FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

A. & L., Montreal; A. McN., Durham; C. J., London, Eng.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Wednesday, Nov. 8.

END OF THE SECOND DAY.

The last case was

McCammon vs. Beaupre.—This is an action brought in the interest of the four children of the late Mr. Thos. McCammon, of this city, to recover the right of way to certain property situated on Brock street. Mr. McCammon during his life time became possessed of a large lot on Brock street, part of the property of the Bamford Estate. Mr. Beaupre purchased the adjoining lot, a much larger one, part of the same estate. Mr. McCammon while living not having any gate entrance in the front of his lot, his house occupying the whole width, was allowed a right of way through defendant's lot whereby he could gain entrance to the rear of his premises. Mr. McCammon died intestate, and his property was divided between his children. The lot mentioned above was equally divided between them, and their guardians bring the present action on account of the right of way granted to the late Mr. McCammon having been blocked up. The gate at the rear of the property leads into Mr. Beaupre's large yard and it was through this that the wood, &c., for Mr. McCammon was passed. Since January last the defendant has permitted a pile of wood to completely block the right of way, so that the back yard of the plaintiff's is not of the least use, as there is no entrance to it except through the house.—The plaintiff's filed the deeds to the property of the plaintiff's, in which it was stipulated that Mr. McCammon or his heirs and successors should have perpetual right of way through Mr. Beaupre's lot.—The defence admitted these deeds. The plaintiff's proved the obstructions by witnesses. Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., for plaintiffs; Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., for the defence. Verdict for plaintiffs and $40 damages; defendant to remove the obstruction to the right of way.

Pillar vs. Burley.—The jury in this case returned a verdict for defendant at six o'clock, or just before the Court adjourned. The case was fully reported yesterday. Mr. B. M. Britton for plaintiff; Mr. J. O'Reilly Q.C., for defendant.

THIRD DAY.

The Court opened this morning at half-past nine, before His Lordship, J. W. Gwynne, Esq., Q.C., presiding.

The first case was the Special Jury Case of

Stevenson et al. vs. Calvin et al.—This case occupied the Court the whole of the day, and is one of considerable interest. The action was brought for the recovery of damages from the defendants, Messrs. Calvin & Breck, for the sinking of the schooner Rapid in our harbor last fall. Eminent counsels were engaged on both sides. The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., and Mr. Burton were the counsels for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, Q.C., and Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., acted for the defendants.—A great number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and a special jury were called to try the cause. The Hon. J. H. Cameron addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. O'Reilly on behalf of the defendants.—About half an hour was consumed by the Judge in charging the jury, who retired shortly after five o'clock.—The facts of this case previously reported are:—The schooner Rapid was owned by the plaintiffs, Mr. Stevenson and Captain Harbottle, and on the 5th of September, 1864, was anchored in the harbor, having on board a full cargo of block stone consigned to Prescott. The tug William, owned by the defendants, was engaged to tow the Rapid to Prescott, and on the same day took her in tow from where she was anchored (about 100 yards off J. H. Henderson & Co.'s wharf), for the purpose of carrying out their agreement. The wind was blowing fresh at this time from the north east. After the schooner lifted her anchor the steamer made a circuitous passage along the wharves, and the wind swung the vessel around so as to strike a barge which was lying near Henderson's wharf. She again swung around and struck a sunken pier in front of the ship yard, bilging her below the water mark and causing her to sink in less than fifteen minutes. The raising of the schooner was commenced a few days after this accident, and she was not handed over to her owners in a fit sailing condition till the season of navigation had almost closed. She was thus not of the least benefit for the better part of the season. The plaintiffs claimed that the accident to the schooner was owing to negligence on the part of the officers of the William, and that if they had reversed the engine at the proper time, the vessel could have been towed off safely without meeting any accident. The defendants proved that the engine was stopped when the vessel commenced to swing around, and was not worked till after the accident occurred. By reversing the engine at the time it stopped, they contended that the accident would have been avoided. The defence contended that they were not liable for damages, as the sinking of the Rapid was clearly accidental and the prevention of it was out of their control. The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q.C., Sir H. Smith, Q.C., and Mr. B. M. Britton for plaintiffs; Mr. Kirkpatrick, Q.C., and Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., for defendants. The jury retired at five o'clock, and returned to Court at eight o'clock with a verdict of $585 62 for the plaintiffs. The amount of damages was set down at over $6,000.

The Grand Jury brought in the following bills:—The Queen vs. Catharine Barrett, larceny, true bill; the Queen vs. Catharine Barrett, larceny, no bill; the Queen vs. R. I. Jordan, shooting with intent, true bill. Jane Kernahan pleaded not guilty to three distinct charges of larceny. Catharine Barrett pleaded not guilty to a charge of larceny; Catharine Mulholland also pleaded not guilty to a charge of larceny; Wm. Vanorder pleaded not guilty to a charge of forgery.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock till half-past nine yesterday morning.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday, Nov. 10.

