FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

L. & W., New York; R. N. W., Coburg; A. & L., Montreal; J. S. C., Ottawa.

THE DUTIES OF ROYALTY TO THE PEOPLE.

If we accepted the London Saturday Review as an oracle, the continued retirement of the Queen would be held to reveal the fact to the world, that Her Majesty's duties are social rather than political. That she is not so much the head of the State as the head of the fashion. That the State could do very well without her; but that fashion and 'society' would get along badly in the absence of Majesty. That Cabinet Councils, at which the Queen is not present, do very well; but Drawing Rooms, at which she does not preside, are comparatively valueless. Colonists have always looked upon the Queen as one of the estates of the realm, but judging by this paper, this idea is erroneous. It is, however, certain that the persistent manner in which Her Majesty secludes herself is the cause of very great dissatisfaction, and her eccentricities—to use a mild term—often give great offence. For instance, when she was returning from the Continent to Woolwich, tickets were issued to all the gentry in the vicinity of Woolwich to admit them to the Dockyard to visit Her Majesty's landing. But all at once came an order declaring that the Queen was to land in private, and that no one could be allowed to see her. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion writes, that those who held tickets considered themselves to have been very scurvily treated. The officials who had to perform the disagreeable duty of dishonoring the orders which they themselves had issued, seemed to feel that their position was anything but a pleasant or dignified one; but they endeavored to make the best of the matter by explaining that the 'highest authority,' etc. It was, however, says the writer, remarked that the 'highest authority' had shown herself very graciously among the Germans at Coburg, and had driven about in an open carriage. 'The moment Her Majesty stepped into the saloon prepared for her on the railway in the arsenal, the blinds were drawn, and the train was more like one on its way to Woking Cemetery, than a royal convoy carrying a living Sovereign to Windsor.'—All of our readers are familiar with the recent utterances of the Times on this subject. The London News—a journal of a much lower stamp—echoes the views of the thunderer. It urges upon Her Majesty that all has now been done in honor of Prince Albert that can be done; and that as in his eyes duty was the supreme good, she will do well to do her duty. It says 'there are offices essential to the welfare of the monarchy which no one but herself can discharge, and no one can say that there is not peril in the future suspension of them.' * * * 'It has been painful to her people to miss her; and more painful to wait so long for her return among them. It would be worse than painful if they were to cease to long for her return.' This language is significant enough, but the following is even more pointed:—

"Who else has such a duty as hers? In these days of revolutionary disturbance, and of testing of principles and methods of government, it is appointed to her to maintain her inheritance of the monarchy—the greatest in the world—sound and true in its working, and complete in its organization. As far as in her lies she has to do this, under pain of weakening the throne, and impairing the working of government for herself or her successor.—The consequences of her choice of an alternative now must extend far beyond the time when earthly sorrows will have ceased for her."

and it asks—

"If, unhappily, she should leave the monarchy weakened in the slightest degree in either its public action or the loyal affections of its people, what avail will be all the monuments that have been, or could be raised, to a memory to which the crowning tribute is denied?"

There is an earnest and a gravity about the article in the London News that must surprise colonists who believe that the monarch is so firmly rooted in the affections of the people that nothing can alienate those affections. In the article quoted from, Her Majesty is urged to signalize her entry again upon her public duties by opening the New Parliament. The Saturday Review is sharper than either the Times or the London News. It says that the general hope or wish is that the memorial ceremonies of Coburg, (having followed on many similar celebrations) may be the last of their kind—and, somewhat roughly adds—"Excess even in the feelings which command the most universal sympathy provokes an inevitable reaction, and the regret which is fitly symbolized by an escutcheon or a tomb, becomes dissipated or vulgarized by laborious associations with a hundred monumental structures." After remarking that every possible tribute has been paid to virtues which were perhaps insufficiently recognized in the lifetime of Prince Albert, the Review goes on to say:—

"Among many proofs of the profound respect which is felt for the reigning Sovereign may be counted extreme unwillingness to offer censure criticism, or advice. Those who are most fully convinced of the inexpediency of a partial abdication are nevertheless reluctant to tender any suggestion which might seem unpalatable or intrusive. To a great extent it is true that in common estimation, as by legal rule, the Queen can do no wrong. The credit which has been exhausted by long retirement from public life. Excessive and fidelity and earnest feeling would readily be excused if it were checked at last; but the nation may in time become tired of monotonous grief, and tombs enough have been built. A King or a Queen is only life tenant of an estate, with a moral right in the reversioner, to impeachment of waste. If the dues are allowed to fall into desuetude, they may not hereafter be easily resumed. It is true that levees and drawing rooms are not institutions of the highest importance, and that they are probably more tedious to the principal performer than to the crowded guests; but a general who despises salutes, or a Bishop who loses temper at the sight of white neckcloth, is not more anomalous in his tastes than a king who dislikes the obeisances of his subjects. For several years various members of the Royal family have been employed to receive the homage which belongs exclusively to the person of the Queen. It is impossible to deny that a Peeress, a Lady Mayoress, or a wax doll might discharge the material duty of standing in the corner of a room, while gentlemen or ladies defile past in unwonted splendor of attire; but the essence of the transaction is the acknowledgement that the Queen is the head of society, owing reciprocal duties to those who come to offer their respectful salutions. Except under the pressure of heavy affliction, the Queen has set an admirable example to privileged idlers who attempt to cheat the community of a trival consideration for their abundant wages. Young officers who shirk parades, and young peers who shirk select committees, ought not to be able to allege, in precedent of excuse, the eccentricities of a noble character in a more dignified station. It is the duty of the Queen to go to a drawing-room, as it is the duty of a curate to go to church. The losses which sadden life scarcely justify the dismiss of pleasure, and they can never excuse the abandonment of official functions."

