kinghorn, G. Chaffey, G. Davidson, J. Shaw, E. Chown and R. M. Rose be the Delegates from the Kingston Board.

The Secretary was requested to inform the Boards of Detroit and Toronto of the appointment of the six Delegates from the Kingston Board, and enquire regarding what arrangements had been made for the fares on the railways. It had been intimated in the Detroit papers that free passes would be provided for the Canadian Delegates.

The President stated that the general desire of the Kingston Board of Trade was to see the Reciprocity Treaty reinstated, or as much of it as was possible. Both countries had been benefitted greatly by the Treaty, and it was only through a piece of petty spite that the United States were calling for its abolishment. The Western States were as a general thing in favor of the continuance of the Treaty, while the Eastern States were of the opposite opinion. He thought that the Delegates well understood the feelings of the Board, and there was no need of discussing the matter until after the Delegates returned from Toronto.

The Board then adjourned.

NEWSPAPER WRITING.—A very ancient contributor to the British Whig, (some of our oldest Subscribers will recollect 'Cincinia') in writing to the editor on business, thus alludes to his late article on the Art of Newspaper Writing:—

"I was glad to see your late article on the art of newspaper writing. There are few good writers in Canada now-a-days, according to my taste; but probably my taste was formed by reading the Whig 34 years, and we may be glorifying ourselves on the wrong track. The main point seems to be to fix the points in your mind before setting out, and then to go straight at them in round Saxon English. My principal aim was always to be *graphic*, only using enough of flourishes to show that you were equal to little displays of taste and scholarship."

HOW TO GET RID OF THE B—s!—The Builder gives the following receipt for the destruction of a certain unsavoury domestic insect:—As regards the best methods of destruction, a skilful hunter suggests that we should reduce one ounce of corrosive sublimate (perchloride of mercury) and one ounce of white arsenic to a fine powder, two ounces of oil of turpentine, and two ounces of yellow wax, to which add eight ounces of olive oil. Put all these into a pipkin, placed in a pan of boiling water, and when the wax is melted, stir the whole till cold in a mortar. This seems to be a powerful decoction, and, says our authority, applied to the crevices and holes in which the unconscious innocents secret themselves, will effectually do their business.

*** A very good recipe, but somewhat dangerous to handle. The arsenic should be reduced to fine powder very carefully, (under water is the best way,) or it will be apt to rise to one's mouth.

## THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT MONTREAL.

We have authority for denying a very prevalent rumor that Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette, Commissioner of Customs, was about to be appointed to the onerous post of Collector of Customs for Montreal. It struck us at the time that the Government could ill afford to lose the services of its ablest departmental officer just at this critical time, and we are therefore glad, in the interest of the public, to contradict the rumor.—Quebec Chronicle.

## THE CANADIAN DELEGATES.

We are given to understand that a Committee of Council, viz., the Duke of Somerset, Lord de Grey and Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cardwell, has been appointed to confer with the Canadian delegates. We hear that the negotiations are proceeding most satisfactorily, and that it is probable they will be concluded in time to permit the departure of, at all events, some of the members of the delegation by the 10th of June. The Canada Club has invited the delegates to a grand banquet, to be given on the 7th of next month.—Canadian News.

## THE LAPRAIRIE MURDER.

According to Barreau's own statement, he read the first news of the murder in the Minerve, in a bar-room in Griffintown. He left the money under the planks at Point St. Charles to free himself, and after running all about the cars, entered the bar room alluded to, where were a number of Canadians returning from the Grand Trunk. There he heard the Minerve read, and afterwards read the account three times over himself, the facts reported being correct. He now thought it was all over with him. He passed part of Monday afternoon in a nail factory by the canal basin, where he hid himself till evening, when he met an Irish carter, and asked him to take him to a house of ill-fame, which was that of the woman Lonsat, where he passed the night. On Tuesday morning he heard one of the girls of the house read the account of the inquest in the Minerve, especially the evidence of the little girl, whom he made sure he had shot under the table, as he had shaken her before leaving. When he heard this he commenced to tremble, and was near crying. On the Monday evening previous he had been alarmed by the entrance of a policeman in search of another man who had stolen some money. On Tuesday evening he left the house at 8:30, and went towards his own house in Visitation Street, but turned away on seeing a policeman at the door, returning by Panet Street and going up to Logan's Farm. Thence he travelled all night, passed over Gauvreau Bridge, and then St. Eustache Bridge, resting by day and travelling by night, until he crossed a river, and took a stage which brought him to Lancaster. Thence he took the cars and proceeded to Kingston, where he arrived on Saturday evening, asking a carter to take him to a house of ill-fame, where he was arrested, early on Monday morning, being suspected from two $5 pieces which he had paid to the mistress of the house, and where he was arrested as already related.—Gazette.