The Court opened this morning at half-past nine o'clock, His Honor J. W. Gwynne, Esq., presiding. The first case was

McDonald vs. Walker et al.—This was an action on a promissory note for $500, made by John and Alexander Walker of Mornington, C.W., in favor of John Wells of Stratford, C.W. The note was made in the beginning of 1864 and got into the hands of the plaintiff, who belongs in Mill Point. The note subsequently got destroyed, and another for the same amount was made out with both parties' consent. The note was identically the same as the former one, with the exception that the date was changed to 1865. The defendants refused to pay the note on account of this change, and contended that it was null and void. Mr. B. M. Britton for the plaintiff; Mr. Robert McFarlane, of Stratford, for the defendants. Verdict for the plaintiff $523 10.

The Grand Jury brought in the following bill:—The Queen vs. Thomas Ferrier, larceny, true bill; the Queen vs. Thomas Trainor and Michael Mullen, assault, true bills.

The Queen vs. Jane Kernahan—Larceny.—The prisoner was charged with stealing a shawl from the house of Mary E. Sellars of Brock street on the 20th October last. This same prisoner has had three true bills returned against her at the present Court, from which it would appear that she has made a regular crusade against dwelling houses in the city, carrying off shawls, quilts, &c., as spoils of the victor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty after a short absence. Mr. R. M. Wilkison acted for the Crown. Mr. John McIntyre defended the prisoner in a very able manner. This is almost his first case, but he conducted it in a manner which would have done credit to a much older lawyer. The case was a very clear one, but he did the best he could for his client.

The Queen vs. Catharine Barrett—Larceny.—The prisoner was charged with a larceny committed at Kingston Mills on the 19th of July last. The prosecutor is a Mrs. Redmond, who missed a lot of wearing apparel from a line in her yard on the day in question. No clue could be found to the missing articles till the prisoner, who had left for Buffalo when the larceny was committed, had returned. Application was made to the constables who were fetching her to gaol on this charge, and who was finally nabbed by McLoughlin, the "live gorilla" of the Police Force. A little boy swore on behalf of the prisoner to seeing another woman, one of a doubtful character, come to Mrs. Barrett's with the clothes and hide them. This woman occupied half of the house. Mr. Wilkison for the Crown; Mr. McIntyre also defended this prisoner, making a very good defence for his client.

The Court adjourned till half-past nine o'clock this morning.

John Gwynne, Esq., Q.C.—We hear from all sides great praise bestowed upon this gentleman for the admirable manner in which he discharges the duties of a Judge. It is of great importance that the Bench of Upper Canada should maintain the confidence of the public, and the only true way to preserve that confidence is by the elevation of gentlemen of the character and high legal attainments of Mr. Gwynne to seats on the Bench. We have no doubt that in the event of a vacancy, the Government will exercise a judicious choice in selecting Mr. Gwynne.

END OF FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Queen vs. Catharine Barrett—Larceny.—The jury in this case, previously reported, returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was then discharged. She is greatly indebted to Mr. J. McIntyre, her counsel, for her liberty, his defence being an excellent one.

The Queen vs Catharine Mulholland—Larceny.—The prisoner was charged with stealing a quantity of sheets and wearing and wearing apparel from the house of Mrs. Griffin on Brock street. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. R. M. Wilkison, County Attorney, for the Crown; Mr. B. M. Britton for the prisoner.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, Nov. 11.

The Court opened this morning at half-past nine o'clock, His Lordship, G. W. Gwynne, Esq., Q.C., presiding. The first case called was

Denning vs. Lawrie.—Action for trespass. The plaintiff owns the east half of lot No. 26 in the 4th concession of the township of Kennebec, and last winter the defendant, who is a timber dealer, cut some 200 trees of very fine timber from this farm, for the value of which the plaintiff sues him. The defendant owns an adjoining lot, and pleads that the cutting of the timber on the farm of the plaintiff was merely a mistake, for that section of the township had not yet been surveyed and he (the defendant) did not know the exact locality of his own lot. There is no line yet run between the fourth and fifth concessions, and therefore it was very difficult to find the proper lay of the lot. The plaintiff had his farm surveyed last winter, while the plaintiff's men were chopping on it, and it was by the line that was between the fifth and sixth concessions that the surveyor made his calculations. The plaintiff proved his right to the property by a Crown title. The defendant pleaded that his men were quite ignorant of the fact that were chopping on plaintiff's lot, for none of the lots in the concession were laid out till the present spring. Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., and Mr. Laziers, of Belleville, for the plaintiff; Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., and Mr. W. H. Wilkison for the defendant. This case was afterwards non-suited with the consent of the plaintiff's counsel.