It cannot be denied that the sympathies of the world, and even of friends, do not long continue with those who devote their lives to mourning. The man or woman who, in private life, cuts loose from the associations of the present, to dwell in the recollection of the past, first becomes an object of pity, and then soon passes into oblivion. But with Queens this will work even more sternly. If they neglect their duties to indulge in private griefs, those to whom they owe the duties will certainly murmur; whilst they will cease to respect the private sorrow. This is now the case in England. Her Majesty's grief for her lost husband is no longer sympathised with by a majority of the people, and they are growing clamorous for her to again appear in public and discharge the duties which they have so often found pleasure in seeing her discharge. It is to be hoped that the warning voice of the press will not be lost upon Her Majesty; that at the opening of the new Parliament she will resume her duties, and thus satisfy her people and prevent the occurrence of any of the evils darkly hinted at by the London News.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXXIV. KINGSTON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1865. NOS. 243 & 42.

THE STAMP AMENDMENT ACT.

An Act to extend the Act to impose duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange to all notes and bills of whatever amount, and otherwise to amend the said Act.

Whereas it is expedient to impose duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange now excepted from the operation of the Act passed in the session held in the 27th and 28th years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 4, and otherwise to amend the said Act: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Upon and in respect of every promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, for an amount less than one hundred dollars, made, drawn, or accepted in this Province upon or after the 1st day of January, and in the year 1866, there shall be levied, collected, and paid to her Majesty, for the public uses of the Province, the duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

On each such promissory note, and on each such draft or bill of exchange, a duty of 1 cent, if the amount of such note, bill, or draft, does not exceed $25; a duty of 2 cents if the amount thereof exceeds $25, but does not exceed $50; and a duty of 3 cents if the amount thereof exceeds $50, but is less than $100.

2. The Governor in Council may, from time to time direct stamped paper to be prepared for the purposes of the Act cited in the preamble of this Act, of such kinds and bearing respectively such device as he thinks proper, and may defray the expenses thereof out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but the device on each stamp shall express the value thereof, that is to say, the sum at which it shall be reckoned in payment of the duties imposed by the said Act, and by this Act; and any such stamp on the paper on which any note, bill or draft is written, shall have in all respects the same effect as an adhesive stamp of the same value; and all the provisions of the thirteenth section of the Act cited in the preamble shall apply to the stamps on paper stamped under this section as fully as to the adhesive stamps mentioned in the said Act, as shall also all other provisions of the said Act which can be so applied, and are not inconsistent with this Act.

3. Upon, from, and after the first day of October next after the passing of this Act, it shall be necessary that the signature, on part of the signature, of the maker or drawer, or in the case of a draft or bill made or drawn out of this province, of the acceptor or first endorser in this province, or his initials, or some integral or material part of the instrument, be written on any adhesive stamp affixed to any promissory note, draft, or bill of exchange, but the person fixing any such adhesive stamp, shall at the time of affixing the same, write or stamp thereon the date at which it is affixed, and such stamp shall be held prima facie to have been affixed at the date stamped or written thereon, and if no date be so stamped or written thereon such adhesive stamp shall be of no avail; any person wilfully writing or stamping a false date on any adhesive stamp shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars for each such offence.

4. No party to or holder of any promissory note, draft, or bill of exchange, shall incur any penalty by reason of the duty thereon not having been paid at the proper time and by the proper party or parties, provided that at the time it came into his hands it had affixed to it stamps to the amount of the duty apparently payable upon it, that he had no knowledge that they were not affixed at the proper time and by the proper party or parties, and that he pay such duty as soon as he acquires such knowledge, and any holder of such instrument may pay the duty thereon, and give it validity, under section 9 of the Act cited in the preamble, without becoming a party thereto. In this section the word 'duty' includes any double duty payable under the said section 9.

5. This act shall be constructed as one Act with the Act cited in the preamble, and hereby amended, and all the provisions whereof, not inconsistent with the Act, shall apply to the duties and penalties hereby imposed as if such duties and penalties were imposed by the said Act.

