FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1865.

The result of the mission Home is now fully known. Yesterday's issue contained the Official Despatch to the Governor General, and to-day we follow with the full explanation of the Globe, prepared doubtless under Mr. George Brown's supervision. Canada has every reason to be pleased and happy at the success of the Negotiations. Great Britain has asked no more than a Colony should possibly ask of a Mother Country, and Canada has exhibited a readiness to assist in furthering the designs of the Imperial Cabinet, as befits her loyalty and position. Whilst credit must be given to the four Delegates, who have all worked with equal zeal and ability, yet to the master mind, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, must be ascribed the palm. Armies win battles, but the General has the chief merit and the chief reward. While the whole four Delegates achieved the success, the recollection of which cannot fail to make Canadians proud, yet to Mr. Macdonald is due the glory. That he did not receive it in the shape of Baronetcy is surprising, when we recollect how great abilities are honored at Home. Perhaps that honor is but deferred. The University of Oxford, however, did the amiable at once.

THE RESULT OF THE ENGLISH NEGOTIATIONS.

If the Delegates who returned from England last week have refrained from stating publicely the result of their mission, it has not been from any doubt as to the satisfaction that would be imparted to the community by the intelligence they had to convey—but simply from the conviction that a proper respect to Her Majesty's Representative required that their report should be made in the first place to His Excellency, and through him to the people of Canada. This course of procedure has, however, been anticipated by the action of the Imperial Government, in placing before Parliament an official statement of the results arrived at in the recent negotiations. The document reached Canada by the steamer America, and will be found at length in yesterday morning's paper, with copious comments upon it from the London journals of late dates.

If there are any among us who expected some very startling announcement from the returning Delegates—who expected that our canals were to be dug, our lands cultivated, and our pockets filled for us with British sovereigns, such persons will no doubt rise with disappointment from the perusal of Mr. Cardwell's despatch. But every true Canadian, who desires the elevation of his country, and has confidence in its future, who desires no aid from England beyond that which a great colony may honourably and manfully demand from the Parent State—will read the document with hearty satisfaction. The Delegates from Canada did not cross the Atlantic to ask alms from the people of England. They went seeking a settlement of matters deeply affecting the future weal of the British American Provinces, but in which the interests of the whole Empire were inseparably bound up. Serious difficulties had arisen in the conduct of the Government of Canada—new questions of importance had forced themselves on public attention—new demands had been made for a change o the military relations heretofore subsisting between the mother country and her colonies—and the mission to England was designed to obtain, if possible, a just and amicable settlement of all matters in dispute, such as would remove every source of dissatisfaction between the countries, and place the connection on a more secure basis than ever before. Mr. Cardwell's despatch proves that in this, the great object of their mission, the Canadian Delegates have been completely successful.

It must be very evident from Mr. Cardwell's despatch, that only the conclusions arrived at by the negotiators—and these in the barest manner—are given to the world. Every one can understand that before these conclusions were arrived at there must have been numerous interviews and much protocolling between the parties. We can well understand that all the questions under consideration were fully examined from every point of view, and all claims and suggestions advanced from either side debated and pronounced upon—and that what comes to us in Mr. Cardwell's despatch is no more than that which was admitted to be just to both parties, and likely to be acceptable to the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures. For example, it would be evidently erroneous to fancy that the communications between the parties as to the Confederation of the Provinces, were confined to a single expression of desire for the measure on one hand and an assurance of sympathy and assistance on the other. It is not to be doubted that the whole situation was fully and closely examined and every alternative carefully considered. Equally erroneous would it be to suppose that any of the other questions in discussion were left unsifted to the bottom, and without a clear understanding of what was desired on the one hand and what could be granted on the other.

But setting aside the reticence as to details that must necessarily exist in such a document, enough appears in it to show the care and discretion with which the negotiations were conducted. The union of the British North American Colonies seems to have been assumed by both parties as vital to their material prosperity, as well as to their efficient defence in time of war. And we cannot doubt that every legitimate means will be used to press on the people of New Brunswick the importance of their re-considering the grounds on which they rejected a measure earnestly desired by so vast a majority of the people of British America, and almost unanimously applauded by the rest of the Empire.

The decision arrived at on the American Reciprocity question will meet with very general approval throughout the country.—While the largest benefits from the treaty have unquestionably been reaped by the people of the United States, a frank admission of the advantages from it to the colonies and the desire for its renewal are to be forthwith conveyed to the American Government. Everything will be done consistent with self-respect to obtain a renewal of the treaty; but the fact is not lost sight of, that should our neighbors permit its abolition, another commercial policy is open to the Provinces which within a few years, would probably more than make up all the injury caused by the loss of Reciprocity. It is material to know soon and formally what is the intention of the American Government in this matter, so that the measures of the Colonial Governments to meet the case may be taken without delay.