McCammon vs. Beaupre.—In this case tried on Wednesday, altho' the verdict passed for the plaintiff, yet it has to be argued before the Judges at Toronto, and be decided on a point of law.

The Court adjourned at one o'clock till Monday morning.

SIXTH DAY.

Monday, Nov. 13.

The Court opened this morning at ten o'clock, His Lordship G. W. Gwynne, Esq., Q.C., presiding.

Deacon et al. vs. Breden.—This was the first case called. It is an action brought by Mr. Robert Deacon and Dr. Robison against Mr. William Breden of this city, the former being executors of the estate of the late Rev. W. M. Herchmer, to recover damages for the waste and trespass on a lot of 197 acres, partly wooded, (No. 21 in the 2nd concession of the township of Kingston). The lot in question was leased to the defendant in 1853 by the deceased Mr. Herchmer, the lease being made out for five years, the farm to be only used for legitimate farming purposes. In 1858 the farm was again let for five years. During the latter occupation, or during the winters of 1859, '60 and '61, the defendant's men cut some 500 cords of wood, which the plaintiffs contend was for purposes of sale; and also that although so much timber was cut, it was only the best timber, the real worth of the lot that was taken, and the farm was still left no more advanced towards clearance than when first leased to defendant. The plaintiffs therefore in the interest of the heirs of the late Mr. Herchmer, bring the action to recover the value of this timber. The defendant is also sued for using a house on the farm for the purposes of storing grain, and allowing it to go to wreck for want of repairs. The defendant contends that the house was untenantable, as it bore the name of being haunted, and that no wood was cut but for Mr. Breden's own use, or what Mr. Herchmer, who was very charitable, ordered to be given to poor persons living near by. Mr. B. M. Britton and Mr. J. Parke for the plaintiffs; Sir Henry Smith, Q.C., and Mr. James O'Reilly, Q.C., for defendant. Verdict for

The jury retired at half-past four o'clock, and had not come into Court when our reporter left.

The Grand Jury brought in true bills for the following cases:—The Queen vs. Patrick Fogarty, assault with intent; the Queen vs. Wm. Vanorder, Forgery.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock.

New Post Offices.—The following new Post Offices were established 2nd Oct., 1865:—Bolingbroke, in the Township of S. Sherbroke, Electoral County of Lanark, S. R; Bonnechère Point, in the Township of Horton, Electoral County of Renfrew; Cawdor, in the Township of Kaladar, Electoral County of Addington; Dutking (re-opened), in the Township of Marysboro', Electoral County of Wellington, N. R.; Nevis, in the Township of Oro, Electoral County of Simcoe, N. R.; New Edinburgh, in the Township of Gloucester, Electoral County of Russel; Ste. Angèle, in the Township of Monmoir, Electoral County of Rouville; Versailles, in the Township of St. Grégoire, Electoral County of Iberville. The following Post Offices have been closed:—Edgeworth, County Essex; Petersill, County Victoria; Strathglass, County Stormont.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

VOL. XXXIV. KINGSTON, CANADA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1865. NOS. 267 & 46.

ALDERMANIC MAGISTRATES.

A peculiar feature about the release of S. Halliday, of the Maitland distillery, upon bail, is the fact that the bail was taken by Messrs. Vance & Canavan, aldermen of this city. Why those two men should have thought proper to interfere in the case, when the assault charged upon Halliday was committed more than 200 miles away, and far enough beyond the magisterial jurisdiction of Toronto aldermen, we are unable to say.—But we are sure that if an argument were needed for the abolition of the magisterial powers which aldermen now enjoy, Messrs. Vance & Canavan have furnished a very good one, though it is only one of scores of illustrations of the evils of the present system which our city laws afford. For years it has been the practice of certain aldermen to interfere in this way, and release friends who happened to fall into the hands of the police. But cases like this one have been rare, for the reason that opportunities have been few. Besides the indelicacy of their interference in a case which arose in a distant country, there is another circumstance which renders the conduct of Messrs. Vance & Canavan liable to censure. They are lawyers engaged in the practice of their profession, and for aught the public could know, might have been the retained counsel of Mr. Halliday. It is not proper that the law should render it possible for the same man to occupy two such inconsistent positions as those would be. The true remedy is to deprive Aldermen of their magisterial authority altogether. In place of aiding in the administration of justice, the present system is found seriously to interfere with it; and there can be no excuse for retaining the law as it is. It might be well, too, to guard a little more carefully the power of taking bail in such grave offences as that upon which Halliday was arrested. It is too bad where such serious crimes are charged that bail should be so easily obtained It might only be accepted by a judge, after an examination of the evidence upon which the arrest is made.—Globe.

