FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

B. A., Quebec; P. S., Marysville, with rem.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
Patent Office.
Quebec, Oct. 31, 1865.

SIR,—The accompanying abstracts of the official report of the Juries of the Dublin Exhibition have been prepared for the service of the Press.

Please accept the copies herewith enclosed.

I remain, Sir,
Your obed't servant,
J. C. TACHE,
Dep'y Min. of Ag. and St's.

To the Editor of the British Whig.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

NUMBER OF PRIZES AWARDED TO THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.

Country.	Medal.	Honorable Mention.	Total.
United Kingdom	414	175	589
Bahamas		2	2
Canada	24	25	49
India	3	3	6
Jamaica	2	2	4
Lagos		1	1
Malta	3		3
Mauritius	5	11	16
Natal	3	3	6
Newfoundland	1		1
New South Wales	3		3
New Zealand		1	1
Nova Scotia	20	21	41
Queensland		1	1
Victoria	35	59	94
Africa West		1	1
Austria	34	17	51
Bavaria	1	2	3
Belgium	94	41	135
China	1		1
Denmark	1		1
France	80	22	102
Holland		1	1
Italy	93	62	155
Japan		2	2
Liberia		1	1
Netherlands	30	12	42
Rome	17	10	27
Prussia	1		1
Saxony	1		1
Siam		1	1
Sweden	4	1	5
" & Norway		6	6
Switzerland	15	4	19
Zolverein	69	26	95
" Prussia		6	6
United States	2		2
	956	519	1475

LIST OF AWARDS GRANTED TO CANADIAN EXHIBITORS AT THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

(Taken literally from the Official List.)

MEDALS.

Crown Land Department.—For an interesting series of ores and minerals.

The Board of Arts of Lower Canada.—For part of an excellent collection, prepared by the Officers of the Geological Survey of Canada.

D. Bagart, of Gaspe.—For petroleum discovered by him in Lower Canada.

The Linseed Oil Company of Toronto.—For linseed oil and collection of pigments.

Petrie, Strowger & Co., of Newcastle.—For superior wheat and potato starch.

S. J. Foss of Sherbrooke.—For cedar oil as a substitute for oil of turpentine.

Lyman, Clare & Co., of Montreal.—For drying oils.

Committee of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada.—For illustrative collection of produce in sec. III. Also for collection of school books and maps in sec. XVII.

The Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada.—For illustrated collection of produce.

J. McCallum, Howard.—For excellent quality of tobacco.

Brunet l' Abbe, Laval University, Quebec.—For a large and well arranged collection of polished woods.

A. S. Whiting, Oakland.—For excellence of manufacture and moderate price of collection of scythes, hay forks and drags.

P. Sibley, Sherbrooke, C.E.—For excellence of manufacture and moderate price of scythes.

Robertson & Co., Montreal.—For goods most creditable to the colony.

O. Cote, Quebec.—For mosaic carriage turs, and for merit in dressing and manufacture.

Brown & Childs, Montreal.—For real merit of assorted shoe leather.

J. C. McLaren, Montreal.—For merit in the manufacture of leather pipe hose.

J. Brousseau, Quebec.—For excellent book-binding.

J. Lovell, Montreal.—For cheap and good educational books published by him.

J. De Witt, Montreal.—For good buckskin mitts and gloves.

J. Ealt, Montreal.—For a good collection of nails manufactured in the colony.

J. Boyd, Montreal.—For excellence of manufacture of toilet and hose brushes.

Selivery & Co., Toronto.—For ingenuity of their patent boot-trees.

Tahourihenche (Huron Chief), Loretto, C.E.—For a beautiful collection of fancy Indian wood work.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.

— Morris.—For good sample of flax in straw.

J. Miller, Montreal.—For hemlock bark and decoction for tanning purp.

F. Bawn, Hadley.—For a good quality of wool.

Shaw & Co., Montreal.—For a good tannage of buffalo sole leather.

Donovan, Moran & Co.—For good tannage.

Brown Brothers, Toronto.—For well made account books.

A. Buntin, Montreal.—For paper made in Canada.

G. Desbarats, Quebec.—For good specimen of book binding.

J. McCustand, Toronto.—For stained glass window of merit.

C. Neise, Preston.—For waved mouldings.

Jacques & Hay, Toronto.—For specimens of wood in their mosaic table.

A. Green, Hamilton.—For serviceable quality of brushes.

Mr. J. Martin, Stanstead.—For embroidered shawls.

Lowe Wilson, Sherbrooke.—For window sash and Venetian shutters, simplicity and cheapness.

C. W. Pfeiffer, Sherbrooke.—For good confectionery.

G. W. Reed, Montreal.—For an ingenious last for cleaning boots.

Board of Works, Quebec.—For the collection exhibited by them (photographs).