## THE FEELING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

We referred very briefly yesterday to the threatening aspect which, according to the Owl, the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States respecting the Alabama had assumed. An attempt has been made to throw some discredit upon the reliability of The Owl's information, but it has generally, almost invariably, been correct in its announcement, of this sort, and it is supported in this by Le Memorial Diplomatique. Yet, we believe that the United States Government neither wish nor intend to provoke a war by thus urgently pressing their demand. A very strong pressure has from time to time been brought to bear upon it by the commercial community in the Federal States. Some eminent jurists among them have supported their claims with plausible and ingenious arguments. Unfortunately, a very general belief has thus been created that the demand is a just one, and those interested will not be satisfied unless the utmost possible pressure, short of actual war, is brought to bear to secure payment from the British Government. Nothing will satisfy these malcontents except payment, or the adverse opinion of some neutral power. Some of the American newspapers, indeed, are writing upon arbitration as the proper method of settling this vexed question.—Montreal Gazette.

## R. C. CLERICAL PROMOTION.

On Sunday last, the feast of Pentecost, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, immediately before the High Mass, coram congregation, elevated the Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, Dean and Chancellor of the Diocese, to the title, dignity, and privileges of Vicar-General of the Diocese of Toronto. The Episcopal Letter specially mentioned that the Very Rev. gentleman was appointed to this high and onerous office, because of his well-known zeal, piety and learning. Vicar-General Jamot takes the place of the Very Rev. J. M. Soulerin, who has been recalled to fill the office of Superior-General of the Basilian Order in France.

## THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE AT LONDON.

LONDON, June 7.

The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met this morning. About 300 ministers were present. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. Wm. Pollard, the retiring secretary.

The Rev. S. D. Rice, now retiring from the occupancy of the Presidential Chair, delivered his closing address to the Conference, and announced the Rev. Richard Jones of London as his successor, appointed to the Presidential Chair by the cordial and unanimous vote of the British Conference, on the nomination of the Canada Conference. The latter gentleman then addressed the Conference in a very appropriate and affectionate manner, introducing as his Co-Delegate the Rev. S. L. Hubbart, also appointed by the same authority. The Secretaries of the several districts were then called on to report the names of members appointed to attend the Conference, which being done, the election of Secretary, by ballot, was proceeded with, and resulted in the election of the Rev. John Hunt, for the past three years the efficient assistant secretary. Some conversation then took place as to furnishing reports of the proceedings to the secular press in London and other places. The Rev. Wm. Scott was appointed to take a general report of the proceedings, to be furnished to the above press, and the Revs. John Carroll and John Breden were appointed to assist in the preparation of the reports. On motion by the Secretary, the Rev. Wm. Scott was appointed Assistant Secretary of Conference, and the Rev. W. S. Blackstone was appointed to report the proceedings of Conference for the Christian Guardian.

The Conference, after prayer, then adjourned from 1 to 2:30 o'clock.

A REVIEW IN KINGSTON.—Several of the Volunteer officers are desirous of having a Grand Review of the Volunteers of this District this summer in Kingston. The Review would undoubtedly be a great success, now that the Companies are so well organized, but the absence of sufficient funds is the great drawback. It is to be hoped that the leading members of the Force will take the matter up, and set the ball a rolling.

THE RETURN OF THE DELEGATES.—From various items of news in the English papers, it would appear the Ministerial Delegates will not return so soon to Canada, as was at first anticipated. The 10th and 17th of June are now named as the probable days of their sailing from Liverpool, but even this is not positively determined on. The Conferences with the Committee of the British Ministry had not ended when the last news came.