*** With due difference the Globe is wrong. No misdemeanant should be kept in custody one minute longer than he can get bail.—The only question here is, did these Aldermen take substantial bail; if they did, they did right. The Police Magistrate was wrong not the Aldermen; they simply did what he ought to have done.

Mr. Gowan and the Orangemen of Canada East.—The Gazette of this morning publishes, by request, the following, repudiating, as will be seen, Mr. Gowan's late letter in a Toronto paper:—

At a meeting of the Council of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association of Canada East, held in Montreal this 7th day of Nov. inst., the Right Worshipful the Grand Master in the chair, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*,—That we, the Grand Council of the Loyal Orange Association of Canada East, have seen with profound regret, that a member of the order has appealed to the brethren, through a letter published in a Toronto paper, announcing that he has information that this country is threatened with an attack by the Fenian organization, and calling upon them to arm themselves to repel it.

"That such an appeal is alike uncalled for and mischievous, seeing that the loyalty of the great body of the people of Canada, of all classes and creeds, is so well assured, that the utmost harmony and good feeling have for many years existed between the members of the Orange institution and their Irish Catholic fellow-subjects in Canada east; and that to call in question this loyalty, and imperil the *entente cordiale*, can only serve the purpose of provoking jealousies and dissensions, when the object of all truly loyal subjects should be to prevent all dissensions and differences, and to unite all classes in bonds of Christain charity, and common obedience to the laws of the country.

"That it is the duty of the Government of the country to provide for its defence alike against intestine and foreign foes, and Orangemen will best show their appreciation of the present crisis by aiding the efforts of the Government, not in setting up a separate military organization of a class, which, being illegal, cannot have the authority of the Government in its favor, and must therefore, to a greater or less extent, weaken its power to discharge its proper functions.

"That therefore, we, the Grand Master and Council for Canada East now assembled, repudiate and denounce the action of O. R. Gowan, alike as an uncalled for and mischievous usurpation of the functions appertaining to the constituted authorities of the Order, and a most unwise and illegal interference with the duties of Her Majesty's Canadian Government.

Geo. Smith, Grand Master.
Geo. B. Pearson, Grand Secretary.

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be sent to all the lodges in Canada East.

The St. Patrick Society of this city held a meeting on Monday evening respecting the manifesto lately issued by Ogle R. Gowan ex-Grand master of the Orangemen. The society instructed their president to direct the attention of government to the calling by Mr. Gowan upon the Orangemen to arm, and to an alleged rumor that the government sanctioned such arming. The society expressed the opinion that if the aforementioned arming of the Orange body were allowed to proceed, it would lead to rupture of the friendly feeling no existing between the people of all denominations, besides its being an insult to the Irish Catholics of this province. The society ask information from government; and have adjourned their meeting till next monday. We think the resolutions published in another part of of our paper, and signed by the Grand Master and Secretary of the Orange Society in this city, repudiating and condemning the conduct of Mr. Gowan, will to some extent set at rest the minds of our friends of the St. Patrick's Society with regard to the arming of the Orange or any other Society at the present moment.—Montreal Transcript.

Personal.—Hon. Geo Brown started from Montreal last night, for the Maritime Provinces, to confer with the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on certain commercial arrangements suggested by the Confederation Council of Trade inaugurated at Quebec in September last, at the request of the Imperial Government.—Globe.

LATE FROM MONTREAL.

MR. GOWAN SNUBBED AGAIN.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

Montreal, Nov. 8.

Another counter blast to Mr. Ogle R. Gowan's appeal. The council of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association of Canada East met last night—George Smith, Grand Master in the chair. A resolution was passed unanimously repudiating and denouncing the action of Mr. Gowan, as an uncalled for and mischievous usurpation of the functions appertaining to the constituted authorities of the Order, and a most unwise and illegal interference with the duties of the Government. A Copy of the resolution was sent to all the lodges in Canada East.

The Executive Council sat three hours yesterday, and resumed to day. The questions discussed, are said to be the Reciprocity Treaty, Fenianism, the appointment of a collector for this port, and Judge Coursol's reappointment. All the ministers were present.

Montreal, Nov. 10.

The Executive Council resolved to place the Militia and Volunteer Forces of the Province at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, in order to be called into active service if necessary.

The 4th battalion of the 60th goes to Canada West next week.

An answer given by the Government to the St. Patrick's Society, as to Mr. Gowan's letter, will be made known at the meeting on Monday.