A. Henderson, Montreal.—For his good manipulation (photographs).

J. Notman, Montreal.—For his good manipulation (photographs).

Edge Tool Co., of Galt, Galt.—For carpenter's tools.

R. Lewis, Toronto.—For a collection of tools.

J. Dawson, Montreal.—For carpenter's tools.

INFANTICIDE.—One of those horrible cases which we are unfortunately continually called upon to chronicle, transpired in the village of Meaford on Sunday last. A young girl named Catherine McDonald brought into existence a child which she, with the aid of her sister, destroyed. The body was found under a building some short time after, and according to the testimony of Dr. McLean, must have been born alive, inasmuch as not only strangulation had been applied but the little innocent's mouth had been filled with small pebbles, and other means had been adopted by the inhuman mother, with the assistance of her sister, which propriety forbids us to particularize. A jury was immediately summoned by Coroner Symons, when the following verdict was rendered—'that Catherine McDonald was guilty of concealing the birth of an illegitimate child, and that the said Catherine McDonald and her sister Flora McDonald are guilty of causing the death of the said child.' We are not advised what has been done with the unnatural mother or her culpable sister.—Owen Sound Advertiser.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXXIV. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1865. NOS. 261 & 45.

THE SPEECH OF MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT THE PHILADELPHIA FENIAN CONVENTION.