## THE MARMORA RAILWAY.

The Belleville people have been making a great fuss, on paper about a railway to Marmora. But as compared with the projected branch to connect with our road at the Narrows, it is not to be mentioned in the same month of Sundays. The Belleville route, according to the original survey, terminates on the Eastern side of the Moira river, which it crosses about 3 miles above the town, making a detour to miss the oak hills. It would cross and run down the valley of the Rawdon Creek to Stirling and then due North to Marmora. The grade near the Oak Hills and in the vicinity of Stirling Village are very severe, and as the line runs for four miles through valuable building property, and would have heavy terminal expenses at Belleville, its cost for the 32 miles and terminus on the Bay shore, cannot be estimated at less than Three Hundred Thousand Pounds. This line provides no communication with the ore bed, and the internal circulation of ore and cord wood for the use of the company, would still require the construction of a tramway six miles long from the ore bed to the works. This branch having no traffic upon it but the ore, being out of the County of Hastings, would doubtless have to be built at the expense of the Marmora Company. This would cost at least £12,000, and no Company would feel justified in such an outlay to start with.

Let us now look at the superior position which our contemplated branch stands:

In the first place, our surveyed route from Belmont Narrows to Marmora is only 8 miles. The line is perfectly level and could be built for £32,000, exclusive of rolling stock. This line would bring the ore to the Trent; it would then be taken to Harwood by water, and from thence to Coburg, 14 miles, by the Coburg & Peterboro' Railway.

In the second place, Belleville is situated on the Bay of Quinte, and is consequently not open to navigation early in the spring or late in the fall, whilst Coburg is open to navigation often as late as January and as early as the 15th of March. This of itself is an immense advantage, and would permit of large imports of coal from Oswego for carrying on the smelting business all winter.

These are reasons enough in all conscience to decide the question in favor of Coburg, and we hope that our Belleville friends will cave in with a good grace, and not involve themselves in a ruinous competition with the shorter and the better route.—Coburg Sentinel.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1865.

## BARREAU, THE LAPRAIRIE MURDERER.

THE PURSUIT OF THE MURDERER.

Sergeant Beaufort, of the Government police, hastened to the scene of the murder immediately after the commission of the crime, and proceeded without delay to St. Johns, where he searched all the taverns. After having watched all night, Beaufort and his companion went next morning to Lacolle to inform Captain Ouimet of the Volunteers stationed there, who immediately sent out patrols on all the roads to the frontier, sending men also into the woods.

Beaufort then went to Champlain, searching the woods all the way, and also from Champlain to Rouse's Point. Assuring himself that all the roads were guarded, Beaufort and Sewell returned to St. Johns and made a fresh search. Learning that Barreau had been followed to Point St. Charles, he returned to Montreal, and joined high-constable Bissonnette in the search, their first care being to station policemen at the passes over the Little River. Next day (Wednesday) they searched all the houses of ill-fame in the city, and at that of Loizeau they found the first traces of the murderer. He had stayed twenty-four hours there, and left a number of pieces of gold and some articles of clothing. The amount received by the woman, $75 in gold pieces, had been immediately spent, with the exception of $40, deposited in the City and District savings bank, and the whole was traced and obtained. In the evening the police went to Logan's Farm, near which Barreau's wife lived. In the morning they obtained the aid of Col. Ermatinger and made a thorough search of the western part of the city, including the Tanneries. At night they again made a descent on Logan's Farm, and searched round till four o'clock in the morning.

The next day they went to Lachine, making a thorough search, and from thence Beaufort went along to St. Vincent de Paul, Sault au Recollet, Barre a Plouffe, and St. Laurent. The following days were employed in visiting St. Pierre, St. Luc and the mountain. Several searches were made in Panet and Visitation streets, and the bad houses of the city. About nine o'clock on Sunday night information was received that Barreau had been seen near L'Assomption, and on going there the constables found at Bout de L'Isle, Chief Penton and Detective O'Leary, who took one road and they the other, until next morning, when they arrived in town by the "Terrebonne." Here they learned of Barreau's arrest at Kingston, and proceeded to bring him to Montreal.

On Monday evening Barreau sent for a priest to visit him in Kingston jail, who supplied him abundantly with the consolation of his ministry (lui a prodigue les consolations de son ministere). Next day he received visits from several of the Kingston clergy, to whom he manifested extreme horror for his crime. Dr. Fowler (the Phrenologist), obtained permission at Kingston to take a cast of his head. The murderer is as calm in jail here as can be expected, but has a great dread of hanging. Accustomed to the danger of war, he shudders at the thought of a rope. He eat little on his journey, but took a good repast in gaol, saying he wished to be strong to bear the punishment of his crime. After his return from the preliminary examination, he asked for a priest to give him the consolations of his ministry. His nights are horrible. He says, "I cannot close my eyes all night; I see constantly the bloody corpses of my victims, and the sight freezes me with fear." He cannot remember the number of shots that he fired, but denies that he aimed at the child. The ball which killed the little girl was intended for the woman who held her. He adds, "If I had had another shot, I would have blown out my own brains, for, as soon as I had committed the murder, I felt the horrors of remorse."—L'Union Nationale.

