



Daily British Whig  
Under the Union Flag.  
SATURDAY EVENING JUNE 20, 1863.

**AN ANSWER WAITING.**

Some days ago the Ottawa Citizen, in the course of an article in reply to statements by the *Star*, charged that, in this Province, the Kingston Wine, the Blaikie glass, the London Assurance, the Hamilton Trust and the St. Charles people have been ruled supporters of Lord Dufferin. We challenged the truth of that assertion, and said that names were fewing forthcoming—extracts from the editorials and the dates of their publication—the names would be under the imputation of having grossly misrepresented the *Whig*. In a leading article subsequently the Citizen attempted to justify its course. It gave quotations from several papers, which may or may not be true, but not one from the journals which were named as the great offenders. For the facts concerning the *Whig*, we are referred to this non-controversial article, and we have perused it carefully and fail to find that we have been even mentioned, however humbly. Is it possible that our contemporary has been making charges without evidence upon which to found them? It looks very much as if this is the case, and the lying is the more inexcusable inasmuch as we have had no difficulty with the Government organ at the Capital and have not forced it into an extremity. Yesterday we showed the absurdity of the Citizen in holding the Liberals of Ontario responsible for the sentiments of the St. Catharines (Tory) *Post*; its position has not been improved by the now quite evident fact that it has needlessly shamed itself by publishing Reform papers. On the same subject the Ottawa *Post* has been forced to remark: "We have convicted the Citizen of forgery and falsehood. It is utterly unable to give its authority for its pretended extracts from the Liberal press. It cannot say when those extracts appeared. To get out of the scrape it has prevaricated to the effect that a young man who entered the store was detained until he either ordered a suit or paid a deposit."

**PITHY PARAGRAPHS.**

**A Bank Dividend.**

The Directors of the Bank of British North America recommend an interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June of \$60 per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of tax, and payable on July 1st.

**An Inquiry Answered.**

In the British House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. O'Connell, member for Donegal West, said the Government had taken steps to ascertain the opinion of the Canadian people before authorizing the Marquis of Lorne to proceed as Governor general of the Dominion. We challenged the truth of that assertion, and said that names were fewing forthcoming—extracts from the editorials and the dates of their publication—the names would be under the imputation of having grossly misrepresented the *Whig*. In a leading article subsequently the Citizen attempted to justify its course. It gave quotations from several papers, which may or may not be true, but not one from the journals which were named as the great offenders. For the facts concerning the *Whig*, we are referred to this non-controversial article, and we have perused it carefully and fail to find that we have been even mentioned, however humbly. Is it possible that our contemporary has been making charges without evidence upon which to found them? It looks very much as if this is the case, and the lying is the more inexcusable inasmuch as we have had no difficulty with the Government organ at the Capital and have not forced it into an extremity. Yesterday we showed the absurdity of the Citizen in holding the Liberals of Ontario responsible for the sentiments of the St. Catharines (Tory) *Post*; its position has not been improved by the now quite evident fact that it has needlessly shamed itself by publishing Reform papers. On the same subject the Ottawa *Post* has been forced to remark: "We have convicted the Citizen of forgery and falsehood. It is utterly unable to give its authority for its pretended extracts from the Liberal press. It cannot say when those extracts appeared. To get out of the scrape it has prevaricated to the effect that a young man who entered the store was detained until he either ordered a suit or paid a deposit."

**Funding the Public Debt.**

An Ottawa despatch says that a scheme for funding the public debt is in contemplation by the Dominion Government, and that the visit of Sir Leonidas Tilly to England is in connection with it. It is said that one feature of the change will be that the debt and interest will be made payable in Canada.

**An Action for Damages.**

Mr. D. O. N. Parker, proprietor of the Boston Clothing Store, Montreal, has entered an action for \$25,000 against the *Star* newspaper for damages alleged to have been caused by the report recently published by it to the effect that a young man who entered the store was detained until he either ordered a suit or paid a deposit.