The Head Centre having introduced Mr. Train to the Convention, his bow was acknowledged by the vast assemblage with loud and prolonged applause. When the cheering ceased, Mr. Train said: Mr. President and gentlemen, I appear before you not as an Irishman, nor as a descendant of a native of the fairest flower of the earth and first gem of the sea, but in the humble capacity of a liberty-loving American citizen, to express the genius of the American nation, and its unanimous and heartfelt sympathy with the noble object of this Convention—the emancipation of an enslaved and chivalrous nation. (Prolonged cheers.) The proud boast of an American citizen is that where the Star-Spangled Banner floats, where the American Eagle soars, tyranny trembles and the people are free. (Cheers.) In the United States of America the oppressed of all nations find a friendly asylum from the persecutions of European despotism, and inhale the free air of liberty which God in his bounty created alike for all. (Cheers.) But the functions of Americans in the grand economy of the universe does not stop here; it is not sufficient that the enslaved and oppressed of all nationalities under the broad canopy of Heaven should find a safe shelter from their cruel and bloody taskmasters; it is not sufficient that the wretch who sweats and groans beneath the goad of his oppressor, should here in favor of America drink of that liberty in exile, which was denied him in his native home; it is not enough that the moment he touches our hallowed shore that the shackles drop from his gangrened limbs. (Cheers and cries of hear, hear.) No! the Eagle of America soars to a higher flight, and wafts liberty upon his pinions to the extremities of the universe. When he shakes his wings despots stand aghast, and thrones totter at his screech. (Cheers.) Shall we rest content with our national sufficiency when our mission is to regenerate the world? Shall we condemn the bird of liberty to molt and pine upon the pillar of our national standard? (Cries of no, no, and cheers.) Shall he be let loose to swoop upon the bloated aristocracy of cankered Britain, and spurge out the name of England from the map of the world? (Cries of yes, yes, let, him loose, let him loose, and cheers.) Gentlemen, the single purpose of my life is about to be accomplished, and the cries of your butchered countrymen have not ascended to Heaven in vain. The record of England's villanies is now complete, and 500,000 men and the sword of the Lord and Gideon is upon her. (Cheers.) Yes! England the proud enslaver of your blessed country and your valiant race trembles, and old Palmerston and Russell discuss in nervous whispers their impending doom. (Cheers, and cries of hear, hear.) Too long has this vulture of the nations stalked with bloody strides upon the prostrate form of Ireland, India and Japan. Too long have these civilized and interesting kingdoms groaned beneath her bloody butcheries and iron heel of oppression, but their prayers have at length been answered. Vengeance is mine and I will repay it saith the Lord. (Prolonged applause.) The Tocsin of liberty is sounded in Ireland, and at the appointed time an avalanche of armed men will be hurled upon her shores, to aid her sons at home in driving from her sacred soil the incubus of Oligarchy, that devours her vitals and drives her chivalrous sons and fair daughters to death in exile. (Storms of applause.) This Convention is the death knell of despotism in Ireland, and will awake a feeling of sympathy for her oppressed people throughout the length and breadth of this land, from Maine to Minnesota. Many are the familiar faces here. I recognize in this grand assembly men from California, Nebraska, Oregon and from the farthest limits of this great Republic, and when this organization has taken root and grown so vigorously in those distant regions, and its representatives have come so great a distance to discharge a duty to their countrymen, to themselves and to liberty, to what gigantic proportions has it not attained nearer the Centre, who can entertain an apprehension as to its success? (Tremendous cheering.) There can be no mistaking the enthusiasm of this Meeting, and my heart warms towards a nation which breeds such men only to doom them to misery at home or exile. (Cheers.) The first gun fired by a Fenian will be the signal for the bursting of a bomb-shell that will blow the bloated form of Britain to eternal blazes. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Little do these iniquitous English know upon the brink of what a gulf they totter. The moment revolution rears her gory head in Ireland, our legions will pour into Canada, where a large body of brothers will be ready to receive us, and direct us against the cosmies of true liberty. From the advent of our armies into Canada, two short weeks will not elapse before our glorious flag floats on her strongholds, unless policy would dictate a longer time to divert the attention of the British mercenaries and daily with them before gobbling them up. (Cheers.) Exclusive of the forces required to invade Canada, simultaneously 500,000 well drilled and stalwart men stand ready armed and equipped panting to be hurled against the English in Ireland, and all the resources of the United States, so developed in the late rebellion, await the order for their transport thither. (Cheers.) Australia, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are all strong in brotherly love, and from the two latter Provinces we can rely for the recruiting service of our privateers. The British fishing population of these places alone amounts to 70,000, two thirds of which are mystics, ready at a word to jump upon the decks of our letters of marque and cruise against their hereditary foes. The oceans will swarm with our craft, and it is no vain glorious utterance to vaticinate than in six months there wouldn't be a rag of English canvas to flutter in the breeze, or cover the nakedness of one of their seamen. (Great cheering, which was with difficulty suppressed.) Nor would France and Spain look idly on at the wreck their hereditary foe and despoiler of their greatness. France with all her professed amity to the English, burns to wipe out the disgrace of Waterloo and the Peninsula battles, won from them by mercenaries and gold and treachery. (Cheers.) The Colonies of Britain would be a source of weakness to her in a war with us, and would be attacked by sea and land. Our fleet on the Canadian lakes outnumbers the Canadian bottoms ten to one, and our Government has taken the precaution of securing our superiority there in such an event by other and surer means. New Zealand would attract a share of our attention, and the English would soon find that the withdrawal of their red-coated ruffians from barbarizing the savages, as they style the intelligent and ingenious natives, was premature. The pabs would rise like magic under the direction of Yankee engineers. American supplies would pour into the brave Maories, who would no longer be reduced to the extremity of making balls out of buttons, and rifles out of blunderbusses, to resist the ravages of their cruel and exterminating foe. (Cheers.) Australia, with her accustomed bounty, has already pledged us a contingent of no mean proportions, to operate in conjunction with us either there or wherever else its presence will be decided necessary. The element of discord slumbers in India, and the English know full well by what an uncertain tenure they hold the land they robbed. A proper appeal to the traditions of that ancient ingenious and warlike people, with comparatively little foreign assistance, would incite them to a revolt, stopping short of nothing but the complete extermination of their iconoclastic robbers. The cruel slaughter of the innocent Indian women and children by the brutal British soldiery in the late unsuccessful revolution of 1858 is without a parallel for atrocity, and rankles in the bosoms of the Indian soldiery. Their passion for revenge only slumbers. The English sleep upon a volcano in India, and it may vomit forth its lava upon them at any moment and involve them in molten ruin. (Loud cheers.) The English Government quakes. Its fear of us is not to be concealed. It is proved by the fact that it has its paid emissaries seeking to be familiar with our plans of operations, and to corrupt members of the mystic circle by offers of gold, but the Fenians are alive to the devilish craft of Englishmen, and are on the watch and ward. Beware of spies, brethren, and where one is discovered let his fate be not delayed. (Cheers.) The sympathy of the United States is due to the brave Irish for the part they have borne in the late struggle for the cause of liberty. Who hurled back Lee's legions in bloody surges at Antietam. A voice—Irishmen. Who made a causeway of their comrades' carcasses to cross the ditches into Fort Donaldson—Irishmen. Who are the heroes of Gettysburgh—Irishmen. Who alone stemmed the torrent of rebel success at Bull Run, left two thirds of their number on the field and their brave Colonel in the hands of the enemy. A voice—Irishmen,—and cheers for Corcoran. Who made the triumphant raid upon the enemy, and gave the finishing blow to the war—Irishmen. (Cheers for Sherman.) Then we owe a debt of gratitude to Irishmen, which we will discharge by rescuing their countrymen from English thraldom. (Cheers.) Then the cry will be America and Ireland against the whole world. (Great cheering.)—Although gentlemen I am here to give you the assurance of the American government that their sympathies are with you in your holy undertaking, and to place the resources of the great American nation at your disposal for the accomplishment of your great design, yet it is to be borne in mind that no nation was ever emancipated from bondage by foreign aid alone—the people themselves must strike. In the words of the noble Brutus, when he plunged the dagger into the heart of the usurper and betrayer of Rome's sacred liberties, know, Romans know, who would be free, themselves must strike the blow. (Thunders of applause.) Mr. Train concluded his speech by saying that he had been engaged for years in the emigrant trade and had brought some 60,000 Irishmen to this country and lost severely by the speculation, but that nothing daunted by his failure, he will undertake to carry all the Irish home again who may desire to go to the assistance of their oppressed countrymen, at as cheap a rate as any other house in the trade. He resumed his seat amid the wildest enthusiasm of cheers.