THE NEW FISHERIES ACT.

We subjoin a summary of the Fisheries Act 29th Vic. Cap. 11, passed 18th Sept., 1865.

Close Season for Salmon—No net fishing permitted between the 1st August and the 1st May.

No rod fishing between the 1st September and the 1st May.

Close Season for Trout—Commences on the 15th September and ends on the 15th December, and these fish must be caught by rod and line in inland lakes, rivers and streams, and there only by angling with the hand.

Salmon, trout of all kinds, lunge, winnoniche, bass, bar fish, pickerel, white fish, herring and shad, cannot be speared or jigged at any time or taken by torch-light.

Close Season for Bass, Pike, Pickerel (Doree) Maskinonge, the month of May.

Salmon Box—Young salmon under three pounds weight, and foul or unclean fish must not be taken at any time. Young or unclean fish caught accidentally must be returned to the water alive.

Nets for salmon can only be used in tidal waters, and must have meshes of five inches in extension, they must also be opened to allow salmon and trout to pass between Saturday evening and Monday morning, and no fishing of any kind except fly-fishing is allowed at any salmon leap, pass or spawning pool, or in any mill-dam, mill-head or water course appurtenant to a mill.

No net can be set to obstruct navigation—one-third of the course of every river, and not less than two-thirds of the main channel at low tide of every stream must be unobstructed.

Brush weirs must be closed during the salmon season from Saturday evening to Monday morning and those used for taking salmon must contain a net work in the pound—the meshes of which must be at least five inches in extension.

Deleterious substances, sawdust, &c., must not be permitted to enter any stream under a penalty of $100.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands having specially set apart Lake St. Charles, Lake Beauport and Lake Philippe for the purpose of replenishing these waters, no fishing will be permitted therein until the 1st May next, under a penalty of $200 or four months imprisonment.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Mr. Vice Chancellor Spragge yesterday delivered judgements as follows:—

Haggarty vs. Haggarty—Usual decree for Alimony.

De Gex vs. Smith—Held that the plaintiff cannot claim lien for money due him and bill, so far as it pays specific performance and a lien fails.

Rutherford vs. Rutherford, et. al—Bill is filed by plaintiff as assignee of two mortgages made made by Long and defendant. After mortgaging, Long sold to his co-defendant, Rutherford, taking a mortgage for a portion of the money and his wife declining to bar her dower, a bond was executed to Long to secure part of the purchase money. This bond was stolen. The plaintiff filed his bill against Thomas Rutherford making Long a party as having a charge by virtue of the bond and claiming to have a right to redeem. Held that the taking of the bond did not exonerate Thomas Rutherford's lands from the lien Long had for the balance of purchase money, and that he is entitled to redeem the plaintiff. Reference to master to take evidence as to the terms of the bond lost. Decree otherwise in usual terms.

Mr. H. Murray, for the plaintiff; Mr. Geo. Murray, for defendant Long.

Lance vs. Lance—Injunction to stand till the case is heard.

Bricker vs. Assell—His Honor in this case refused an ex-parti application to discharge the solicitor of one of the parties from his position.

In Re Pattison.—Proceedings in an administration conducted in the master's office. Exparte held irregular and set aside.

Street vs Upper.—Decree refused. Bill had been taken pro-confesso, but it did not set out sufficient equity or case for relief.

Mutchmore vs. Davis.—Demurer allowed with costs.

HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Spectator says that this gentleman is expected to be in Toronto during the present week. His many admirers there will be glad to see him, and extend the right hand of fellowship. Take him all and all, his like we ne'er shall see again.

The Military Schools.—The number of cadets in the schools of military instruction on the 30th September, was as follows:—Quebec, 69; Montreal, 59; Toronto, 25; Kingston, 46; London, 12. Total in Lower Canada, 128; in Upper Canada, 83. Total in both sections, 211. The Hamilton school is closed. London school has fallen off wofully, but it is thought that when the season is fully over a large number will apply to join.

Port Hope, Oct. 10.

There is a grand excursion to Rochester to day from this place. The owner of that splendid steamer, Corinthian, having extended an invitation to the corporations of Port Hope, Coburg, Peterboro, Lindsay, Colborne and Grafton to make a trip to that city, the worthy city fathers, with a few others, left here at 11 o'clock amid flying banners, cheers, and music. Rochester has made preparations for a grand reception of their Canadian friends, and much pleasure is anticipated. It is uncertain when the excursionists will return.

A Grave Case of Smuggling.—We have just been informed that one day lately, a coffin which some one conveyed from Prescott to Ogdensburgh was overhauled at the latter place by the Custom-House Officers, and instead of a body it was found to contain a lot of spirits which had assumed the shape of bottles of gin! What next?

THE FENIANS.