The long agitated question of defence, it is to be hoped, has been settled by these negotiations. For years past, the Imperial Parliament and a section of the English press have rung with charges against us for failing in our duty towards the defence of the Empire—our country has been spoken of as undefended and indefensible, a successful invasion of our land has been predicted every month, and as the natural consequence, immigration has been diverted from our shores, our securities have fallen greatly in value, and a feeling of insecurity as to our future has been far and wide created. All this will now be at an end—a thoroughly matured scheme of defence for British America has been prepared and adopted—the respective shares of the mother country and the colonies towards the cost of that defence have been arranged—we now know exactly what is expected of us—and so long as we discharge the duty fairly resting upon us, the Imperial Government agrees to defend us by sea and by land with all her available resources.

And how is the cost of our defences to be distributed? The Imperial Government is—

1st. To erect complete fortifications at and opposite Quebec.

2nd. To provide the armaments for all works, and all the munitions of war throughout the provinces.

3rd. To provide a flotilla for the defence of the lakes.

And 4th. To raise the money for all the works of defence undertaken by the Province at the lowest rate of interest, and accept therefor Provincial Debentures.

The Provincial Government, on the other hand, agrees to erect permanent works necessary to defence at Montreal and westwards, and to maintain the militia on its present scale.

Such are the conditions; and every candid person will admit that they are equitable to both parties. At what time this compact will be carried into operation, rests with the Legislature of Canada. The agreement has not been entered into through fear of aggression from the United States, or the dread of coming war with that republic. On the contrary all such speculations seem to have passed away. The measure is one simply for restoring the feeling of security at home and abroad. The gentlemen representing the Imperial and Provincial Governments seem to have deemed it well that no expenditure should be incurred by the Province until Confederation of the Provinces was adopted, or at least until the fate of that measure was ascertained; and even should the Provincial Parliament dissent from this and desire to proceed at once, it is quite certain that no Provincial expenditure can take place before next year.

The long-disputed question of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory has been at last settled by the cession to Canada of all British territory East of the Rocky Mountains. The country is to be transferred to us subject to the claims for compensation of the Hudson's Bay Company. Immediate steps are to be taken for determining the claims of the Company, and the amount (if any be found due) is to be raised on the credit of the Imperial Government, but to be ultimately borne by the Provincial Exchequer. As the Company purchased all its possessions recently for £1,500,000, and as its stock-in-trade, buildings, ships, &c., &c., are valued at nearly that sum, the amount of compensation must in any case be utterly insignificant in comparison with the value of so magnificent an addition to our territorial domain.

It is said that other important questions were not forgotten by the Canadian Delegates while in England, and that among them was that of securing to aliens, naturalized in Canada, all the rights of British subjects throughout the world, in which we sincerely hope they have been successful.