THE COMING COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

"Coming Events Cast their Shadows Before."

There is an anxious presentment in the minds of experienced business men that the United States are upon the eve of a financial Crisis, far exceeding in its overwhelming ruin any which has' yet preceded it. It is the general feeling that its advent is only a question of time. It was confidently predicted that it would take place immediately after peace was conquered, but so far the reverse has been the case, for instead of taking in sail and preparing for the Commercial Storm so certainly to follow the excitement and speculation engendered by the vast war expenditure, inflation of the Currency has continued if not increased, and the result has been during the Summer and Fall, an overtrading in the United States to an extent never yet paralleled in any commercial country in the world. Wherever manufactured goods or produce was to be bought, American merchants have brought them. Every market in England, France, Germany Canada, and even China and Russia, has been ransacked and drained by them, and at the Great Fair of Lepscic which may be considered the market of Western and Central Europe, the American purchases exceeded those of all other nations put together. There is only one parallel to this in our recollection, altho' upon a smaller scale and that is the American speculations and overtrading from 1833 to 1837, culminated in the grand financial crash which arried ruin into every corner of the United States. In the summer and fall of that year (1837) Americans stimulated speculation by an inflated currency, bought up every thing which they could lay their hands on in foreign countries, manufactured goods, produce, mines and luxuries of all kinds, paying any price asked, just as they are doing now in the year of Our Lord 1865. Flour in New York brought $12 to $15 a barrel, and every thing else in proportion. While wages of course were proportionally high. It was then felt as it is now, that the state things could not last, that a crash must come. This feeling marked like an incubus upon commercial world all the winter of 1837-38 under the opening of the spring trade, when the bubble burst, sweeping in a single week eight hundred of the principal merchants of New York into the gulf of Bankruptcy and wiping out fifty millions of capital from the commercial assets of the City, not to speak of the millions upon millions in the other parts of the United States. Looking back to these days and noting the similarity of the shadows before to those at present so strikingly forced upon notice, we cannot resist the conclusion that the United States are upon the eve of a tremendous Commercial Crisis, and that it cannot be long postponed; in fact that the present show of commercial prosperity on the other side can hardly be prolonged beyond the spring, when the imparalled amount of goods imported this fall will have to be paid in gold. We say it with regret, but our strong conviction is that, it was never intended they should be paid for; that in fact the Americans as they did in 1837-38 here, as bankrupts some times do, purchased of every one who would trust them, seeing the storm approaching, determined to fill with full pockets. We trust our Canadian merchants and Farmers, and especially our Bankers will take note of this and be on their guard. The latter especially; for in the present plethoric state of their vaults, from their declining to discount, they may be tempted by the profits of exchange to place their funds in jeopardy.

THE NEGRO INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.—This is the fourth negro rebellion in the annals of Jamaica. On the 22nd February, 1745, about 900 negro slaves were detected in a conspiracy to destroy all the white inhabitants of the island. In 1795, the Maroons, a community of fugitive slaves who had obtained permission to settle in the northern part of the island, and were not reduced to subjection until March 11, 1796. The most alarming outbreak however, took place on the 22nd December, 1831, when the island was placed under martial law, and most stringent measures and numerous executions followed.

INCENDIARY SPEECH OF MR. PERRAULT.

THE FENIANS TO INVADE UPPER CANADA.

THEY WILL THEN WAR AGAINST ENGLAND.

Montreal, Oct. 31, 1865.