INCIDENTS OF THE MURDER.

Barreau's account of the detail's agrees remarkably with that already given by the little girl, who, along with the infant, was so singularly preserved from the terrible fury of the murderer. The Herald says that he himself states that he went to Laprairie with the intention only to plunder Moquin, but not to commit murder. He tried first to get the girls out of the house, but, becoming afraid there would be no time for that, he determined to kill the two servants that there might be no witnesses left. Marie Louise was then sitting on a chair, and he fired at her, but the first ball did not wound her mortally. She fled to the bed-room with the child in her arms. He followed and fired twice upon her. The younger girl having crept under the table, he discharged two barrels of the revolver at her, and the infant in her arms, and seeing her lie motionless, he believed her dead. He says he then took the hand of the dead woman, Marie Louise, and shook it, saying, 'Louise, Louise, are you dead,' not knowing very well what he was saying or doing. He then went to the place where the money was kept, broke open the chest, and carried off the cash-box, which he forced open behind the barn, having first set fire to one of the beds and scattered the hot embers over the floor. He took some considerable time to arrange the money round his body, and seeing Mr. Brassard, whom it will be remembered, the young girl had warned, running to the house, he took the alarm and hurried off to the woods. He heard the volunteers singing, and a man named Dore passed close to where he was. He left in the woods the double-barrelled gun which he had with him when he left home, and shortly after got rid of his revolver, having previously thrown away his ammunition, that his flight might not be impeded. That night he slept near the barracks. At dawn he got hold of a leaky, half-disabled boat, and started to cross to Nuns' Island, but before he could get over he was almost exhausted with the labor of bailing out the boat, as well as of rowing, and this without having tasted food since the previous day. After resting he left this boat and came to the field near the Point St. Charles depot. About 11 o'clock, two men coming up, he took to flight, pursued by them.—Being closely pressed he entered the yard there and concealed his silver under two boards so as to lighten him.

His subsequent movements until he arrived at Kingston were precisely those that have already been made public, but, from his own confession, they were made under a fearful sense of horror which haunted him, till he was several times on the point of giving himself up to justice.—Witness.

THE EXAMINATION.

Barreau was on Wednesday brought up for examination before Mr. Coroner Jones, and afterwards committed for trial at the next criminal term of the Court of Queen's Bench, which opens on the 25th of September next. Delima Duquet, the young servant of Mr. Moquin was present as a witness.

Coroner—You have been brought here, my little girl, as a witness. Do you know any one in the room?

The girl looked around, and at once fixed her eyes on the prisoner.

Delima Duquet—Yes. I know Stanislaus Barreau, who is seated at the end of the table.

Q.—Have you seen him before?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where?

Y.—In Mr. Moquin's house.

Q.—When?

A.—Last Sunday eight days.

Q.—What was he doing at Mr. Moquin's house?

A.—He killed Louise Sauvage.

Q.—Have you already made a deposition?

A.—Yes; before yourself at Laprairie. The evidence that I gave there was true.

She said that in throwing herself under the table, she fell senseless. She did not recollect the murderer taking her by the arm.

The prisoner was asked whether he had any questions to ask the witness, and he replied, I have nothing to say at present.

An inquiry is to take place immediately, before Colonel Ermatinger, respecting the robbery committed at Laprairie by Barreau; also regarding the setting on fire of Moquin's house by him; likewise into the charge of his shooting at Delima Duquet, the little girl in the service of Moquin. No doubt the prisoner will first be put upon his trial for murder, and if he should be found guilty, the other charges will be of little consequence to him.

## THE HAMILTON ROBBERIES.

The investigation into the Parker robbery case was proceeded with at Hamilton on Thursday, before the Police Magistrate. M. C. Cameron, Esq., Q.C., and Mr. Sadlier appeared for the prisoners Jeffrey and Murphy. S. B. Freeman, Esq., Q.C., watched the case for the Crown.