In every one of the objects of their mission, the Delegates appear to have been completely successful—so far as success was attainable under the circumstances. It remains for them to follow up their negotiations with vigorous measures for developing the industrial resources of the country we now have, and those immense possessions about to pass into our hands. Let the constitutional question be finally settled, the whole question of the currency carefully considered, the canals enlarged, the Customs tariffs revised, a practicable route opened up into the Great Western Territories, and a vigorous effort be made to turn the tide of emigration to our shores—and a new era of progress and prosperity will set in upon our country.—Globe.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT THE CAPE.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated this year on Tuesday with more than usual demonstrations of rejoicing, and our neighbors at Cape Vincent and Watertown were by no means behind other places. In response to an invitation from the people of Watertown, several Fire Companies, accompanied by a number of citizens, proceeded to the "Black River City," where they met with a warm and most kind and cordial reception from the municipal authorities and the citizens generally. A number of the Kingston City Council, also in virtue of a kind invitation to the Mayor and Corporation, (and accepted by them officially) from the citizens of Cape Vincent, visited that beautiful village, where they also met with a most gracious and hospital reception, and had a good time generally. Both parties went to the Cape together in the good steamer Watertown, which was crowded from stem to stern.—On arriving at the Cape, the Fire Companies and their friends proceeded by the cars to Watertown, while the representatives of the Corporation were met at the wharf by two gentlemen of the Reception Committee, deputed for that purpose, and were conveyed to the Cape Vincent Hotel, where refreshments were provided, and the requisite introductions took place. About 10 o'clock a. m. a procession was formed in the public square, which, accompanied by a squadron of Cavalry and headed by a Cape Vincent Band (Frazer's), marched through the principal streets of the village to the large Railway Depot, where they found on their arrival upwards of two thousand persons assembled, including, of course, a large proportion of "Nature's fairest form"—a most attractive picture. The guests were kindly invited to seats where they could comfortably see and hear all the proceedings, and the great business of the day was proceeded with.—The President of the Day, Zebulon Converse, Esq., occupied the chair, having on his left hand the Orater, the Hon. S. H. Hammond, of Watertown, and on his right the Reader of the Declaration, William Estes, Esq., and seated around on the platform, the Hon. Chas. Smith, L. S. Hammond, Esq., Dr. William A. Webb, Edwin Briggs, Esq., George F. Bartlett, Esq., P. Ainsworth, Esq., and J. W. Ingalls, Esq., Vice President. Music by the Band, followed by a prayer by Deacon Burnett opened the proceedings. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Estes in a clear distinct voice, which was audible throughout the large Hall. The Oration by Mr. Hammond was much superior to the general run of these productions, being conceived in good taste, and entirely free from reflections on Great Britain and bitulatin expressions; the allusions to Canada and Canadians were especially kind and friendly. It was a long document, the delivery of it occupying more than an hour; but the able manner in which the various subjects touched upon were handled, prevented any weariness being experienced by the audience, while the language, often really eloquent, made the time spent in hearing it read one of the chief pleasures of the day. It being noon when this part of the programme was concluded, some of the members of the Committee 'on hospitable thoughts intent,' conveyed their visitors to the Cape Vincent Hotel, where they had what their kind entertainers called lunch, but what was in fact a dinner, most of the delicacies of the season being on the table. The hour passed pleasantly there; the visitors then split up into separate groups and enjoyed themselves each in their way, most of them taking the opportunity of visiting Livingston & Scobell's St. Lawrence Brewery, and in the afternoon Yacht and Boat Races took place, the result of which the writer did not ascertain. At 6 o'clock the Reception Committee entertained their visitors to dinner in the Cape Vincent Hotel. Towards dark the whole population of the Village and the numerous visitors from the surrounding country, assembled in the Square to see a display of Fire Works, which was really excellent and creditable to the liberality of the leading men of the place, who of course subscribed and paid for all these little enjoyments of the masses. One would have thought that this would have been enjoyment enough for one day, but Uncle Sam does not do things by halves. At ten o'clock a Promenade Concert and Ball gathered all the young people together again, from which time it was kept up, 'Merry as a Marriage Bell,' until an indefinite hour in the morning, they being still hard at it when the writer passed about four in the morning, and the bright sun was paling the lights of the lamps.

Having thanked their kind entertainers and taken leave of them, the Kingston visitors proceeded to the wharf where the steamer was to have been, but unfortunately the Watertown in coming across had run aground in the Canal, where she was not got off until Wednesday morning, thus winding up the pleasures of the day with a rather weary and uncomfortable night. But pain as well as pleasure has an end, and the longed-for boat at last made its appearance and took the tired pleasure seekers home to Old Kingston. In this connection it is due to Mr. Kingborn to note the excellence of the Watertown in every respect. Ably commanded by Capt. Hinckley, a substantial, safe and fast boat, well provided in every requisite for the comfort of the passengers, it is everything that is wanted by travellers and pleasure seekers. On this occasion much of the comfort of the crowd of passengers, both going to and returning from the Cape, was owing to the judicious arrangements and attentions of Mr. Stevens, who accompanied the party to Watertown, and saw that nobody paid twice.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT ST. DAMASE.

A dreadful tragedy was enacted at St. Damase, a parish in the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe last Friday. A man named Drolet murdered his mother. It appears that he had strictly observed his religious duties, being very assiduous in his attendance on the Novena, at the close of which it was noticed that he was deranged; and in a great state of excitement. Two days before the perpetration of the murder he communicated, and in the course of the day, declared that "he was lost beyond redemption" at the same time manifesting the intention of killing the Cure of the parish. He was consequently watched and locked up. His father came to see him next day, and brought him home. On Friday morning he appeared to have recovered his senses, and was very affectionate to his mother, a woman aged sixty two years. In the course of the day, however, he felt unwell, and his father pressed him to take some [illegible]. He refused to do so, saying he only wanted some milk. Thereupon he proceeded to the dairy in the vicinity of the house and was followed by his mother. His father was looking out of the window at the time, and saw her fall at the door. He immediately ran out, and perceived that she had been struck with an axe. The unfortunate wretch had struck her three times on the head. She died a few hours after. Young Drolet evinced the greatest composure when charged with the crime, and did not make the slightest attempt to escape. At the coroner's inquest held the same and the succeeding day, he declared that he did not recognize the body of his mother, and displayed unmistakeable symptoms of insanity. After his arrest, however, he acknowledged having killed her; and, being interrogated as to his motives for committing the crime, said "I had a good mother; but something impelled me to kill her. I first intended to kill my father, but preferred killing my mother."