On Sunday last, immediately after high mass, Mr. Perreault, the representative in Parliament of the county of Richelieu, addressed the large assembly attending the service at Sorel, from before the church door. The Hon. gentleman declaimed against the Confederation of these provinces, and augured from it the ordinary rough asserted miseries and disasters. As this portion of the discourse was of the stereotyped order, it need not be particularly adverted to. That portion which is of the more than extraordinary interest, was his remarks to the French Canadians upon the Fenian movement, and the origin, aims and determination of that body. Mr. Perrault told his audience that the Irish were driven by the tyranny of England to avenge themselves upon their hereditary foot and tyrants in the manner they were now doing. The society of Fenians was incited by the wrongs of an injured people. He said the Fenians would invade Canada during the ensuing winter, and would hold the Upper Province. That they would do so was no matter of doubt, and they would then have the money of the province in their hands, with they could buy and equip ships and carry on a war against England. M. Perrault then expatiated with energy upon the wrongs Ireland had suffered, and which had driven her to seek this mode of redress. The hon. gentleman, after the terrible predictions, reviewed the conduct of the hon. M. Guevremont, the Legislative Councillor for the district, which he stigmatized as a gross indignity to the people he represented, and said that his votes in the Upper House were a dishonour to the province. The speech was extremely energetic, and M. Perrault concluded by a re-assertion of the intentions of the Feni as from the United States to invade the province, and of their success in so doing he had no doubt.

M. Perrault's representations were of so positive a nature as to induce a belief that his authorities came from our sources than mere surmise, and that the warning came from actual authority. Upon listening to the conversation of those in the crowd assembled, there appeared to be a full belief in the information he had given, and the people departed in much agitation and alarm.

The large vote polled by Mr. Alex. Brown in North Wentworth is a good augury of the final success of the party he represented. Taking the totals of the last three elections we find a large diminution of (so-called) Reform strength from one election to the other. In 1861, Mr. Notman polled 903 votes and Mr. McKenzie 791, leaving Mr. Notman's majority 112. In 1863, the vote stood—Notman 887, Brown 840, majority for Notman 47. Now the vote is, McMonies 986, Brown 972; leaving McMonies' majority 14. In four years there has been a decrease of Reform strength of about 100 votes. The contrast is a fair one; for at both elections party feeling was excited to the highest pitch, notwithstanding the difference in the political circumstances of the times. The lesson which the recent teaches is not to be ignored. The Liberal-Conservative party have but to look watchfully to the future and be true to themselves to reap a glorious victory in all the constituencies when the time comes for a general trial of strength; and it may not be well to place that event too far off. It is well to be prepared for any emergence that may arise.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Ottawa, October 27th, 1865.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 1.

The Drill pay of $8.00 per annum for the year ending 30th June, 1866, will be paid on the certificate of the Commanding Officers of Corps, that the requisite number of drills have been performed, and the Commandants, where there are such, or the Commanding Officers, shall have the power to divide the drills into any number which they may think most conducive to the discipline and efficiency of the Force and to apportion to each drill or parade such proportion of the whole pay of Eight Dollars per annum as may seem to them to be proper.

No. 2.

1. With reference to the General Order No. 1 of the 22nd December last, His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires to acquaint the Officers of the Volunteer Force, that a Quarterly Meeting of Boards of Officers will be held at Quebec—Montreal—Kingston—Toronto and London, on the FIRST TUESDAY in every Quarter beginning on TUESDAY the 2nd, January 1866, for the examination of such Officers of the Volunteer Force throughout the Province, as may desire to have their proficiency in Drill and Discipline tested and certified by such Boards.

2. The certificates which the Boards will be authorised to give will be of two classes.

Class I. For such Officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to handle a Battalion at Battalion drill.

Class II. For such Officers as shall have proved to the Board their ability to drill a Company at Company's drill, and to command a Company at Battalion drill.

3. No charge for travelling expenses will be admitted.

GRIST MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Wyoming, Nov. 1.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, the steam grist mill owned by Mr. Anderson, of this place, was discovered to be on fire. Every effort was made to put it out, but without success. The fire having already got too much headway; it being a frame building, was soon burnt to the ground; there were about 1,500 bushels of wheat, totally lost. The total loss is estimated at between six and seven thousand dollars. There was no insurance on any of the property.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

His Lordship Vice-Chancellor Mowat has delivered judgments in the following cases:—

KELLY VS. ARNELL.—Demurrer for multifariousness overruled with costs; demurrer on trespass as to parties allowed without costs; plaintiff may amend, if so advised, as to parties.

BROWN VS. SIDS.—Application for committal of a servant of defendant Fitzgerald; the motion, if pressed, must be granted; but Court thinks this a proper case in which nothing should be done if costs of application are paid.

SMALL VS. ECCLES.—Appeal from the accountant's report principally as to the liability of the defendant to be charged compound interest at 6 per cent. The 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th 8th and 9th grounds of appeal overruled with costs. Reference back to master for revision of the matters affected by the 3rd, 4th and 6th grounds of appeal, and all the others disallowed with costs. Plaintiff entitled to costs of 6th ground, but defendant to have previlege of giving further evidence as regards that item. No costs to either party as to 3rd and 4th grounds of appeal.