The prisoner Albert Smith, who was out on bail, was called upon, and not appearing, was called upon three times to come forth and appear, or forfeit his recognisance, in the usual manner. On the evidence for the defence being called for, Mr. Cameron rose to say that he appeared for Mr. Boulton, and not having had an opportunity of looking fully into the case, he would ask the information against Murphy to be read as he had not been able to gather from any newspaper report that he had seen what was the specific charge against Murphy. His Worship said that he had not the information with him, and he did not think it necessary to produce it again.

Mr. Cameron said he could not defend a person on a charge which he knew nothing about.

His Worship said he was charged with complicity in the robbery of the establishment of Gates & Co.

His Worship said if there were no witnesses for the defence he would commit the prisoners and asked that the commitment should be made out.

Mr. Sadlier asked formally for bail for his clients, which was refused.

The prisoners then had some conversation with their Counsel, when Mr. Sadlier said he believed that Jeffrey's residence had been entered by some policemen on Tuesday last, who removed some private papers such as mortgages, letters, &c., which had no bearing on the case, and asked that they might be restored to Jeffery, as they had no right to take them.

His Worship said that he was present when they were taken. He assumed the responsibility of the act.

The proceedings here terminated, and the prisoners were returned to gaol to await their trial at the next Assizes.

## THE BURNING OF THE CITY OF LONDON RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT JEFFERSON IN THE YEAR 1812.

The Americans were very sanguine of the conquest of Canada in 1812. They knew that the British people, (a race speaking the same language, &c.) were engaged in a life and death struggle with Napoleon and the Confederation of the Rhine, and thought it an easy matter to despoil them.— The following is an extract of a letter from Jefferson, dated August 4th, 1812:—

"The acquisition of Canada this year," he says, "as far as the neighborhood of Quebec, will be a mere matter of marching, and will give us experience for the attack of Halifax the next, and the final expulsion of England from the American continent. Halifax once taken, every cockboat of hers must return to England for repairs. Their fleet will annihilate our public force upon the water, but our privateers will eat out the vitals of their commerce. Perhaps they will burn New York or Boston. If they do, we must burn the city of London, not by expensive fleets and Congreve rockets, but by employing a hundred or two Jack the painters whom nakedness, famine, desparation and hardened vice, will abundantly furnish from among themselves."

We recommend the above extract to the notice of a few in this country who pretend to be horrified at the St. Alban's Raid and the attempt to fire the hotels in New York.—Ed. U. C. Canadian.

## MR. McGEE ON FENIANISM.

"The Imperial policy and the Irish feeling in these provinces are one, because we have justice—full and complete justice; because no distinction in theory or in practice is made between us and the rest of Her Majesty's subjects; for these reasons we Irish are attached to the Imperial connection, and would be found to-morrow, if called upon (which I trust, for peace sake, we may not be,) fighting in the front rank of those who would uphold the union of Canada with the rest of the empire. (Loud cheers.) The new-comer, it is true, brings out his social and religious discontents. The first two or three years he is dissatisfied and home-sick, but, as with time he gathers gear, he settles comfortably into the system of society, becomes a small proprietor, and a great sickler for law and order. The old sores begin to skin over; his only grievance is that he has no grievance; and strange as the sensation is, after a grumble or two at the fact, he "acknowledges the inevitable." (Laughter.) It is true the emissaries of those illuminated regenerators of their race, of whom I have heard so much, whose head centre was brought by spirit-rapping to Bedlam, "a head centre," this hopeful society of regenerators, deploring the benighted state of their provincial countrymen, do sometimes seek to seduce them from their allegiance to a government against which as administered, there is not a show of grievance; but the Irishmen in Canada, with a very rare exceptions, show such emissaries the door in double quick time. I have never myself seen a specimen, of the genus Fenian in Canada; I hear there are, and I dare say there may be, some odd ones among our half-million, since Solomon says that "the number of fools is infinite." (Laughter.)