LETTER FROM THE HAMILTON POLICE MAGISTRATE.

To the Editor of the Evening Times.

SIR,—The proprietors of the Spectator have thought proper to publish in the paper of this morning some slanders of the prisoner Jeffrey, intended to ruin my character, which, I am informed, they procured from the prisoner in gaol for that purpose. These gentlemen are aware that the pretended charges have been forwarded to headquarters by the Mayor, which he did at my request. Whether it be justifiable to scatter abroad such infamous scandal upon the mere unsupported assertion of a man whom they themselves have represented as unworthy of belief under oath, will be a matter for future consideration. The alleged ground for it—namely, that it was for my benefit—I cannot recognize as valid. It seems to me that it was a matter solely for me to determine whether I should think it better to let any statement emanating from such a source go unnoticed amongst the citizens, to whom both the prisoner and I are well known, or to have them published in the world through a newspaper. It would be obviously improper for me to descend to a newspaper controversy with either the publishers of the Spectator or the prisoner; at the same time, it seems proper that I should say this much, namely:—As to the first charge—that I asked or demanded $50 from Jeffrey in the crimping case, the statement is wholly untrue. I adjourned the case to enable him to procure his witnesses, and on going home to dinner, I found Jeffrey waiting for me at my private office. He commenced by saying that I was very kind, and he was much obliged to me for adjourning the case; and for the trouble I had taken in it he would give $10, upon which I ordered him out of the office. That was all that passed. I mentioned the matter to Mr. Freeman, Mr. O'Reilly, the Sheriff and other gentlemen in the city at the time. As to the second charge—remitting parts of the fines inflicted—it has been usual here and in other cities, not to enforce payment of a balance of a fine when the Magistrate ascertains that the party fined is unable to pay the whole—it being considered better to take a part than to put the city to the expense of supporting the prisoners in gaol. This course has been urged upon and recommended to me by members of the City Council, and I understand is the general practice elsewhere.

Yours, truly,
JAMES CAHILL.

Hamilton, July 4, 1865.

THE PRESCOTT RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

Prescott, July 5th.

The day was very fine, but the wind was rather strong for good shooting.

The second match was finished at eleven o'clock. The winners were—1st prize, a silver watch Lieut. Col. Jackson, Brockville, who scored 29 points; 2nd prize, $15, Lieut. Sheppard, 28 points; 3rd prize, Mr. Turner, $10; 4th prize, Mr. Edmonson, $5.

Third match—1st prize, ($40) gold medal, presented by the Association; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10. Open to any member of the St. Lawrence Rifle Association. Ranges—400, 500, and 600 yards. Three shots at 400 and 500, and four at 600. Entrance, 25 cents; 1st prize, Sergeant Arnold, Montreal, 25 points; 2nd, Private Scott, Highlanders, Toronto, $15, 24 points; 3rd, Private Cutler, Morrisburg.

In the company match there were 15 entries, which resulted as follows:—Gananoque, 106 points; Toronto Highlanders, 103; Oshawa Rifles, 102.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 5th July, 1865.

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

Robert Tracey, Esquire, Associate Coroner, County of Peterborough.

Henry Pultz, Esquire, Associate Coroner, United Counties of Lennox and Addington.

Quebec, 5th July, 1865.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The arrival of Colonel P. L. MacDougall, (R. P. Royal Canadian Rifles) Adjutant General of Militia in Canada, is hereby notified.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—A full Cabinet meeting was to be held on Friday in Quebec, at which is supposed the time of the meeting of Parliament will be decided.—Various rumors are afloat as to the period, but nothing seems to be known definitely about it. The Quebec Mercury announces, by authority, that it is not the intention of the Governor General to leave for England till after the meeting of Parliament.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXXIV. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1865. NOS. 160 & 28.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

J. T. & Co., with rem., Montreal.

THE FLORAL SHOW.

[To the Editor of the British Whig.]