London, Sept. 28.

The Fenian plot has been a nine days' wonder, and is now almost ceasing to be talked about. Indeed, the more we know of this conspiracy the more ridiculous does it appear. The Irish Fenians were relying almost wholly upon their American brethren. Everything—arms, accoutrements, cannon, ammunition, men—was to come from the other side of the Atlantic, instead of which, all that the Irish in America had contributed towards the great struggle has been perhaps half a dozen agents, who carried a few revolvers in their portmanteaus, who brought with them as much compromising correspondence as possible, and who, before they could land, were pounced upon by a body of Paddies in blue uniform.—While the Fenians in Ireland have been depending upon their brother conspirators across the sea, the latter have with genuine Hibernian impetuosity jumped to the conclusion that the Irish people were ripe for revolt; that ample means for cutting the British army to pieces would be found at the various centres of the movement, and all they had to do on their arrival at Queenstown was to leap on shore and hoist the green flag; how great is the mistake they have made, most of them who are now in durance vile must be painfully conscious. No one feels inclined to be angry with anybody connected with the foolish conspiracy, and the punishment of the 'patriots' and their sympathizers will be so light that they will not even be able to boast of martyrdom.

The nature of the organization is now thoroughly understood. The head centre of district was the chief in command. He held the rank of a general and a place was secured to him in the Provincial Government. The Head Centre at Cork was a publican, for whose apprehension a large reward is offered; and who is said to have profited largely by the enormous custom which his connection with the movement, and the distinguished rank he held in it brought to his purse. Any person who brought ten recruits was decorated with the epaulettes of an ensign; he who obtained a hundred was appointed to the command of a regiment. They had few weapons, and those for the most part of a grotesque and rusty kind; and their knowledge of military movements was confined to the little drill which they were able to get on dark nights when the police were gone to sleep. A gentleman whose judgment may be relied on expresses his conviction that there are not more than five or six thousand Fenians in the County of Cork, which is the head-quarters of the agitation.

Dublin, Sept. 4.

Archdeacon O'Reilly denounced the Fenians from the altar, on Sunday last, in the strongest terms. He dilated on their despicable character, their folly, and the utter impossibility of their ever attaining the object they pretended to have in view in the insane movement. They boasted that America would aid them in the liberation of Ireland; but in the late war the Americans had placed the Irish in the front ranks to be mown down like grass, thus sheltering themselves from the fire of the enemy. And the generals, he said, natives of the American soil, who led them to destruction, are now pensioned by that 'Black Republic.' He went on in this strain, showing how fallacious were the hopes of American sympathy, and said that the fomenters of revolution and anarchy were the reckless, the irreligious, and illiterate, the hair-brained, and the drunkards, while the religious and moral alone, as in the case of Moses, became the regenerators of their country. He concluded his appeal with arguments deducted from reason and experience, to prove that constitutional and legitimate means are the best as well as the safest to obtain the redress of grievances.

All the records of conspiracies in this country demonstrate if a reasonable secret be intrusted to a third person, one of the three will become a reformer. The Fenians are furnished a fresh illustration of this propensity of Irish conspirators to betray those to whom they have sworn fidelity. The Freeman's Journal mentions among the motives of delay on the part of the Government to bring up the prisoners for examination a rumour that the members of the Brotherhood who have volunteered to split are so large that the Crown officers are perplexed, and know how to make a selection between the various applicants. The Freeman remarks that the moral effect of this business on the part of the informers will be useful hereafter to those who may be tempted to join in secret confederations, and induce them to distrust the knaves whose chief object in all similar attempts it is to accumulate subscriptions, and after using them to roll the blood to the subscribers. The writer adds that the active steps taken by the Executive, and the support they have received from all classes, law and clerical, have crushed out the hopes of Fenianism. The informers alone now have hopes to be realized, and when they will have earned their blood-money the organization will be a thing of the past.

TREASON IN OUR MIDST.

From the Leader of Yesterday.

In this country we can discuss with comparative quiet the frenzied movements of half-crazed Fenians in America and Ireland. We can listen to their silly vaporings and calmly argue their folly. We can read of their attempts at insurrection, and quietly discuss the absurdity of their designs. But when we have rank treason in our midst; when journals here are supported by foul abuse of the Government of the Empire, and repay the protection which their conductors receive by attacks which are designed to overthrow authority the matter calls for serious attention.