Barreau's sentence is not to be commuted.

Nearly all the Ministers will be at Mr. McGee's dinner on Wednesday.

Mr. Damien, brother of Mr. G. E. Cartier, is dead; aged 52.

Mr. Gauthier the French Consul was entertained at dinner by M. Jules Fournier. Some of the Ministers and several leading citizens were present.

The arrival of produce here is not half what it was last year. Little over two million bushels of wheat arrived this year. So far none has been exported this week.

In the storm on Monday the steamer Dixie, that runs from here to Point Fortuna, ran aground near St Anne's. The passengers, at great risk were landed in small boats, and the cargo has been taken out.

The Supreme Court has decided, that the wife of an insolvent could not be examined as to his affairs. The clause permitting it was struck out in committee. The ordinary statute holds that the wife cannot be a witness for her husband.—Globe.

Washington, Nov. 8.

The joint commissioners, for the settlement of claims between the United States and the Government of Columbia, met yesterday.—Gen. Dally, Commissioner for Columbia; Col. Biddle, United States; Dr. C. W. Davis, Secretary; J. W. Carlisle, Counsel; Col. Amby, S. S. Cox, of New York, representing the majority of the claims. Over two hundred cases, involving millions of dollars, are before the committee. The larger cases are the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Steamship Company.

Ex-rebel John Rehols, of Virginia, is in this city making arrangements for a National bank in Stanton, Virginia and says that the only salvation for the South is to stand by the national administration without regard to the past.

New York, Nov. 11.

A Washington special says that the President is being vigorously pressed to have Jeff. Davis tried under the indictment pending since last June in the Supreme Judicial Court of this District.

Washington, Nov. 11.

The body of Capt. Wirz was buried this morning near the remains of the conspirators.

New York, Nov. 11.—Gen Howard is at Vicksburg.

The Mobile Advertiser learns by letter that the convention of that state pronounced an overwhelming vote against state repudiation.

Ex-Gov. Pearce, of Texas, an intimate friend of Gov. Hamilton, says Hamilton will hardly call the convention before the middle of January.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1865.

LETTERS & TELEGRAMS.

T. D., Portsmouth, with rem.; J. A. McD., Montreal; E. C. & Co., New York; A. & L., Montreal.

INTERMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The interior of the Abbey has undergone great alteration. The Poet's Corner and the south transept have been boarded over for the Press and Members of the House of Commons, and the Statuary encased in timber to preserve it from accident. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales and suite to attend the funeral. The procession to start from Cambridge House precisely at noon, to arrive at the Abbey punctually at one o'clock. The route to be through Piccadilly to St James Street, down to Pall Mall and Parliament Street,—the Corporations and other bodies to head the procession,—namely, the Corporation of London, the Trinity House Corporation, a body of the Romsey Volunteers, the Corporations of Romsey, Tiverton, Southampton, Liverpool, Oxford, Birmingham, Hastings, Macclesfield, Dunstable; a deputation of Dover Harbour Board, and the Metropolitan Board of Works. The pall-bearers, ten Cabinet Ministers,—namely, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Russell, the Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyle, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl de Grey, and the Duke of Somerset.

The company to follow in the following order: in the first carriage, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, Rev. Henry Sullivan, Right Hon Lawrence Sullivan, Admiral Sir W. Bowles, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. In the second, Mr. Henry Hippisley, Rev. G. Baker, Mr. Lawrence Hippisley, and Mr. William Hippisley. In the third, the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Earl Cowper, Hon. Henry Cowper, and the Hon. Evelyn Ashley. In the forth, Lord Ashley, the Hon. Lionel Ashley, and Lord Jocelyn. In the fifth, the Hon. F. Jocelyn, Lord Sudely, Sir Geo. Bowles, Sir Geo Shee, and Mr. Charles Barrington. In the sixth, the Duke of Cambridge, Viscount Bury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the seventh, the Speaker, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Russel, and Lord Granville. In the eight, the Duke of Argyle, the Right Hon. W E. Gladstone, Sir Geo. Grey, and Sir Chas. Wood. In the ninth, the Earl de Grey, the Duke of Somerset, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. In the tenth, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, and the Hon. Henry Brand, M. P. Among the carriages to follow, are those of the Viscountess Palmerston, Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Inverness, those of the French and other Foreign Ambassadors and Charged' Affaires, the Duchess of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellors, the Countess of Jersey, Baron Rothschild, &c. &c. &c., and nearly 300 others are expected. Lord Palmerston, by his marriage in 1839, with the Viscountess, then Countess Cowper, sister of Lord Melbourne, became allied with many noble and influential families; amongst others; those of the Earls of Shaftesbury, Roden, Cowper, Lucan, and Bessborough; and with the leading families of the Wombwells and the Millbanks.