MR. EDITOR,—I cannot help making a few remarks on what was observed at the Exhibition of the Electoral Division Society of Kingston, or what may now be better known as the Poll Parrot Society of Kingston. Perhaps the public will better understand the Society when they are made acquainted with its workings. In order then, first, to become a member, the law requires that each person shall pay not less than $1. These subscriptions create the funds of the Society, aided by the annual Government grant of about $400; add to this the collections at the door, say about $100 more, make in all about $900, thus furnishing the whole fund to be expended at the two Annual Shows. About $500 of this sum is expended in premiums, and the balance goes for the expenses of the Society. Now, all this is very well, but when we come to see and know how unsatisfactory this public money is expended, it is quite time that both the public and the Government should know what becomes of the money. Of course there is always favoritism in everything, but what the public has the most to complain of is this, the Officers and Directors of the Society, in Committee, appoint themselves Judges in the different classes, and in many instances they are large exhibitors at the Shows, so that in fact the Officers and Directors judge each others' Articles in the classes which they are not exhibitors in, and then afterwards, if any errors or omissions occur, they then sit in Committee on their own judgment; consequently it is reasonable to suppose that they will make all right for themselves, commending with each other for the last fifty cents; but the ordinary members, whether right or wrong in their views, must be content in any way they choose to fix it. Now, this should not be so. No Officer or Director of the Society, on any occasion whatever, should be a Judge in any of the Departments of their Exhibition. There are always impartial persons to be found amongst the ordinary members of the Society or the public at large that would readily perform these duties. There would then be no suspicion of impartiality or unfairness, and would thus remove any unpleasant reflection from the Officers of the Society. It would therefore be right for the public and the Government to know and be cautious how they throw their money away in a cause so useless. It is supposed that from 6 to 8 of the Officers and Directors out of ten were Judges in the different classes on Wednesday, and many of them large exhibitors, who generally hang about the Exhibition Building, and must notice all articles brought in; consequently must have a pretty good knowledge to whom they belong. We trust these things will be altered for the future, or else it will be a matter of little regret how soon the Society goes down. The Government should strictly confine the expenditure of these Societies to what they were truly intended for, viz., Improvement in Agriculture, Horticulture, Manufactures and Works of Art, &c., and indeed it should not be lawful to expend the funds of the Society, derived from subscriptions of members or the public grants, for any object inconsistent with those above mentioned. We should therefore trust the fifty dollars charged by Delegates last year to the Provincial Exhibition will not be exacted by them from the small funds of this Society, as no sum was ever before charged against it by Delegates.

Yours,
FAIRPLAY.

Kingston, July 7th, 1865.

THE FATE OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

HOW THEY RECEIVED THEIR SENTENCES.

Washington, July 6.

The following important order has just been issued:—

War Department, Adj. Gen.'s Office,
Washington, July 6.

To Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. Volunteers, Middle Military Division, Washington, &c.

Whereas, by the military commission appointed in paragraph 4, special orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, May 6, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, is President, the following persons were tried and sentenced, as hereinafter stated, as follows:—1st. David E. Harrold. Finding:—Of the specification 'guilty,' except 'combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler,' of this 'not guilty,' and except 'receiving and entertaining, and harbouring and concealing said Lewis Payne, John W. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, Geo. A. Atzerott, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel Arnold;' of this not-guilty.' Of the charge 'guilty,' 'except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler;' of this 'not guilty.' The Commission sentenced Michael O'Laughlin to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Sixth. Edward Spangler. Finding: Of the specification 'not guilty,' except as to the words 'the said Edward Spangler on said 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at about the same hour of that day as aforesaid, within said Military Department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him,' meaning John Wilkes Booth,' in making his escape after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in the manner aforesaid'; and of these words 'guilty.' Of the charge 'not guilty,' but guilty of having 'feloniously and traitorously aided and abetted John Wilkes Booth in making his escape after having killed and murdered Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—he, the said Edward Spangler at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that the said Abraham Lincoln, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said John Wilkes Booth as aforesaid.' The Commission sentenced Spangler to be confined at hard labor for six months.

Seventh. Samuel Arnold. Of this specification, 'guilty,' except 'combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler;' of this 'not guilty.' Of the charge 'guilty,' except 'combining, confederation and conspiring with Edward Spangler.' Of this 'not guilty.' The Commission sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Eight—Samuel A. Mudd. Of the specification 'guilty,' except 'combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler;' of this 'not guilty;' and except 'receiving and entertaining, and harbouring and concealing said Lewis Payne, John W. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, Geo. A. Atzerott, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel Arnold'; of this not-guilty.' Of the charge 'guilty,' except 'combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler;' of this 'not guilty.' Sentence—The Commission sentenced Dr. Mudd to be imprisoned at hard labour for life.

Washington, July 8.