It has been known to our readers for a couple of years that there is a paper published in this city called the Irish Canadian, the organ of a man in Toronto who respects neither the authorities of his Church, whom all good members of the Catholic faith are taught to look up to with some degree of reverence; nor fears a continued violation of the law which has so far protected him from harm. The utterances of this paper, and the man who specially controls it, have always been characterized by opposition to the British Government, under a pretence that by this course, Ireland, unhappy Ireland, would be benefitted. But now that the Fenian plans have been developed in the 'Green Isle,' this paper has become outspoken to a degree which must challenge the attention of the authorities. In the last number, speaking of the trial of Fenian prisoners in Dublin, it says:—

"'A short shrift and a long rope' is the doom in store for those who dare to proclaim their manhood and denounce the enemies of their race and creed. But the cause of suffering humanity is the cause of God, and though in His inscrutable wisdom, He delayeth the hour of our deliverance, the day of reckoning shall come, when the long standing account between England and our country shall be finally settled by the only true remedy for the ills of a nation—the sure and speedy arbitrament of the sword."

And again:—

"As long as the soil of Ireland is pressed by the foot of the alien—as long as the Irish are governed by a foreign, corrupt and iniquitous Parliament, so long will Fenianism live, move and have being—silently brooding over and nursing its hatred, and biding the time and opportunity for flying at the throat of our ancient foe, and tearing into threads the last vestiges of Saxon rule in Innisfail."

It matters not that this may be the language of some hair-brained enthusiast. The paper in which it finds ready insertion must be taken by a number of persons among us to insure its continued support. If all those men who, in this way, display their gratitude for the liberty and privileges they enjoy so abundantly under the free Government of Canada are tarred with the stick of Irish-Canadianism, it may be necessary to look more closely after them. If they desire to help Ireland, and think there own foolish way the best to do this, let them go and prove their sincerity by their works. Their blatant treason is not only out of place in Canada, but it may be necessary to put a stop to it, and that by mfirer means than these people contemplates.

THE FENIANS IN CANADA.

New York, Oct.

The Herald's special says that information has been received here at Washington that 600 Spencer rifles, in boxes, were seized by the Canadian authorities at Niagara city yesterday. The contents of the boxes were accidentally discovered in overhauling the railroad freight. The authorities report it a case of Fenian smuggling. It is well known that combinations exist in several of the principal cities of the country for the purchase of arms from discharged soldiers, many of whom on leaving the service availed themselves of the privilege of purchasing their guns at greatly reduced prices. As the purchase of guns from discharged soldiers who have the government receipt, is a perfectly legal business, Secretary Seward will not attempt to break up the traffic.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The following was issued to day:—

Executive Office, Oct. 11th, 1865.

Whereas the following named persons, to wit—John A. Campbell, Ala.; John H. Reagan, of Texas; Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.; Geo. A. Trenholm, of S.C.; and Chas. Clark, of Miss.; lately engaged in a rebellion against the United States Government, who are now in close custody, have made their submission to the authority of the United States, and applied to the President for pardon, under his proclamation; and whereas the authority of the Federal Government is sufficiently restored in the aforesaid State to admit of the enlargement of said persons from close custody, it is ordered that they be released on giving the requisite paroles to appear at such time and place as the President may designate, to answer any charge he may direct to be preferred against them, and also that they will respectively abide until further orders in the places herein designated, and not depart therefrom John A. Campbell, in the State of Alabama. John H. Reagan, in the State of Texas; Alexander H. Stephens, in the State of Georgia; George A. Trenholm, in the State of South Carolina, and Charles Clark in the State of Missouri, and it the President should grant his pardon to any of the said persons, such persons' parole will thereby be discharged.

(Signed) Andrew Johnson, President.

Woodstock, Oct. 11, 1865.

Mr Edward Ambrose, agent of the Gore Bank here, died this morning at 4:40, of typhoid fever, after a severe illness of over a month. The deceased was much respected in this community, and his death will be greatly lamented.

Expected Burglaries.—Parties living in and about Kingston cannot expect to escape entirely scot free in the matter of Burglaries. From the confession of a burglar taken near Hamilton, it would seem that all the cities and towns of Canada are to be visited in turn; that the gang of burglars is very strong; and that when five of them are captured, ninety-five out of the hundred will remain at large. This may be true, or it may not. Probably the truth lies midway. Consequently, we warn all those who dwell at short distances out of town, to be very careful about their fastenings, and see that their dogs are not poisoned or made away with. And those persons who close their offices, stores, or warehouses at night, returning to them in the morning, would do well to have some person to sleep on the premises whom they can trust to sleep there all the time.

Mr. Hindmarsh.—This gentleman whose Card appears in to-day's issue, was lately Sergeant of the Band of the R. C. Rifles, and having faithfully served the Queen the full time allotted, now seeks for employment as a private musician. He is an excellent Artist and fully capable of teaching all he undertakes to do.