**Buying the Allan Line.**

Mr. Senecal met Mr. Rae, of the Allan Line, on the boat for Quebec. That gentleman said to him jokingly, "Mr. Senecal, you should buy the Allan Line." "All right," replied Mr. Senecal, "I'll give you ten million dollars for it." This plausibly being overheard by the bystanders a rumor was soon in circulation to the effect that Mr. Senecal had offered ten millions of dollars for the Allan Line.

**The Cost of Trial.**

The money the Government has paid on the two trials of the Star Route case includes about \$200,000 for witness fees, \$125,029.84 for special counsel, and \$12,949.64 to Alain A. Peckler, the detective. The amount paid for special attorneys has been: Blue, \$46,205.18; Merrick, \$32,000; Kerr, \$27,872.48; Cook, \$6,940.18; Brewster, \$3,000, and Gibson, \$4,000. The special attorneys' bills have not yet been settled.

**Action of Justices.**

The Montreal *Star* has had another evidence of what unexpected verdicts juries give now-a-days. The Sorel *Advertiser* spoke of Mr. Graham in a manner to lead one to believe that he had been hired in a certain election, and that he had performed some very peculiar service. He sued for libel, criminally, and got no satisfaction. If the *Star* were on the defense, under similar circumstances, it would probably have been saved \$300 or \$1,000, and got off cheap at that.

**Graham's Terrible Curse.**

A writer in the Washington Post finds in the fact that Mr. Sheehan, one of the Gaitan jurors, has been sent to the same asylum a proof that the baleful prophecy of Gaitan, that every one who had anything to do with his trial or conviction would be followed by a curse. The writer points to the following incidents in confirmation of his theory: "The death of District Attorney Corkhill's wife, Jaron Hobbs' wife, and Surgeon General Barnes; Judge Purdy's health broken; Marshal Henry, Buffaloe Stahl, Detective McIlrath, Jail-wagon Guard Perry Carson, and the driver, James Leonard, dismissed from service; Dr. Noble Young, important witness, dead; Rev. Dr. Hicks libeled; Dr. Gray, another expert, shot in a Union asylum; Dr. McDonald, the subject of investigation in connection with his administration of Ward's Island, N.Y.; Officer Pat Kearny removed from the Baltimore and Potomac depot.

**A PROTEST AND APPEAL.**

The appeal from the action of the Synod of Toronto and Kingston in which the Rev. A. Spencer, minister of Dartington, was the applicant, came up at the General Assembly. The particulars are that Mr. Spencer claims arrears of stipend of \$2,750 from 4th August, 1862, to 21st November, 1862, which, with arrears of interest and the proceeds of the Uxbridge lot, amount to over \$2,000. The appellant was engaged as minister at a stipend of \$400, with a house, and the sole contention was whether the stipend was inclusive of the globe or exclusive of it. The preceding courts, before which the cause had been, were almost unanimous in the acknowledgment that the whole debt claimed was justly due, but they also recognized the utter inability of the church to pay the demand, and recommended that the congregation pay Mr. Spencer \$1,000, and Mr. Spencer to ask for his diminution. Mr. Spencer refused to do this, for the reason that no effort had ever been made to collect the stipend; that even the proposed compromise was not guaranteed. For the Synod of Toronto and Kingston Revs. Principals Cavan and Grant appeared. Rev. Mr. Spencer appeared for himself. The cause will be continued after the matter of ministerial support had been discussed.

**CLERICAL SCANDALS.**

New York, June 16.—Rev. Florence McCarthy, pastor of St. Cecilia's Church, Williamson, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Kate Dixie, servant, who charges him with criminal assault. The girl says McCarthy carried her to his room, forced her to undress, and afterwards prevented her leaving the house. The accused was held on \$500 bail. The sum brought by the parents of Miss Cromer, for \$20,000 damage, on similar charge, is now pending against McCarthy.

**A GREAT OUTBREAK.**

New Windsor, June 16.—A revolutionary celebration takes place here on the 21st inst. The night before last the down train from Monterey ran over the body of a Mexican who was lying on the track. An armed force of Mexicans arrested and lodged in jail all hands of the next train that passed. Another train reached the station yesterday morning and was side-tracked and has not been released.