Lord Palmerston was buried in state at Westminster Abbey on the 7th. The Queen and Cabinet were present, and Parliament and the diplomatic body were largely represented. Immense crowds thronged the streets through which the funeral procession passed. Business was partially suspended in most parts of the country. The proceedings passed off satisfactorily.

JACKSON HAINES, THE SKATER.

Those who take pleasure in the healthy diversion of skating will not fail to remember the coming here of Mr. Haines, and his celebrated performances on the glistening ice.—The fame of the champion skater was not confined to the American continent, and the story of his wonderful performances having reached the old world pressing offers were made to induce him to cross the Atlantic, and display his ability in the chief cities of Europe. For the past eighteen months Mr. Haines has been astonishing delighted crowds at the Crystal Palace, London, at several of the chief towns in England, and has also paid a visit to that land of ice and snow—Russia. We recently saw Mr. Haines, and learned from him some particulars of his arrangements for the winter, which may be interesting to the skating community here. He leaves London on Nov. 10th for Moscow direct, and will open on the ice about the 15th; remain in Moscow about three weeks; thence to Warsaw, and afterwards to Konigsburg, in Prussia, and so on to Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden and thence to Paris. After a few weeks stay in the French metropolis, he will proceed to Copenhagen and Stockholm, and then back to Russia to finish the winter. On the conclusion of the winter season Mr. Haines will perform on parlour skates at the principal theatres of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and afterwards at the great fair at Neima Grovna. He next intends to pay Spain a visit, and afterwards return to Paris during the fall of 1866, when he will again revisit the United States and Canada. Mr. Haines has been very successful in a pecuniary point of view, and has been well received wherever he has exhibited.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

It seems to be generally thought absolutely necessary to increase the strength of the Government in the Lower House.—Presuming, as seems certain, that Lord Russell will be Premier and Lord Clarendon Foreign Secretary, and that the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster will be conferred upon a commoner, there will be eight members of the Cabinet in the Upper House and seven in the Lower.—This arrangement, even as regards numbers, is entirely out of the proportion that usually exists between the two Chambers. But when we enquire into the posts respectively held by members of the Upper and Lower Houses, the disproportion is seen to be infinitely greater. The Premier, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Minister of War, and the Foreign Secretary will all be peers, and their important functions discharged in the Lower House by such second-rate men as Lord Clarence Paget, the Marquis of Harrington and Mr. Layard. In fact, of the whole seven commoners who are members of the Cabinet there is but one of first-rate ability or influence; and of those who are not Cabinet councillors, Sir Roundell Palmer is the only speaker competent to do battle with such men as Mr. D'Israeli, Sir Hugh Cairns, Lord Stanley, General Peel, Mr. Whiteside, Sir E. B. Lytton and Viscount Cranbourne. The Conservatives have deprived the Government of two of its ablest debaters, Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Lowe, and it will be difficult to supply their places. Nevertheless to find new men is necessary for the existence of the Cabinet, even though it should involve a reconstruction of the Cabinet. If the intimation given by the Morning Post is correct Earl Russell is disposed to make considerable sacrifices to that end, and an offer has been made to Lord Stanley to join the Administration which that nobleman could scarcely, however, have been expected to accept. The probable appointment of Earl Granville to the embassy at Paris will make room for another new man. But the difficulty still remains, who is to fill it?

THE NORTH WEST.

The Nor' Wester of October 2nd has been received. It contains little news of importance. Indications of oil have been observed on the Athabasca and other streams, and it was regarded as not improbable that petroleum would be found in considerable quantities. The Nor' Wester says that gold has also been found in paying quantities on the Athabasca, miners making from five to twelve dollars per day. The Saskatchewan gold mines are reported to yield about the same amount, all those who emigrated there last fall are doing well. Archdeacon Cochrane died at Portage la Prairie on the 1st of October, after a laborious ministerial service of forty years.

ROBBERY AT NEWCASTLE.

Newcastle, Nov. 8.

Last night the store of Mr. Wm. Forbes was broken into. The party entered through the back window which they smashed in. They took a quantity of goods and some money.

The Army.—The following changes and appointments in regiments serving in Canada are announced in the London Gazette of the 20th ult:—

16th Foot.—Lieut. John Lloyd Price to be Adjt, vice Lieut. A. E. Stabb, deceased. 30th Foot.—Charles John Eden, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Alex. James Boyle, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Robert Francis Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Eden, transferred to the 42nd foot. 100th Foot—Lieut. Bethel Martin Dawes to be Adjt., vice Lieut. L. A. Casault, who resigns that appointment. Rifle Brigade.—Quartermaster-Sergt. William James Stanley to be Quartermaster, vice F. Piper, transferred a Depot Battalion. Royal Canadian Rifle Regt.—Lieut. Frederick John Atkinson Dunn to be Capt., by purchase, vice John Clarke, who retires; Ensign Copel Henry Miers to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Dunn; John Arthur Gurney, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Miers.