But their number is, at most, insignificant, and I have no doubt that their number in the United States is grossly and purposely exaggerated. Their mobid hatred to England has been played upon during the civil war by bounty brokers and recruiting sergeants; and they have mistaken the surface slang of two or three great cities for the settled national sentiment of the American people, which is not, I repeat, one whit more pro-Irish than it is pro-Japanese. They have deluded each other, and many of them are ready to betray each other. I have myself seen letters from some of the brethren, from Chicago, Cincinnati, and other places, offering their secret minutes and members' rolls for sale; the infamous old "stag" business over again; for as sure as filth produces vermin, it is of the very nature of such conspiracies as this to breed informers and approvers. Some of these emissaries seem to think that as I was a Young Irelander twenty years ago, I ought to have some levity for them. Why Young Ireland, as I am free to say, was politically a folly; but the men were honest and manly. Men like Thomas Davy and Duffy, and others still living, would have scorned to range themselves with these Punch-and Judy Jacobins, whose sole scheme of action seems to get their heads broken, and then to squeak out in a pitiable treble, "A doctor! ten pounds for a doctor! Send for a doctor!"

## GARIBALDI ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[To the Editor of Public Opinion]

"Sir,—I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public was opposed to restoration of union to the great Republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancor which pre-existed between England and America, but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of the emancipation of the slaves did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea.

"May these lords of the ocean agree then for the good oppressed humanity! Sons of the same mother, may they see that their noble race is now a-days the bulwark of the right of nations, and that despotism foments dissensions between them, because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere.

"Yours, &c.,

"G. GARIBALDI.

"Caprera, May, 1865."

## PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 8.

The Presbyterian Synod is still in session. Mr. McLeod, of Beechville, has offered $4,000 to the funds of Knox's College on condition that the debt of $1,600 on the Church of Beechville, in the Presbytery of Paris, should be paid off. The proposition was referred to a committee to report. The report on Knox's Church, Hamilton, was read. The committee said that in all churches which provide for the erection of Deacons' Courts, the members are appointed ad vitum aut culpam. That no provision is made in this church for such courts, but that by the deed of Knox's church, Hamilton, a clause therein gives power to the congregation to alter the constitution, and therefore they have acted in a perfectly legal manner, although action was taken without due regard to the feelings of the deacons. Under the circumstances the committee recommend the decision of the congregation to be adhered to, which finding has been acquiesced in by all parties. The report was adopted. A memorial was read on the subject of a Board for the examination of the theological students. It recommends, first, to establish a board before which all theological students in Knox's College should pass, as well as students prosecuting literary studies with a view to the ministry. Second, to reconsider and specify various branches of preliminary study which students not matriculated in any other college, shall prosecute. Third, generally to give directions regarding the instructions and mode in which studies may be prosecuted, as may by Synod be deemed advisable.

## SYNOD AT OTTAWA.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, is at present holding its sessions in this city. The opening Sermon was preached in St. Andrew's Church yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Belleville, the retiring moderator. The Rev. gentleman took for his text the words in Matthew, 13 Chap. and 38 ver., "The field is the world;" and discussed these topics: "The field, the seed, the sowing, and the harvest." The sermon was characterised by catholicity of spirit, which the preacher showed to be quite consistent with ardent attachment to that branch of the church, with which he and his brethern of the Synod deemed it there high privilege to be connected.

After the Sermon, the Synod was constituted, the roll called, and the Rev. G. Thomson, of Renfrew, elected Moderator for the ensuing year.—Ottawa Citizen.

## WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT LONDON.

London, June 8.

The business which occupied the attention of the Conference to-day was chiefly of an uninteresting nature to the outside public. An open meeting was held last night, at which the address of the American General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was read, several delegates being present. They afterwards addressed the meeting.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE SHERIFF IN PERTH.—The official seems involved in trouble. The local press speak of $11,500 as public money witheld, for the recovery of which proceedings have been taken. The Statute makes provision that if a warrant is unsatisfied for three months the office of sheriff is forfeited. Mr. Moderwell will need to bestir himself.

FOUR MEN DROWNED ON THE UPPER OTTAWA.—A short account of the drowning of four raftsmen in running the Roche Capinin's Rapids, Upper Ottawa, is contained in a letter received in Ottawa.—It appears that the men were driving a raft belonging to Mr. Rinaldo McConnell, and when in the most dangerous part of the rapids, on the 26th of May, the timbers separated, and those upon it were hurled down the river and all taken out dead. The unfortunate men were all French Canadians. There names are not given.

LABORERS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.—The steamer Lady Head, which left this port for Gaspe, Shediac, Pictou, &c., on Tuesday afternoon, had on board one hundred laborers to work on the railroad between Truro and Pictou, N. S. We believe that one thousand more will follow without delay. Such demand is likely to have a decided effect upon the labor market.—Chronicle.