Maj.-Gen. Hancock repaired to the arsenal at noon to-day and delivered the death warrants of Payne, Harrold Mrs. Surratt, and Atzerott to Maj.-Gen Hartrauft, who is in charge of the prisoners, when they together visited the condemned to inform them of the sentences pronounced and the time fixed for their execution Payne was communicated. It did not seem to take him by surprise, as doubtless he anticipated no other sentence, and had nerved himself accordingly. The other prisoners were naturally more or less affected. Mrs. Surratt, particularly sank under the dread announcement, and pleaded for four days additional time to prepare herself for death.

LATER.

THE CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED.

SCENES ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Washington, July 7.

All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged to day were executed. On the petition of Mary E. Surratt, through her counsel Messrs Aiken and Campbell, Judge Wylie, of the Superior Court of the District, directed an issue of a writ of habeas corpus to Gen Hancock, commanding him to produce in court at ten o'clock this morning the body of Mary E. Surratt, with the cause and day of her death. The writ was served on Gen. Hancock at the Metropolitan hotel at 8 o'clock this morning by United States Marshal Golding. He immediately consulted with the Attorney-General and the Secretary of War. At 10:30 o'clock the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the court by her counsel, but the Judge said he had not the power to enforce the writ. Early to-day guards were placed all round the arsenal ground to prevent the entrance of people. The relations of Mrs. Surratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon, and they were also attended by their spiritual advisers, as were also Payne and Atzerott. A few minutes after one o'clock the outer prison door was opened. A provost guard was stationed on the walls surrounding the grounds and the soldiers here formed on two sides of a square. One of the persons attendant on Mrs. Surratt repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened. The minister who had been administering to Payne expressed in the name of the latter his sincere thanks to General Hartrauft and the officers and soldiers who had charge, for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an intrusive look or gesture, but seemed to commiserate his misery. The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for pardon and forgiveness of all his sins, and a passage out of this world into the joys of Heaven.

Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers, next followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by a guard and their respective Ministers of the Gospel; front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order. Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold and Atzerott.—The officers connected with the execution and the ministers occupied intermediate positions. Maj. Gen. Hartrauft, who has been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department, already published, approving the sentence, and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoners, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harrold was affected to tears. The minister who attended Atzerott, also returned thanks for him to Gen. Hartrauft and other officers, for kind attention, and then implored the mercy of God upon the prisoner. The condemned were then required to rise from their seats, when the chairs were removed.

They were now all on the drop, their hands were fastened behind them, and their legs bandaged between the knees, and white caps over their heads. Atzerott while being prepared for the execution exclaimed: "Gents farewell, take care and good bye, gents now before me." One of the clergymen standing near exclaimed: "may we all meet in the other world."

As soon as the noose was placed around each neck, Mrs. Surratt's being the last one adjusted, the section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground. Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

Montreal, July 8th.

A meeting of the delegates from Montreal and some from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was held in the Board of Trade Rooms to-day. Various matters were amicably discussed, and a perfect understanding exists among the delegates.

They leave this on Friday night, expecting to be joined by others on the way up. They will, probably, spend Sunday at Sarnia, by invitation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Mr. Howe, and the remainder of the Maritime delegates, are expected to arrive with Mr. Brydges to-morrow, and will reach Detroit on Monday, about noon.

THE PRESCOTT RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY.

Prescott, July 6th.

The proceedings commenced this morning at 9:30, with match No. 5—The County Member's prize. The winner of the 1st prize, $25, was Sergeant Peck, of the Oshawa Rifles, who scored 29 points; 2nd prize, $15, Ensign Lowe, R.C.R., Kingston, score 28 points; 3rd prize, $10, Capt. Quill, R. C.R., Kingston, score 28 points; 4th prize, $5, Private Bailey, Kingston, score 28 points. Ranges—four hundred and six hundred yards, 5 shots at each; Hythe position. Number of competitors, 97.

The day has been very fine, but the shooting has not been so good as was anticipated.

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

370 LIVES LOST.

New York, July 7.

The Merchant's Exchange of this city gives the following:—The ship William Nelson, from Antwerp, June 4, of and for New York, with German emigrants, was burned on the Banks of Newfoundland on the 1st inst. About 30 of her passengers were picked up and taken to St. John's, N. F. The boats with the crew are missing, and it is supposed that 400 lives have been lost.

THE STORRINGTON RIFLES.—The Match for the Gold Medal, presented by the Township Council, to be shot for by twelve men from each of the Storrington Rifle Companies, was fired over again on Wednesday at Inverary. The medal was won by the men of Capt. Spring's Company, who made twenty-four points more than Capt. Hamilton's.

THE HON. MR. MCGEE.—This gentleman arrived from England in the China, and remained in Halifax with the Hon. J. A. Macdonald.