WOODHILL VS TINDALE.—Priorities to be dealt with by masters, as if the first came up; costs of application and proof to be paid by applicant.

SUDDEN DEATH AND INQUEST.—On Wednesday evening, Thomas Roundtree, a private of Capt. Sharpe's (No. 4.) Company of the Royal Canadian Rifles, died very suddenly in the house of John Burke, on Barrack street, Place d' Armes. It appears that about four o'clock he the deceased and a comrade went into Burke's house, and had a glass of liquor. The comrade left the house about seven, at which time, Roundtree was in apparent good health, but somewhat intoxicated. He had not left the place a great while before the deceased, dropped his head on his hands, as if to rest himself, and expired in that position. Mrs. Burke called in assistance but before any one arrived life was extinct. On making the case known to the proper officers the body was removed to the Military Hospital where a post mortem examination was subsequently made by Dr Ramsay Surgeon of the Regiment. He found the system of the deceased in good health, and could not account for the cause of the death. An Inquest was held on the body yesterday morning by Coroner Jenkins, and the above facts sworn to. The verdict of the Jury was that Private Thomas Roundtree cause to his death while sitting in the house of John Burke, but their is no evidence as to the immediate cause of his decease. The case is a singular one, as there are no marks of violence on his person, or anything to account for his death. When he went into Burke's he was the worse of liquor, and his uniform was covered with mud where he had fallen in the street. The funeral of the deceased takes place to day.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The following persons, members of Royal Lodge No. 117, British American Good Templars, were Installed into Office in Exeter Orange Lodge Hall, Wednesday evening, for the quarter commencing the 1st instant, by Provincial Deputy J. F. R. Comer, Past Grand Chaplain of the Order, viz:—

Brother Ed Wootten,	Worthy Chief Templar.	
" William Perry,	"	Vice "
" J. F. R. Comer,	"	Chaplain.
" George Creeggan,	"	Secretary.
" John Rose,	"	Treasurer.
" William Cochran,	"	Fincl. Secy.
" Thomas Glanfield,	"	Marshal.
" Robert Geeves,	"	Inside Guard.
" William Dunnett,	"	Outside do.
" Patrick Burnes	"	Asst. Secy.
Sister Cath. McCutchen,	"	Dy. Marshal.
Brother John Bass,	"	Right H. Sup.
Sister Lucy Lane,	"	Left H. Sup.

Brother William Conldradge taking the chair of the Past Worthy Chief Templar.

Kingston, C. W., 2nd Nov. 1865.

THE PRICE OF THE HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.—The London Morning Post says that all the Hudson Bay company has now to do is to send in its bill to the Canadian government, which it will pay at once. It believes that we shall not be asked more than £2,000,000 sterling, which will do very well indeed—for the company. A somewhat different estimate, however, from that of Mr. George Brown.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER MOHAWK.—Goderich, Nov. 2. The steamer Mohawk, running between here and Saginaw, left here yesterday and got caught in a storm. She had to throw off her deck load, and the rest is much damaged. She is in a leaky condition. The freight consisted of merchandise, &c. She got into this port again to day, about 11 a.m. Loss from $50 000 to $100 000.

IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—Samuel McElrath appeared on a summons before the Police Magistrate, to answer a charge preferred against him by Col. Campbell, commanding 15th Battalion, for neglecting and refusing, when called upon to deliver up a rifle and accoutrements entrusted to his care as a private in the Battalion. The defendant pleaded that he did not refuse, but that the rifle was out of order, and that the Captain of his company, Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, told him not to hurry in giving it up. Col. Campbell put in evidence the government circular and his own regimental order, and stated that in every instance, he was determined to enforce the statue when arms were improperly detained. The defendant McElrath having promised to comply with Col. Campbell's order before Saturday next. The Police magistrate suspended judgment until that day.—Belleville Intelligencer.

We understand that Mr. C. S. Schiller has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Crown Deputy Clerk of the Peace, and Superintendent of Crown Witnesses jointly with Mr. De Beaumont, the style of the associate officers being Schiller and De Beaumont.—Montreal Gazette

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

H. & B., New York; A. McN., Durham.

THE HOME CABINET.

We need not hardly point out that Lord Russell, having been already Prime Minister, will be sent for by Her Majesty. If the noble earl accept the Premiership, it is probably that the Earl of Clarendon will be entrusted with the duties of the Foreign-office. In the case of Lord Russell electing to retain the Foreign-office, the Premiership might be entrusted to Lord Granville or Lord Clarendon; but we think that in all probability Lord Russell will accept the all-important post now vacant, so in that case Mr. Gladstone will succeed to the leadership of the House of Commons.

THE EMBROGLIO.