A FEDERAL SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.—By the New York papers we learn that Barreau, the murderer was a sergeant in the army of the United States. He is one of the class, of whom we already have too many in Canada; fellows who have been accustomed for a few years to a life of indolence, thievery, murder, and kindred crimes.

THE COLONIAL DELEGATES.—On the evening of the 24th ult., the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a state dinner at his residence, 74, Eaton-Square, in celebration of the Queen's birth-day. The company included the Marquis of of Normandy, Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., Sir Arthur Rumbold, Bart., Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., the Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Bishop of Natal, the Bishop of Brisbane, the Rev. R. Machray (Bishop Designate of Rupert's Land), Sir Benjamin Pine (Governor of St. Kitts), Colonel H. St. George Ord, R.E. (Governor of the Bermudas), Mr. Richard Pine, (Governor of the Gold Coast), the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, the Hon. George Brown, the Hon. A. T. Galt, and the Hon. D'Arcy McGee (Canadian Minister), Mr. Hewitt Bernard (Secretary to the Canadian Delegates), &c., &c.

FIRE.—The Saw Mill, in Ashburnham, known as C. W. Boswell's, at the time occupied and owned by Mr. J. H. Austin, was consumed by fire on Monday night. The building, machinery, and all in the mill at the time, was totally consumed. The loss is about $5,000. Insured for $3,000 in the Liverpool & London. The fire was evidently the work of incendiary, as nothing has been done in the mill since last fall.

CLEVER ARREST OF A SCOTTISH FORGER.—About a fortnight since, detective William McDonald and Mr. Cook, came to this city from Edinburgh, Scotland, and put up at O'Neil's hotel, in search of a commercial traveller named James Stephenson, who had "decampdled" from Edinburgh in May 1864, leaving behind him a wife and two children. Previous to his departure from Scotland he had forged a bill of exchange for £93 14s 2d, and another for £51 3s 8d, together with other bills, in all amounting to some £1400 sterling. Having traced Stephenson to Toronto, the two detectives informed the police authorities here of their business, and that experienced and very efficient officer, Sergeant-major Cummins, was detailed to render all the assistance in his power. He was not long in ascertaining the whereabouts of the forger, from a very slight clue skilfully obtained of where he had some time ago been. Mr. McDonald, the Edinburgh detective, then proceeded to where Stephenson was, a small village called Almira, in the township of Markham. After an exciting and somewhat lengthened chase he succeeded in capturing his man and bringing him safely to this city, yesterday. The prisoner does not deny the charge, but wonders how the detectives received information in Scotland that he was in Canada, after over a year's absence from the old country.—Leader.

THE BURNING OF SHERIFF MERCER'S HOUSE.—An extra published by the Chatham Planet supplies the following further particulars with regard to the fire mentioned in the Globe of Wednesday:—We deeply regret to have to announce the total loss by fire of "The Elms," the splendid private residence of John Mercer, Esq., Sheriff of Kent, which occurred this morning between two and three o'clock. This ruin is complete; indeed, so rapid was the work of destruction that but little of the handsome furniture in the lower rooms was saved—not over four or five hundred dollars worth at most. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen, as that was the only portion of the house in which fuel had been used for weeks past, though here everything was as usual at about twelve o'clock, when Mr. Mercer paid his visit to that portion of the house, as was his invariable custom before retiring, to see that all was right. "The Elms" was erected some six or seven years ago, at a cost, including out buildings of upwards of $8,000, and was most magnificently furnished from cellar to garret. So far had the fire progressed when discovered, that Mr. Robert Mercer was unable to save the slightest article in his room, except the apparel he managed to gather up and slip on, when first awakened.—Even his boots and socks he was unable to get. Beds, bedding, carpets, clothing—all were lost. Mr. Mercer effected his escape with little more than the clothes which he was hurriedly able to put on his person, while Mrs. Mercer's wardrobe—Mrs. M. being at the time on a visit to Windsor, was all lost. Fortunately, the coach house, stable and and driving shed were saved. That is all.—The total loss on the house and contents is between $14,000 and $16,000 on which there was an insurance of $3,400—$2,400 on the buildings and $1,000 on the contents—in the "Royal," which will fall heavily on Mr. Mercer, and cannot but be felt by the town generally, inasmuch as "The Elms" was one of the finest private buildings in this section of the country. The injury sustained by the shrubs, trees, etc., in the surrounding grounds must also be considerable. To the timely assistance rendered by the firemen and citizens generally, the sa