WORKHOUSE GIRLS SENT TO CANADA.—The Hon. D'Arcy McGee has through the Press, addressed a letter to the Poor Law Guardians of Ireland, complaining of the unprovided condition in which they send girls to Canada. He says:—"Speaking on the faith of official reports made to myself and my predecessors, these unhappy girls are thrown broadcast on a strange soil, without the commonest industrial training; without being fit for the dairy or the kitchen; without the knowledge of washing, ironing, plain sewing or any other description of common usefulness by which to make a decent living. But far worse remains. Either before they have left Ireland or while on shipboard, many of them have been exposed to temptations they were unable to resist; and we, Irishmen, living in the colony, proud among the few legacies left us of the matchless virtue of our countrywomen, have been obliged to hang our heads in shame, and to close our doors in the faces of the lost girls you have sent out at the expense of Ireland, to dishonor Ireland. It is to be hoped, gentlemen, that you will yourselves provide a remedy, and thus save the provinces from returning on your hands the most undesirable description of people you can send them. By teaching these poor females some sort of ordinary work or dairy work, you will give them the means to earn an honest livelihood for themselves as soon as they arrive."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 10 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

E. C. & Co., New York.

JEHIN PRUME'S CONCERT.

This was an immense success. No European artist, not excepting Ole Bull, who has appeared before a Kingston audience, was ever greeted with the tumultuous applause which Mr. Jehin Prumes's most admirable performance on the Violin brought forth from a large audience in the City Hall on Friday evening last. To say they were greatly pleased would be damning with faint praise. The audience was excited beyond measure, and again and again the Hall resounded with shouts of delight. To criticise this great artist's performance properly is beyond our power—all we can do is simply to praise him. In his Fantasia on 'God save the Emperor,' played most sweetly, he gave a pizzicato passage that positively electrified the hearers, it was so wonderful as well as so delightful. In a brilliant Fantasia of his own composing, he played some wonderful and delicious harmonics, which he was called upon to repeat. Nothing could possibly be more beautiful. He then played a Pastoral, so softly, so plaintively, and so admirably, that he was again called forth by the audience, whom he favored with another composition (his own) more charming still. And he finished his portion of the Concert with the far-famed 'Carnival of Venice,' which he introduced most appropriately with a *Largo ostabile* of Paganini's. This 'Carnival of Venice' was a most extraordinary piece of execution, unlike anything that we ever heard before, the execution most difficult and intricate, at the same time sweetly melodious. After hearing that, who wanted to hear anything more? Altho' we cannot criticise artistically Mr. Jehin Prume's Violin playing, yet we can think that its chief merit lies in its delicious sweetness, which he owes to the judicious use and perfection of his harmonics, and to his most wonderful execution. He is a handsome young man of about twenty-five, and has the air and appearance of a gentleman.

Mr. C. G. St. Clair, the Pianist who has succeeded Mr. Stasb in the affections of the Kingston public, played two Concertos on the Piano Forte. His first was the 'Miserere' from 'Il Trovatore,' which he gave grandly and with much feeling; and the other was a Galop, in which he exhibited his great execution, and showed his perfect mastery over the instrument he teaches. Upon being recalled, he played a Fantasia with the left hand, showing that what Mr. Wehli did so recently and so well, can also be done by another artist almost equally as well. But it was in the Accompaniments to Jehin Prume's Violin that Mr. C. G. St. Clair showed his taste and skill as a musician. He must have played these almost at sight, and yet he executed this difficult music as if he had known it from his youth. Mr. C. G. St. Clair has no reason to regret his first appearance before the Kingston public. Mr. John Parnell sang with much feeling and good taste, a delightful new Ballad, 'On Thee my thoughts are fondly dwelling,' the music and words being the composition of Mr. C. G. St. Clair.

This evening Mr. Jehin Prume gives a Farewell Concert, with an entirely different programme, at which we hope to witness the presence of all the wealth, beauty, youth and respectability of Kingston, satisfied that it will be long ere they have another opportunity of hearing such another Artist.

THE ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETY.