We copied yesterday a letter from the New York correspondence of the London Times, in which it was declared that Mr. Seward had intimated to the French Emperor that he must send no more troops to Mexico, and which caused considerable excitement in England. The New York Times in one place speaks of the report as 'false,' and in another refers to the utter 'absurdity of such a mischievous rumor.' The New York Times is no doubt right and its trans-Atlantic namesake in the wrong this time. Though much is said about the 'Monroe Doctrine' in America, Mr. Johnson's Government has never shiten any desire to interfere with Maximilian, though it has refused to acknowledge him as Emperor. This may have been because Juarez was still striving to make headway against the new Emperor; but now that the old Republican President is utterly routed, the Government of the United States may see fit to recognize the Empire upon its borders; though that would, no doubt, be a grievious pill to swallow.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

A New York Daily says:—

The disagreement between our Government and that of Great Britain certainly wears a serious aspect. When the correspondence between Minister Adams and Earl Russell was given to the public, the apparent disposition of the latter to compromise by offering Commissions instead of Arbitrators to settle disputed questions, induced the belief that some kind of an understanding would be easily reached. Further developments, however, dissipate that belief. According to the English construction of Earl Russell's position—which is doubtless the one intended to be conveyed—it seems that it is equivalent to a flat and emphatic refusal to do anything in the premises. Instead of growing more pliant and conciliatory, as was generally expected on this side of the Atlantic, the British Government is apparently becoming more inflexible upon this subject. The London Times published by official authority an explanation of Earl Russell's proposition, in which it was stated that the Commission proposed could not act upon the Alabama and other like claims, and could only adjudicate minor issues resulting from blockade-running difficulties, and other matters of no national consequence. The same journal, in its issue of the 18th u't., contains further information upon this subject, from which it is evident that England has substantially refused, firmly and finally, to consider the claims presented by our Minister. The Times says:

"We cannot, of course, tell in what spirit the Government of the United States are disposed to receive the final and deliberate refusal of the British Government to entertain in any shape the claims they put forward. We can only say, on our part, that we are quite sure our Government may depend upon the support of the nation in maintaining the position it has taken up. If the American Government is determined to seek a quarrel with us, as well on this demand as any other. We cannot have one on which our right is clearer and our position more unquestionable. If it is not, we shall have saved ourselves, by the firm stand we are now making, from a great degradation, and vindicated for the benefit of mankind that neutral position so seldom occupied by Great Britain in the wars of the past, and so often, we trust, to be here in the wars of the future."

This looks belligerent. Both President Johnson and Secretary Seward have declared that our demands for pirate damages must be met; and we believe that the people of this country are as firmly resolved to sustain the Government in this demand, as are the English people, according to the Times to sustain that of Great Britain.—Neither side can without humiliation take the back track in this matter; and as the respective positions are diametrically in opposition, it is difficult to see how the subject can be amicably adjusted.

THE FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

The Canadians have caught from England the contagion of fear regarding a Fenian uprising, and the provincial journals are now serving up articles of ominous portent for their blue-nosed readers.—N. Y. Sun.

*** The people in the United States must be very silly or very credulous to believe and publish such arrant bosh as the above. The Canadians fear the Fenians as little as the English do. Why should they? The Irish Roman Catholics in Canada, almost to a man, are among the most loyal subjects the Queen has; and so far from joining any emeute or irruption of this kind, would stand boldly forward in defence of their lands, their property, their laws, religion and liberties.

NAPANEE ASSIZES.

Oct. 28th.

QUEEN VS. JAMES DARLING,—Perjury. Prisoner was charged with having, on the 27th of March last, in the Division Court at Centerville, committed wilful and corrupt perjury. John Wartman, of Colebrook had a note against defendant's brother, W. W Darling, which he sued in the Division Court at Newburgh, which defendant then swore was paid, and that he was present, and saw it paid. The case was adjourned till the next Court at Centerville, and the defendant then testified that he paid the amount of the note to Wartman himself, and that his brother was present when it was paid. Mr. Wartman swore that he had never received the money on the note, nor any part of it. Defendant accounted for the contradictory statement by saying that at the Court in Newburgh he was intoxicated, and called as a witness Thos. Shaw, who said he saw defendant paying money to Wartman, which he understood was on a note. The jury, after being absent about 7 hours, returned into Court with a Verdict of Not Guilty.

Sir Henry Smith and W. H. Wilkison for prosecution, and J. O'Reilly and W. S. Williams for Deft.