The new addition to the City Buildings progresses slowly, still the indications are that it will be opened for business by Christmas next, or perhaps before. 'Back Kitchen' as it will be, it will not have a bad appearance when finished; and certainly will be large enough to contain all the Butchers' Shambles that will be paid for. If proper accommodation be made, at its sides, for the Market Women of Wolfe Island, and the Hucksters' Stalls of the city, the Market House of Kingston will set be the best in Upper Canada. It is of no use to pooh! pooh! the Hucksters, say they are a nuisance, and should be got rid of entirely, and now's the time to do it—I, of no one, we say, because the Hucksters are a necessary evil. They keep the market always supplied, when the country people won't or can't come in, and their prices are not so exherbitant, as to call for their abolition. Therefore we trust in the new arrangements that some proper place will be allotted to them. One thing we hope, is that the Weigh House, so small, so inconvenient, and so ugly, will be wholly removed and another location substituted. When the Market is thronged, it is impossible to get nigh it; and when in it, a long time elapses, ere the stuff can be weighed. Let us hope that a larger, better, and more commodious Weigh House will be provided.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

J. H. D., Montreal, with rem.; J. L., Montreal.

GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS BROKEN UP NEAR BELLEVILLE.

FIVE PRISONERS ARRESTED.

ARMSTRONG AT WORK.

Considerable excitement has existed in this section of country within the last few days, respecting the arrest of several persons connected with a gang of counterfeiters who have made this county their head-quarters, and who have evidently carried on their operations for several years. The excitement was the greater in consequence of the secrecy with which the business was managed, the suddenness with which the mine was sprung and the success which attended their operations. It is not deemed prudent to make public all the particulars connected with the affair, nor would it serve the ends of justice to detail the modus operandi by which Detective Armstrong and his coadjutor Mr. Howie succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the leaders of the gang; but we may be permitted to give the leading facts of the plot which through their prudence, sagacity and skill has placed in the hands of justice a gang of men who have been flooding the country with spurious coin for many years past.

It seems that a short time since Mr. Howie, a resident of Hamilton, who recently purchased the Paper Mill near the village of Trent, became casually acquainted with one or two of the leaders of the gang. One of these represented to Howie that he had an interest in a silver mine in the back part of the county, and proposed to give him an interest in it. Howie being ready for a speculation, and having a little money to invest, went with the party and was not long in finding out that the silver mine was a blind to cover some other speculation which did not require a very large investment, but which promised to produce profitable dividends. Discovering the character of their business, Howie wormed himself into their confidence, and after some little conversation agreed to take all the coin they could manufacture. So soon as the arrangement was effected, Howie took steps to lay the information before some of the County Magistrates. The Government becoming acquainted with the facts at once ordered Detective Armstrong to report to Messrs. Bell & Holden, of Belleville, from whom he would receive instructions, and to whom he was to report progress. Messrs Bell & Holden having been appointed by Government to conduct the proceedings. Armstrong arrived in Belleville on Saturday, the 23rd September, assuming the name of James Stratton, and purporting to be a resident of New York. On the 27th, Armstrong was introduced to one of the leaders of the gang by Howie, as Mr. Stratton, a gentleman of considerable wealth, who could give them material aid in their operations. Armstrong and Howie then went quietly to work, and in a few days had the mine ready to spring. How it was sprung, how the coin was discovered, how they managed to become supposed confederates of the gang, how and where they discovered the press, dies, machinery for making moulds, and other apparatus, and the hundred other interesting particulars connected with the development of the plot, we do not deem it prudent at the present juncture to make known. This will all transpire in due time.

On Friday last it was arranged that Howie should bring two of the gang to meet Stratton at his rooms in Belleville to talk over matters, arrange about the perfection of the machinery, and make preparations for more vigorous operations. Up to this time no one here except the Detectives and those interested knew anything of the affair. It had been managed with the utmost secrecy, and to this fact is owing in a great measure the success of the scheme. In accordance with the arrangement Howie brought James Quackenbush and Andrew Potter on Friday forenoon to have the proposed conference with Stratton. Capt. James, chief of police, was sent for, and in company with Mr. Holden, went to Weese's Hotel, and occupied a room adjoining that of Mr. Stratton. It was also intimated to Mr. Bartlett, Police Magistrate, that his services would be required, and he held himself in readiness. When Potter and Quackenbush arrived at Stratton's room, that gentleman received them kindly, they talked freely about their affairs, the golden future that awaited them, and the prospect that in a few months they would be able to retire upon almost princely fortunes. One of the parties who had been building castles in the air, in the enthusiasm of the moment said "he always believed he would die a rich man, and he was cock-sure of it now."—But, alas, how vain are all human hopes.—The prize was within their grasp, but they knew not how easily it was to slip from them, nor that their day of reckoning was so nigh at hand. Having gone about far enough as Stratton thought, he rose to his feet, and addressing his confederates, said "Boys, the game is up! I am an officer of the law, and you are my prisoners," at the same time grasping each by the arm.—The effect upon Potter and Quackenbush can better be imagined than described.—Their golden visions vanished in a moment, and other visions of a far different character occupied their place. Capt. James was then called in, the prisoners handcuffed, and a preliminary investigation took place before Smith Bartlett, Esq., Police Magistrate, and Jas. Glass, Esq., Mr. Bell appearing on behalf of the Crown. The investigation resulted in the remanding of the prisoners for further examination.