Mr. S. S. Halliday.—Yesterday a telegraph was received by our authorities, intimating that Mr. Halliday was arrested at Maitland, whither he had repaired immediately after his liberation from custody here, and wishing to know whether he had been let go on bail or not. Of course the desired information was at once given, and we presume Halliday was once more released.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1865.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

F. T., Quebec; R. M., Packenham; G. S., London, Eng.; S. R. N., Boston.

The promptness displayed by the Orangemen of Canada East, in denouncing Mr. O. R. Gowan and his inflammatory Letter, cannot be praised too highly. They have won for themselves the approbation of all classes, even of those who might from prejudice, be disposed to disapprove of Orange Organizations. They find that the love of order and good government overmasters every party feeling.

The Grand Master for Central Canada, (John Flanigan, Esq.,) lives in Kingston, and we have reason to believe that the Grand Lodge will be forthwith summoned to take action on this Letter.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

We have certain information that the 60th Regiment Rifles will move to London from Montreal in the early part of this week. And the 25th Borderers have the route to Prescott and Brockville. These two fine regiments are to be replaced immediately by other two regiments from Home. And another Battery of the Royal Artillery is ordered to Kingston from Quebec.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.

ORANGE GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master of the Orangemen, has improved the occasion of the Fenian movement for the purpose of augmenting the numbers of the Orange Association and extending its influence, no doubt following the example of the Archbishop of Dublin, who derived from the Fenians an argument in defence of the Irish Establishment and of the Pope's Legate, who turned the conspiracy to account for the purpose of proving that his Church always loyally supports 'the powers that be.'

In an address to the Orangemen of Ireland the Earl says:—

"My Brethren,—A few words of counsel and warning to my brethren at the present time seem imperatively required. The revelations of the last few weeks have furnished startling proof of the fundamental importance of our principles and the value of our organization. A monstrous conspiracy, pervading the entire country, and having for its object the massacre of the Protestant and loyal inhabitants of Ireland, has been brought to light. The Orangemen of Ireland have been long convinced that the elements of such a conspiracy existed in their midst; and our loyal defensive association, originated in a in a time of rebellion, has continued in existence from a deep-rooted conviction (which various occasions have justified) that such a plot was possible and probable when opportunity offered. Many localities will be indebted for their protection and their feeling of security chiefly to the existence of the Orange institution. The perfection of our organization gives us the means of rendering service of incalculable importance to our country at this time; use those means advisedly, extend our organization and observe in all respects a rigorous compliance with the laws; exercise the utmost vigilance in suspected localities. You have ample means of detection. Let it be felt that your conduct at this critical time is such as to manifest and justify the necessity of our Institution. Show yourselves sober, wise, resolute, watchful and augment your numbers. You may expect that many who have misunderstood and disregarded us will now be disposed to co-operate and unite with us. An Association such as ours composed of men of unquestionable energy and fidelity to all that Christian men should hold sacred and dear, spread far and wide through the land, can scarcely be contemplated with any feelings but those of thankfulness for its existence by the great mass of Protestants in the Empire. The surest defence under God for our country, not only at the present crisis, but in time of similar dangers in future will be found in the universal extension of and adherence to those principles handed down to us from our forefathers, and which the Orange Institution has ever maintained. We believe that God is on our side, and therefore we need not fear."

ALDERMANIC MAGISTRATES—BAIL OF S. S. HALLIDAY.

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

Sir,—Your liberty in dealing with the names of individuals should, in the true spirit of journalism, guarantee to the same columns space through which the parties named might reach the public in jurisdiction.

If allowed, permit me then to state, in reply to your article of this morning on the above subject, that I am not in the habit of taking bail in cases where I am ignorant of the facts, or in which proceedings have been initiated by another magistrate.

This offence may have been committed, as you say, 200 miles beyond my jurisdiction; but no warrant was issued until issued by me, and, as I understood, had been refused by several magistrates, from insufficiency of information. I thought it sufficient, and granted the warrant.

The law does not intead punishment until after proof of guilt, and the object of arrest is to secure the appearance of the offender to answer to the charge. If such bail as will secure that object is procured, the law which is not vindictive, is satisfied, and a magistrate's duty is performed.