QUEEN VS. W. W. DARLING.—Subornation of Perjury.—The Defendant is the party mentioned in the last case, against whom John Wartman held the note, and he was charged with having procured his brother James Darling, to commit perjury, by swearing that said note had been paid, when he well knew that such was not the case. Defendant admitted to Thos A. Shibley, who was the real owner of the note held by Wartman, that the money was not paid, but said that he could get his brother and Thomas Shaw to swear that it was, at any time, and he then wanted to compromise matters with Shibley in reference to the note and some other papers he held against him. Mr Shibley then laid a plot to trap defendant, by getting him to make this admission in the presence of witnesses. For this purpose he sent for Darling on another occasion, saying that he wanted to see him. He arranged that the meeting should take place in a room in the rear of his shop, over which he had previously placed five men, and arranged matters so that they could see and hear all that was going on below. This plan appears to have succeeded, as those who were placed as spies, testified that they had distinctly heard the defendant admit that the money had never been paid, and that his brother James had swore to what was untrue. James O'Reilly addressed the jury in an eloquent and powerful speech of three-quarters of an hour in length, and the fact of the verdict being favorably to the prisoners in both of these cases, may be attributable to the indefatigable exertions of their counsel. The Jury did not return Court till after 11 o'clock, when they brought a verdict of not guilty. Sir Henry Smith and W. H. Wilkison for the prosecution; James O'Reilly and W. S. Williams, for Defendant.

QUEEN VS. JOSIAH JAMES, Murder.—Most of our readers are doubtless well acquainted with the circumstances of this case. Josiah James was charged with having caused the death of one Edward Healey, on the 21st of December last, by inflicting wounds upon his head with a heavy cane. The deceased, it appears, had started from the residence of his sister, in Sheffield, on the day mentioned to go to Kingston, for the purpose of spending the holidays with a brother who resides in the city. He left the hotel of Mr. Wyeott, in Odessa, a few minutes after 9 o'clock that evening, intending as he said, to go to the residence of Mr. Bowen Ainsworth, a few miles off and what occurred to him thereafter the following evidence will show:

R. Wyeott Sworn.—I reside in the village of Odessa; keep an inn; know Edward Healey by name; on the 21st December last he came to my house about 8 o'clock in the evening, and remained till a few minutes after 9; at that time I requested him to retire; he wanted a glass of whiskey, which I gave him; he asked me where Bowen Aylesworth lived, and I told him; he then went away after lighting his pipe. He was perfectly sober, and appeared to be quite well. Heard afterwards, next day, of a body being found in Mr. Allen's field; saw the body in the Court House, and recognized it as that of the man who was in my house the night before. I recognized it by the clothes and features. The night before was stormy.

[The other evidence was much the same as published by us a year ago.]

After an absence of 20 minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

W. H. Wilkison, County Attorney, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Sir Henry Smith and Thos. Kirkpatrick for the prisoner.

THE LONDON BURGLARIES.

THE QUEEN AGAINST JOHN CLAYPOLE.

November 3.

The prisoner Claypole, accused as an accomplice of Henry Schram, in the attempted robbery of Mr. Glackmeyer's house on the 11th October, was placed in the dock for trial. Notwithstanding the fact that the main facts to be adduced were similar to those brought out at the trial of Schram, yet the Court House was again crowded, the anxiety attendant upon the trial being surprising. The social connection of the prisoners, their residence in London from their youth, and their being generally known to all our citizens, caused unusual interest to be taken in their fate and drew large crowds to hear their trial. Mr. Thos. Glegg undertook the defence of the prisoner and managed the case with creditable ability. The difficulty in finding jurors proved even a more serious impediment, than at the previous trial, the whole panel having been gone through without the desired number being secured. Of the number challenged the Crown took five, while the defence almost exhausted their complement of twenty, and yet the number could not be made up. The Crown were then called upon to show their cause of objection and, as an alternative accepted three of the challenged jurors to make up the deficiency.

The case then went to the jury, and the evidence was precisely similar to that in the former trial of Schram. At two o'clock the trial began and at half past seven the jury retired and returned immediately afterwards with a verdict of Guilty.

SENTENCES.

Henry Schram for burglary, to be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary, for the term of 14 years, with hard labor.

John Claypole for burglary, five years in the Penitentiary, with hard labor.

William Kerr for burglary, three years in the Penitentiary, with hard labor.

In passing sentence upon Samuel Dowell, found guilty of murder, his Lordship remarked this was another awful lesson of the evils of intemperance, and one that had induced the prisoner to kill with murderous club a brother whom he should have cared and counselled, instead of taking him away from his wretched wife and family in such a shocking manner. As to the jury's recommendation to mercy, his Lordship remarked that a report of the case with the evidence would be sent to the Executive Council, who were the only persons who could take notice of it. His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to be taken from whence he came, and to be confined until Wednesday the 20th day of December next, and then to be hanged by the neck until dead.

Amos George and Abraham Skiler, for horse stealing, six months in the common jail, with hard labor.

Sarah Mathewson, for larceny, twelve months in the common jail, with hard labor.