This being over, Detective Armstrong and Mr. Howie with Capt. James and some of the Town Constables, went after some other parties supposed to be connected with the gang. On the same evening Addi Stickles was lodged in gaol, and the following morning Rinald Quackenbush and Samuel Bailey were brought in. These parties underwent an investigation before the Police Magistrate and J. Glass, Esq., Mr. Holden in the absence of Mr. Bell, appearing for the Crown, and Hon. L. Wallbridge, Q.C., for Stickles. Stickles and Quackenbush were remanded, and Bailey was admitted to bail, it appearing upon Armstrong's evidence that he was probably taken for another party. Quackenbush also stated that Mr. Samuel Bailey was not the man man to whom he referred, when speaking to Armstrong. It gives us pleasure to record this fact, and regret that even by mistake Mr. Bailey's name should be mixed up in the transaction.

We are obliged to withhold a good deal of information in possession of the authorities, as its publication now would in all probability defeat the ends of justice. It is supposed, however, that the gang has been carrying on their operations for several years, having accomplices in the western part of Canada and the States.—Of course the extent of the these operations cannot be known until further developments are made. It is fortunate, however, for the ends of justice that the gang is broken up, and it is to be hoped that all engaged in the nefarious business will receive the punishment their crimes deserve. Detective Armstrong has again shown himself to be a master of his profession, and deserves the thanks of the community for the manner in which he managed the affair. Mr. Howie also deserves great credit for the valuable assistance he rendered Armstrong, and for the promptness with which he gave information. These gentlemen speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Messrs. Bell & Holden, who by their advice and counsel and personal attention, enabled them the more speedily to perfect the arrangements, and accomplish the arrest of the prisoners.—Intelligencer.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

The Watertown Reformer, of Saturday contains the following particulars of a murder in Jefferson county,

On the morning of the 4th inst., an old lady about 65 years of age was found dead in the cellar of her house, in the town of Rodman, with her head horribly cut and mangled. In the bottom of the cellar was a spring, on the curb of which she sat, her hand fallen on one side, and her feet resting in the water. By her side lay a heavy club, used for packing butter. On the large end were marks of blood and shreds of hair, while on the handle the prints of bloody fingers were plainly discernible. The old lady's head showed the effects of several fearful blows, while across her brow was a long gash evidently inflicted with a knife.

Her husband is a man about the same age as his wife, and we learn on careful inquiry, that he is of mild, quiet disposition, and strictly temperate in his habits. No domestic unhappiness between them had been known to the neighbors, nor any other circumstances which can cast suspicion on him. His name is Klam Wardwell, and his son Gaiucis is about twenty years old, in whose character there is nothing remarkable. These three constituted the family, which was quite poor, and lived in a poor house. The father and son were out in the lot at work, came back in the forenoon, and as they say, found the wife and mother in the situation we have described.

Who committed this terrible murder, what was the motive, where is the guilty one?—Dr. Pearsons, of Smithville, the Coroner, is conducting an inquest, the result of which we have not learned. Why should father or son commit this bloody and unnatural deed?—What stranger, they being so poor, could have had a motive for doing it? But we shall yet know—

"Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth overwhelm them, to men's eyes,'

Coburg, Oct. 11th.

We regret to be obliged to allude to one grave omission which we consider reflects great discredit upon the Protestants of the city of Montreal. It was well known that the camp was to be established at Laprairie, and it was equally well known that three-fourths of those present professed the Protestant faith. But although three Sundays passed while the camp was in existence, no Protestant clergyman made his appearance, nor was any interest exhibited in the spiritual welfare of the seven or eight hundred Protestants, beyond the reading by an officer, of a portion of the Morning Service from the Church of England Prayer Book. Why there should have been this neglect we cannot imagine, as the officers would certainly have afforded any facilities necessary. We feel confident that had the camp been in the neighborhood of Toronto or any Upper Canadian city or town, arrangements would have been made for Divine Service, at least once a day. It is almost needless to say, that the case was quite different with the Roman Catholics.—Several times on week days their priests might have been seen passing through the camp, and on Sundays, except on one occasion when High Mass was celebrated in the barrack square, they marched into Laprairie to church. We mention this that such an omission from whatever cause it arose may never occur again.

Miss Munson, the person who shot Kerr in Bowmanville last summer was held to bail to appear at the next assizes.—Star.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS, London, Sept. 15.

(Before Mr. Justice Montague Smith.)

THE QUEEN V. COCKRELL.

This was an application by Mr. G. Lewis (Lewis and Lewis), on this part of the defendant, Harry Cockrell, assistant-overseer of Oxted, near Godstone, for his discharge from Horsemonger-lane Gaol, on the ground that he had been illegally sent to prison by the sitting magistrates of Godstone, Messrs. M'Niven and Leake. The case was mentioned to Mr. Baron Bramwell on Tuesday, and his Lordship at once granted a writ of habeas corpus, on which Mr. Keene, the governor of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, brought the prisoner before his Lordship on the present occasion.