**BEATING THE RECORD.**

New York, June 16.—At the Gentleman's Driving Park, yesterday afternoon, William H. Vanderbilt drove "Maud S." and "Alma," a dog wagon, making a mile in 2.125, breaking the best on record, that of Edward and Dick Swettler, which was 2.16. A number of spectators made the time 2.144.

**EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

"Your Skin Care is supercetion. It is fast curing my daughter's ring worm, and spreading all over her body." Mrs. E. L. D. Morris, 100 New Hill, Mass. Drugstore kept up, \$1 per package.

**Sir Leonard Tilley, Lady Tilley, Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Mrs. and Miss Macpherson and Mr. Stamford Fleming and S.S. Purdon, for England to-day.**



**QUEEN VICTORIA**

Exposition on Change Drop in the Market—Banks Affecting Other Firms.

**CHICAGO FAILURE.**

Chicago, June 16.—A session of extraordinary sessional legislation on the change immediately after the opening of the session by the Governor, the firm of McGroarty, Everingham & Vose, who, for a long time have been looked upon as the principal dealers in land and other provisions on the Chicago Board had failed. This was verified in a measure soon afterward by a member of the firm going about on the floor of Chicago and notifying all with whom they were interested in the provision deal to come out.

Something in the nature of a panic appeared to seize the provision corner for a time, inasmuch as other trading was lost. The effect was seen at once in the quotations of stock. The market, which yesterday closed at 11.30 sold down to 10.50 and kept on descending until 11.20 was reached. Other options felt the effect in like manner, but all somewhat recovered. At 11 o'clock July option had gone back to 9.50 but subsequently declined to 9.35. The efforts to ascertain the extent to which McGroarty, Everingham & Co., had operating in the firm in opposition to the French Government, and no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The firm is also reported to have been dealing heavily in wheat, but this morning announced its ability to care for all its deals in this commodity, being on the winning side, as the wheat market has advanced. The failing in the market brought in to run other rumors of other impending failures, but up to 11.30 there was nothing to report and the members of the broken firm declared that they would make no statement before tomorrow.

Peter Metcalf, head of the firm, is a resident of Milwaukee and familiarly styled the "Milwaukee Turk." He failed here two years ago. The cause of his failure was the Marquis' recognition as to the extent of his operations in Tompkins. The Marquis was awarded a large sum of money, and was compelled to return to China. The chief interest of the Chinese last year was to welcome the French soldiers with open arms, to return them from their Annamian masters, was a great error. The French were hated by the natives.

New York, June 16.—Large quantities of war material are being purchased in this country by China and shipped via San Francisco to Canton. It is understood that a large establishment at Union, N.Y., has been contracted.

An operator intimate with Mr. McGroarty, declares that his loss will approximate not less than one million. Their failure is due to the refusal of Mr. Car and others, on whom Metcalf relied, to aid him. Nothing like the scene on change has occurred for years.

An operator intimate with Mr. McGroarty, declares that his loss will approximate not less than one million.

The firm, however, possesses the ability to make a good showing on settlement. They assert that their interests are so closely identified with other heavy operators that they will be able to pay a hundred cents on the dollar.

**HONOURABLE NAME.**

Auguste Belmont, in Court, Defends His Character from a Foul Asperion.

**THE MINOR NEWS.**

Last Night's and To-day's Despatches Condensed Down for Busy Readers.

**WAR AT SEA.**

The Chinese Ambassador on the Tosa Difficulties—Blame Thrown on France.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—Marquis Alphonse Everingham, as an ambassador, has not answered any of his letters on the Tosa difficulties for a year. The diplomatic relations between the two countries had been on the verge of breaking off, and were China a less conservative country they would have been broken long ago. The Chinese government has not allowed the French to go so far without giving them the opportunity of returning graciously. As far back as 1881 the Chinese Minister at Paris engaged in the French Foreign Minister, De Freycinet, the relations which Tongking as a part of Annam bore to China. The French Government, and no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in Tompkins. About the end of the same year rumors of a French expedition again cropped up and the Marquis clearly informed De Freycinet that China would not remain a passive spectator of another attempt to subdue the rebellion. In one of his despatches from China, he said that the Chinese were only a weaker branch of the French.

The French Government had no intention whatever of doing anything in