The List of the Prizes is published in the News, but not the amount of the Premiums. It shall be our care to fill up the deficiency, and the public will see how much of the Public Money is given away for Flowers, Singing Birds and like trumpery. In to-day's issue will be seen a Card of Thanks to the Ladies for their attendance at the Show! How kind the Directors are. They not only bestow illegally nearly the whole funds of the Society on objects to please the ladies solely, but they advertise in three newspapers at an expense of $3 to thank the ladies for being pleased! These matters will be properly brought before the Court of Delegates at the Annual Meeting of the Provincial Association at London, and failing redress there, a petition will be laid before Parliament (when the Agricultural Act comes up for Amendment) to render it criminal for Directors to misappropriate public money.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

C. J. P., Montreal; K. & Co., New York; M. D., Quebec.

THE JUDICIAL MURDER.—The Government of the United States is covering itself with indelible infamy. Talk of Russia, Austria, the Spanish Inquisition, what can be more barbarous and brutal than the hanging of Mrs. Surratt? From all the evidence published, the woman had no more to do with the assassination of President Lincoln than any other female rebel. True, at her house, the disaffected Secessionists met, and there may have concocted their vile schemes; but that she knew of them or approved of them, was not only not proved, but actually disavowed by the concurrent testimony of all the credible witnesses. Her son might know of Booth's intention to assassinate, but she did not.—Her very womanhood was repellant to the shedding of blood. And when her fellow sufferers died (two of whom ought to have died a thousand deaths), they one and all exonerated her from all knowledge of the assassination. And then the mode of her trial,—a verdict of guilty, a foregone conclusion! Why not try her by the ordinary tribunals of the country? Why appoint a Board of military men, the creatures of the United States Executive, to do a thing which they could only improperly or imperfectly perform? A renegade from his early principles, President Johnson may with impunity commit these legal atrocities, but a day of retribution will come, when in character and reputation he may be called upon to regret this vile act of unnecessary cruelty.

THE ELECTORAL DIVISION SOCIETY.

The News has published the names of Prize winners at the recent Show of Flowers and Birds, but not the amount of premiums. To-day, we shall supply the deficiency, but in doing so, have to take the List of the News as correct.

FOR FLOWERS—PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Mr. Michael Flanagan	$30 25
Mr. J. Nicholl	14 00
Mr. Sergeant Stacey	11 25

All the others were Amateurs, and the Extras were few. Thus it will be seen that to these exhibitors were awarded $56.25 for trumpery Flowers! To the persons not named, about $15 was awarded, making in all $71 odd!

For Fruits, a legitimate object for the funds of the Society, only $8.25 was given! And here we may mention a gross act of injustice. Mr. Lighthoof, who exhibited in Fruit and Vegetables eight articles, was not awarded a single prize. And why?—because he is a grumbler at the management and does not deserve a prize, and should be shown, for a dozen years to come, no prize will be got. In Strawberries he was the only exhibitor, but tho' the judges eat his fruit, (or let their friends eat it) still even in Strawberries he was allowed to pass unnoticed.

For Works of Art, alias Penny Dabbs, $20,50 was awarded; while for Vegetables, another legitimate object of encouragement, only $16,25 will be paid! By the way, we were happy to see Mr. Wadsworth exhibiting and winning some of the few premiums offered. Among other things this veteran gardener showed, were Three Premiums granted to him by the Horticultural Society of Hull at Home, in the form of a Medal, a Cup and a Hunting Watch. They manage things more honestly in England.

For Domestic Manufactures, &c., which above all things should be patronized, only $6,25 is awarded; while for Singing Birds, &c., the Society will pay $25.50! How just.

For Beef, Porter, Ale, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Bread, and a dozen other articles, $12,50, besides a few extras, amounts not ascertained; while for Ladies Work more than three times that amount has been awarded, with extras innumerable. And here we may make mention of a glaring act of injustice, or rather impudence, connected with the Show last year.

Mr. George Creighton exhibited some Porter and was awarded an extra Premium. Some time afterwards, the Secretary called and left Half a Dollar, the amount of the Premium given by the Directors who had paid themselves handsomely at the rate of two or three dollars for a Flower! This half dollar Mr. George Creighton told the Secretary to spend on his own account. The dozen of Porter he sent, all drunk by the Directors and the Judges, was retailed at $2,00. Of course, Mr. George Creighton never sent again to the Show—he had enough of the Society. This year Mr. Scott (Mrs. Morton's Brewer) gained the Prize for Ale, and the Society awards him a Diploma (no money could be spared from the Flowers), while had it been offered to Mr. George Creighton when he exhibited, it would have been premium enough. Mr. J. J. Hamilton obtained the premium for Ale, but no Diploma for him—he was not in favor.

The public must see how this Society is managed. The Directors divide the Prizes among themselves and their friends, and to keep in grace with the ladies, get up a couple of pleasant Evening Entertainments, where with music and conversation a couple of hours are passed away. This is very laudable, but it is not carrying out the objects. The grant of $400 annually is for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Mechanical Arts connected therewith, not to patronize the growers of Flowers and the exhibitors of vile daubs and singing birds. This is an illegal imposition on the taxation of the country. That kind of thing should be done with the private funds of the Subscribers. For Agricultural Implements, for the