He had been summoned before the magistrates at Godstone on a certificate of Mr. Merrifield, the auditor of the Poor Law Board, and attended on the 4th of September; he was remanded for three weeks, and in order to secure his presence he was actually committed to Horsemonger-lane, and sent nearly 18 miles.

Mr. Lewis, in submitting the case to his Lordship, said Mr. Baron Bramwell held it to be so clear that he granted the writ of habeas without a summons. It would appear that the Poor Law Board had adopted proceedings, and a certificate of the auditor had been given that Mr. Cockrell was indebted 278l., and he was summoned before the Bench and without any evidence he was remanded for three weeks until the next petty sessions, and sent to Horsemonger-lane; he was handcuffed on being conveyed to prison, and he had now to ask his Lordship to discharge him there being no presence for his confinement.

Mr. Keene, the governor of the prison, who attended with the defendant, produced the return to the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Lewis referred his Lordship to the 11th and 12th of Victoria, cap. 42, sec. 21, under which a prisoner could only be remanded for eight clear days. The magistrates were not stipendiary magistrates, but sat in petty sessions, and without the slightest pretence of law, had adjourned a summons for three weeks and sent the defendant to prison. The magistrates had as much power to send the defendant to prison for three years as they had for three months.

Mr. Justice Montague Smith said it was a very odd proceeding, and asked if there were any other Act on the Subject.

Mr. Lewis said the only Act was the one he now produced, and the section of which he had read. He had never heard of such a case.

His Lordship asked whether all the parties had been served with notice on the summons which Mr. Baron Bramwell had granted.

Mr. Lewis read an affidavit of service on the clerk of the committing magistrates and of the Godstone Poor Law Union. There was no person in attendance to oppose the application. It was most extraordinary that magistrates could adjourn a case for three weeks and send a defendant to prison for that period, and that he should be handcuffed and sent to Horsemonger-land Gaol. Mr. Keene, the governor, had never heard of a prisoner being remanded for three weeks.

Mr. Justice Montague Smith made an order for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that it was illegally detained; and the defendant, who had been in prison since the 4th inst., was at once discharged by Mr. Keene, the governor, at the Chambers.

New York, Oct. 12.—The Island of of Santo Cruz has been visited by a severe earthquake. Many houses were thrown down, but no loss of life is reported. The same shock was felt in San Domingo. A severe hurricane has also visited the West Indies.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1865.

FENIANA.

The Northern Whig has an article on Irish rebellions, from which the following are extracts:—

"The Fenian outbreak, if that can be so called which never broke out, will beyond all question prove to be the last of the Irish rebellious attempts at rebellion. Every great political convulsion, European or American, has up to the time been accompanied or followed by a sympathetic movement in Ireland. The American War of Independence and the first French revolution afforded the stimulus to the rebellion of 1798. The European insurrections of 1848 had their parody and caricature in the attempted uprising under Smith O'Brien. The second great American war has been accompanied during its course by the threats, and followed on its conclusion by the attempt to organize an Irish War of Independence. Those English critics who deplore the essentially illogical and ungovernable character of the Irish people—who look down upon them with contemptuous compassion, as a nation of grown up children, and who bewail the one effect of the just and beneficial legislation of the past thirty years—may hopefully compare the rebellion of 1798 and 1848 with each other, and with the Fenian attempt of 1865. Each of these conflagrations was exactly the extent of the intensity of the popular disaffection existing at the time of its occurrence. In 1798 the hatred of England and the desire to throw off what it was an absurdity to call her yoke, were great and long and just cause. The provinces in rebellion were as deadly and considerations of prudence had little or no weight as complicacy as foreign intervention ever did. Modern demagogues who speak of Ireland as the Poland of Great Britain use language which is inconsiderately absurd now, but which would have been true nearly three quarter of a century ago. The struggle was fierce and long. The rebellion of 1798 was no child's play."

The Toronto Chronicle publishes an address on Fenianism delivered last week in that town on Sunday last by the Very Rev John Ryan, M.P. and V.G., which contains information on that will be useful at present. After describing the class of people that have enlisted under the banner of Fenianism, he said:—

"And what, let me ask you, are the advantages that can possibly result from such insane proceedings? The idea of separating Ireland from England by force of arms is the maddest project that could take possession of any man or any body of men. It is admitted on all hands that Ireland, unaided by a foreign Power, could never achieve her independence, could never even sever the link that binds her, for weal or woe with Great Britain. She is unarmed and defenceless, her people are divided among themselves, she is weakened by intestine strife England, on the other is united and powerful, perhaps the most united and powerful Kingdom in the world; and