In the present case, Messrs. Crawford and Crombie, who are solicitors for Mr. Halliday, (and not Vance and Canavan,) brought to my office two as substantial bail as Toronto could produce, Mr. Captain Taylor and George A. Arthurs, whom I, with the other magistrate, bound in the sum of $1,200 each, with Halliday himself in $1,200, for his appearance, and released him from custody until evidence could be procured against him; there being at that time nothing but the simple hearsay of a constable through a private letter.

It may be a subject of regret that our Government have never thought fit to word the Constitution to your wishes, and withdraw magisterial power from Aldermen, but until the country bends to that, and whilst the people honor me with Aldermanic position, you will pardon me that I incline to exercise the functions of that office through the light of my own judgment, rather than submit myself to be (as may have been desired in this case) the tool of any party or clique.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

JAS. J. VANCE.

Toronto, Nov. 10th, 1865.

A TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN PLUCK.

The American Civil War undoubtedly produced men whose fame will last long as song or story. The deeds of the Southern Chivalry with long live in the memory of this and future generations. The invincible Stonewall, the intrepid 'Stuart,' and the idolised 'Lee,' men of giant mind in Military science and tactics, are inseparably associated with the highest order of military achievements. The brilliant flank movements of old Stonewall, the dashing cavalry raids of Stuart, and the stubborn four year's defence of the Confederate Capital by Lee are among the greatest military wonders recorded in history. The two former heroes fought and fell when their country's cause was on the tide of victory; the latter was spared to the bitter end to witness the blasting of all his hopes and the destruction of the fabric he had laboured to erect. Stonewall and Stuart were great in victory and death; they are now treasured with loving tenderness in the memory of friends. Lee was grand in victory and success; he is now grander and nobler in the time of adversity. No noble spectacle is presented to the gaze of the world than R. E. Lee, late Commander-in-chief of the Confederate hosts, quietly and modestly accepting the Presidency of a College in his native State. Longstreet, Beauregard, Hood, and other Confederate Generals are nobly following the example of their renowned chief. One is accepting the Presidency of an Express Company—another is connected with a Railroad—and another is turning his attention to the practice of Law. And thus all quietly and modestly seek that success in the different avocations which which necessity has called them to, denied them in them in the ways of war.—Ottawa Citizen.

A Sixth Sense.—Dr. Bennett startled the physiological subsection at Birmingham on Tuesday morning by declaring, that the tendency amongst physiologists at present was towards assigning to mankind six senses, instead of the five they are generally supposed to have. If, said the Doctor, two tubes gilded over to look alike, and made of the same temperature—the one lead, the other wood—be laid before a man, none of his five senses will tell him which is wood, which is lead. He must feel their weight; and it seems as if physiologists would have eventually to agree to call this, the sense of weight, the sixth sense.

*** Nearly a century ago, Sir Wm. Jones, the Indian Poet, said the same thing in a most delightful poem, still read and admired.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston was a member of the aristocracy, but the roll of fame is open for the inscription of names of the sons of the poor, and the proudest aristocracy in the world gladly recognizes the right of every Englishman to the admiration of the most worthy. Canning, the son of an actress and the father of a Peer; Macaulay, the son of an English merchant; and Stephenson, the son of a pitman, slumber amid the ashes of the illustrious dead of England. Poets, judges, and warriors lie there, as if we had marked the spot where all that was precious in the mortality of England should be collected in one spot, and be treasured up for the loftiest instruction to "the last syllable of recorded time." It is well that it should be so; for in our day there is too much temptation to leave the highest standard of life, and descend to the material objects which are so much the concern of our age. Let us pay due honor to our merchant princes, to our great manufacturers, for they multiply the means of existence; to our great inventors, who bring new truths to the surface; and to men who give birth to new ideas both in literature and arts, for they do much to embellish English life. Yet let us not forget what is due to the man, inspired by a noble ambition, who led in the political service of their country, and seek by the removal of unjust laws or the inauguration of more humane policy, to enlarge the bounds of our existence and diminish the burdens of this life. Such a man was Lord Palmerston. He was only a poor man, for his income was excluded by thousands of private gentlemen, and his rent roll for the greater part of his life would only have qualified him for the commission of the peace. He had a high ideal existence, which his vivacity and sprightliness enabled him to pursue in spite of splendid poverty, the opposition of foes, the cold neglect of rival, and sometimes the desertion of friends. True to himself, consistent to the last, he was called upon to take the direction of affairs at a time when the souls of ordinary statesmen quailed before the magnitude of the task, and he brought his country out of difficulty, and conducted her to prosperity and peace. This was the man who acquired the right to have his body laid in Westminster Abbey, and if he has left us some imperishable recollections, and added some glor